



Open Source Used In Wireless IoT Orchestrator 1.0.3

Cisco Systems, Inc.

www.cisco.com

Cisco has more than 200 offices worldwide. Addresses, phone numbers, and fax numbers are listed on the Cisco website at www.cisco.com/go/offices.

Text Part Number: 78EE117C99-2287086188

This document contains licenses and notices for open source software used in this product. With respect to the free/open source software listed in this document, if you have any questions or wish to receive a copy of any source code to which you may be entitled under the applicable free/open source license(s) (such as the GNU Lesser/General Public License), please submit this [form](#).

In your requests please include the following reference number 78EE117C99-2287086188

Contents

1.1 bzip2 1.0.8

1.2 lz4 1.3.1

1.2.1 Available under license

1.3 rocksdb 1.1.8

1.3.1 Available under license

1.4 libnsl 1.3.0-2

1.4.1 Available under license

1.5 readline 8.2

1.5.1 Available under license

1.6 libtirpc 1.3.3+ds-1

1.6.1 Available under license

1.7 tdb 1.47.0

1.7.1 Available under license

1.8 lz4 1.5.2

1.8.1 Available under license

1.9 ucf 3.0043+nmu1

1.9.1 Available under license

1.10 readline 8.2-1.3

1.10.1 Available under license

1.11 keyutils 1.6.3-2

1.11.1 Available under license

1.12 fonts-dejavu 2.37-6

1.12.1 Available under license

1.13 java-common 0.74

1.13.1 Available under license

1.14 zlib 1.2.13

1.14.1 Available under license

1.15 mosquito 2.0.18

1.15.1 Available under license

1.16 ca-certificates 20230311

1.16.1 Available under license

1.17 zlib 1.3.1

1.17.1 Available under license

1.18 leveldb leveldbjni-1.8

1.18.1 Available under license

1.19 zstd 1.5.5

1.19.1 Available under license

1.20 zstd 1.5.2

1.20.1 Available under license

1.21 annotations 13.0

1.21.1 Available under license

1.22 unzip 6.0-28

1.22.1 Available under license

1.23 libmd 1.0.4-2

1.23.1 Available under license

1.24 lz4 1.9.4-1

1.24.1 Available under license

1.25 glib 2.74.6-2+deb12u4

1.25.1 Available under license

1.26 netty-codec-socks 4.1.110.Final

1.26.1 Available under license

1.27 kotlin 1.7.22

1.27.1 Available under license

1.28 free-type 2.12.1+dfsg-5+deb12u3

1.28.1 Available under license

1.29 gcc-12 12.2.0-14

1.29.1 Available under license

1.30 adduser 3.134

1.30.1 Available under license

1.31 debconf 1.5.82

1.31.1 Available under license

1.32 mawk 1.3.4.20200120-3.1

1.32.1 Available under license

1.33 vertx-lang-kotlin 4.5.8

1.33.1 Available under license

1.34 apache-commons-text 1.12.0

1.34.1 Available under license

1.35 netty 4.1.110.Final

1.35.1 Available under license

1.36 nspr 4.35-1

1.36.1 Available under license

1.37 net-tools 2.10-0.1

1.37.1 Available under license

1.38 libedit 3.1-20221030-2

1.38.1 Available under license

1.39 vertx-web 4.5.8

1.39.1 Available under license

1.40 tzdata 2024b-0+deb12u1

1.40.1 Available under license

1.41 kerberos 1.20.1-2+deb12u2

1.41.1 Available under license

1.42 libjpeg-turbo 2.1.5-2

1.42.1 Available under license

1.43 jackson 2.17.1

1.43.1 Available under license

1.44 d-bus 1.14.10-1~deb12u1

1.44.1 Available under license

1.45 jctools-core 3.1.0

1.45.1 Available under license

1.46 vertx-auth-jwt 4.5.8

1.46.1 Available under license

1.47 bcel 6.5.0-2

1.47.1 Available under license

1.48 selinux 3.4-1+b6

1.48.1 Available under license

1.49 libpwquality 1.4.5-1+b1

1.49.1 Available under license

1.50 vertx-core 4.5.8

1.50.1 Available under license

1.51 jsr305 3.0.2

1.51.1 Available under license

1.52 npth 1.6-3

1.52.1 Available under license

1.53 attr 2.5.1-4

1.53.1 Available under license
1.54 cups 2.4.2-3+deb12u8
1.54.1 Available under license
1.55 bouncy-castle 1.78.1
1.55.1 Available under license
1.56 open-ldap 2.5.13+dfsg-5
1.56.1 Available under license
1.57 file 5.44-3
1.57.1 Available under license
1.58 sysv-init 3.06-4
1.58.1 Available under license
1.59 sshpass 1.09-1+b1
1.59.1 Available under license
1.60 libcap-ng 0.8.3-1+b3
1.60.1 Available under license
1.61 sqlite 3.40.1-2+deb12u1
1.61.1 Available under license
1.62 libidn 2.3.3-1+b1
1.62.1 Available under license
1.63 netty-resolver-dns 4.1.110.Final
1.63.1 Available under license
1.64 protobuf-java 3.25.1
1.64.1 Available under license
1.65 iproute 6.1.0-3
1.65.1 Available under license
1.66 okio 1.16.0-2
1.66.1 Available under license
1.67 libsemanage-common 3.4-1
1.67.1 Available under license
1.68 vixie-cron 3.0pl1-162
1.68.1 Available under license
1.69 log-rotate 3.21.0-1
1.69.1 Available under license
1.70 berkeley-db 5.3.28+dfsg2-1
1.70.1 Available under license
1.71 xz 5.4.1-0.2
1.71.1 Available under license
1.72 debian-archive-keyring 2023.3+deb12u1
1.72.1 Available under license

1.73 apt 2.6.1

1.73.1 Available under license

1.74 grep 3.8-5

1.74.1 Available under license

1.75 libxcrypt 4.4.33-2

1.75.1 Available under license

1.76 libassuan 2.5.5-5

1.76.1 Available under license

1.77 libpkit 0.24.1-2

1.77.1 Available under license

1.78 coreutils 9.1-1

1.78.1 Available under license

1.79 vertx-bridge-common 4.5.8

1.79.1 Available under license

1.80 libpsl 0.21.2-1

1.80.1 Available under license

1.81 gzip 1.12-1

1.81.1 Available under license

1.82 libunistring 1.0-2

1.82.1 Available under license

1.83 bcpkix-fips 1.0.7

1.83.1 Available under license

1.84 libksba 1.6.3-2

1.84.1 Available under license

1.85 usrmerge 37~deb12u1

1.85.1 Available under license

1.86 gnutls 3.7.9-2+deb12u3

1.86.1 Available under license

1.87 zlib 1.2.13.dfsg-1

1.87.1 Available under license

1.88 pinentry 1.2.1-1

1.88.1 Available under license

1.89 libsemanage-common 3.4-1+b5

1.89.1 Available under license

1.90 openssh 9.2p1-2+deb12u3

1.90.1 Available under license

1.91 libsepol 3.4-2.1

1.91.1 Available under license

1.92 libgpg-error 1.46-1

1.92.1 Available under license

1.93 vertx-web-common 4.5.8

1.93.1 Available under license

1.94 asm 9.6

1.94.1 Available under license

1.95 alsa 1.2.8-1

1.95.1 Available under license

1.96 vertx-auth-common 4.5.8

1.96.1 Available under license

1.97 diffutils 3.8-4

1.97.1 Available under license

1.98 vertx-uri-template 4.5.8

1.98.1 Available under license

1.99 error_prone_annotations 2.23.0

1.99.1 Available under license

1.100 shadow 4.13+dfsg1-1+b1

1.100.1 Available under license

1.101 xxhash 0.8.1-1

1.101.1 Available under license

1.102 nss 3.87.1-1+deb12u1

1.102.1 Available under license

1.103 libtasn 4.19.0-2

1.103.1 Available under license

1.104 bzip2 1.0.8-5+b1

1.104.1 Available under license

1.105 guava 32.1.2-jre

1.105.1 Available under license

1.106 slf4j 2.0.13

1.106.1 Available under license

1.107 audit 3.0.9-1

1.107.1 Available under license

1.108 libcbor 0.8.0-2+b1

1.108.1 Available under license

1.109 netty-codec 4.1.110.Final

1.109.1 Available under license

1.110 logback-core 1.5.6

1.110.1 Available under license

1.111 avahi 0.8-10

1.111.1 Available under license

1.112 scowl 2020.12.07-2

1.112.1 Available under license

1.113 perfmark-api 0.27.0

1.113.1 Available under license

1.114 iptables 1.8.9-2

1.114.1 Available under license

1.115 proto-google-common-protos 2.29.0

1.115.1 Available under license

1.116 openjdk 17.0.13+11-2~deb12u1

1.116.1 Available under license

1.117 perl 5.36.0-7+deb12u1

1.117.1 Available under license

1.118 apt 2.7.1

1.118.1 Available under license

1.119 base-passwd 3.6.1

1.119.1 Available under license

1.120 openjdk-jre 17.0.13+11-2~deb12u1

1.120.1 Available under license

1.121 netty-codec-http 4.1.110.Final

1.121.1 Available under license

1.122 eclipsepahoclientmqtt 1.2.5

1.122.1 Available under license

1.123 libbsd 0.11.7-2

1.123.1 Available under license

1.124 vertx-lang-kotlin-coroutines 4.5.8

1.124.1 Available under license

1.125 lcms 2.14-2

1.125.1 Available under license

1.126 libpwquality 1.4.5-1

1.126.1 Available under license

1.127 pcsc-lite 1.9.9-2

1.127.1 Available under license

1.128 dnsjava 3.5.3

1.128.1 Available under license

1.129 netty-resolver 4.1.110.Final

1.129.1 Available under license

1.130 jjwt-api 0.12.5

1.130.1 Available under license

1.131 libseccomp 2.5.4-1+deb12u1

1.131.1 Available under license

1.132 zstd 1.5.4+dfsg2-5

1.132.1 Available under license

1.133 cpp 12.2.0-14

1.133.1 Available under license

1.134 e2fsprogs 1.47.0-2

1.134.1 Available under license

1.135 acl 2.3.1-3

1.135.1 Available under license

1.136 netty-codec-dns 4.1.110.Final

1.136.1 Available under license

1.137 cracklib 2.9.6-5+b1

1.137.1 Available under license

1.138 alsa 1.2.8-1+b1

1.138.1 Available under license

1.139 sed 4.9-1

1.139.1 Available under license

1.140 jackson-annotations 2.17.1

1.140.1 Available under license

1.141 bash 5.2.15-2+b7

1.141.1 Available under license

1.142 vertx-web-client 4.5.8

1.142.1 Available under license

1.143 xerces-j 2.12.2

1.143.1 Available under license

1.144 netty-handler-proxy 4.1.110.Final

1.144.1 Available under license

1.145 libbpf 1.1.0-1

1.145.1 Available under license

1.146 pam 1.5.2-6+deb12u1

1.146.1 Available under license

1.147 openssl 3.0.15-1~deb12u1

1.147.1 Available under license

1.148 sensible-utils 0.0.17+nmu1

1.148.1 Available under license

1.149 debianutils 5.7-0.5~deb12u1

1.149.1 Available under license

1.150 popt 1.19+dfsg-1

1.150.1 Available under license

1.151 systemd 252.31-1~deb12u1
1.151.1 Available under license

1.152 wget 1.21.3-1+b2
1.152.1 Available under license

1.153 failureaccess 1.0.1

1.154 tcl 8.6.13+dfsg-2
1.154.1 Available under license

1.155 tar 1.34+dfsg-1.2+deb12u1
1.155.1 Available under license

1.156 init-system-helpers 1.65.2
1.156.1 Available under license

1.157 procps 4.0.2-3
1.157.1 Available under license

1.158 libnettle6 3.8.1-2
1.158.1 Available under license

1.159 ca-certificates-java 20230710~deb12u1
1.159.1 Available under license

1.160 libnsl 1.3.0-2
1.160.1 Available under license

1.161 j2objc-annotations 2.8
1.161.1 Available under license

1.162 dpkg 1.21.22
1.162.1 Available under license

1.163 httpcomponents-client 4.5.14
1.163.1 Available under license

1.164 libwebsockets 4.1.6-3
1.164.1 Available under license

1.165 commons-lang3 3.14.0
1.165.1 Available under license

1.166 glibc 2.36-9+deb12u9
1.166.1 Available under license

1.167 netty-transport 4.1.110.Final
1.167.1 Available under license

1.168 cyrus-sasl 2.1.28+dfsg-10
1.168.1 Available under license

1.169 vertx-junit5 4.5.8
1.169.1 Available under license

1.170 iputils 20221126-1+deb12u1
1.170.1 Available under license

1.171 cJSON 1.7.15-1+deb12u2

1.171.1 Notifications

1.171.2 Available under license

1.172 fontconfig 2.14.1-4

1.172.1 Available under license

1.173 cJSON 1.7.15-1+deb12u1

1.173.1 Available under license

1.174 elfutils 0.188-2.1

1.174.1 Available under license

1.175 hostname 3.23+nmu1

1.175.1 Available under license

1.176 brotli 1.0.9-2+b6

1.176.1 Available under license

1.177 httpcomponents-core 4.4.16

1.177.1 Available under license

1.178 base-files 12.4+deb12u8

1.178.1 Available under license

1.179 libfido2 1.12.0-2+b1

1.179.1 Available under license

1.180 gnupg 2.2.40-1.1

1.180.1 Available under license

1.181 graphite 1.3.14-1

1.181.1 Available under license

1.182 findutils 4.9.0-4

1.182.1 Available under license

1.183 expect 5.45.4-2+b1

1.183.1 Available under license

1.184 gson 2.11.0

1.184.1 Available under license

1.185 dlt-daemon 2.18.8-6

1.185.1 Available under license

1.186 gmp 6.2.1+dfsg1-1.1

1.186.1 Available under license

1.187 netty-transport-native-unix-common 4.1.110.Final

1.187.1 Available under license

1.188 lm-sensors 3.6.0-7.1

1.188.1 Available under license

1.189 tcp-wrappers 7.6.q-32

1.189.1 Available under license

1.190 nss 3.87.1-1

1.190.1 Available under license

1.191 expat 2.5.0-1+deb12u1

1.191.1 Available under license

1.192 listenablefuture 9999.0-empty-to-avoid-conflict-with-guava

1.193 libffi 3.4.4-1

1.193.1 Available under license

1.194 jline 1.0-3

1.194.1 Available under license

1.195 libpng 1.6.39-2

1.195.1 Available under license

1.196 sysstat 12.6.1-1

1.196.1 Available under license

1.197 iconv 2.36

1.197.1 Available under license

1.198 libcap 2.66-4

1.198.1 Available under license

1.199 okhttp 4.12.0

1.199.1 Available under license

1.200 libmnl 1.0.4-3

1.200.1 Available under license

1.201 ncurses 6.4-4

1.201.1 Available under license

1.202 dash 0.5.12-2

1.202.1 Available under license

1.203 cdebconf 0.270

1.203.1 Available under license

1.204 harfbuzz 6.0.0+dfsg-3

1.204.1 Available under license

1.205 pcre 10.42-1

1.205.1 Available under license

1.206 cron 3.0pl1-162

1.206.1 Available under license

1.207 libgcrypt 1.10.1-3

1.207.1 Available under license

1.208 netty-handler 4.1.110.Final

1.208.1 Available under license

1.209 jackson-module-kotlin 2.17.1

1.209.1 Available under license

1.210 util-linux 2.38.1-5+deb12u2

1.210.1 Available under license

1.211 vertx-grpc 4.5.8

1.211.1 Available under license

1.212 jackson-databind 2.17.1

1.212.1 Available under license

1.213 commons-logging 1.2

1.213.1 Available under license

1.1 bzip2 1.0.8

1.2 lz4 1.3.1

1.2.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid

anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the

Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of

this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent

access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other

circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY
FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN
OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES
PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED
OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS
TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE
PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING,
REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING
WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR
REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES,
INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING
OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED
TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY
YOU OR
THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER
PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest
possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it
free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the

GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copyright (c) 2014, lpsantil
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice,

this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

This repository uses 2 different licenses :

- all files in the `lib` directory use a BSD 2-Clause license
- all other files use a GPLv2 license, unless explicitly stated otherwise

Relevant license is reminded at the top of each source file, and with presence of COPYING or LICENSE file in associated directories.

This model is selected to emphasize that files in the `lib` directory are designed to be included into 3rd party applications, while all other files, in `programs`, `tests` or `examples`, receive more limited attention and support for such scenario.

LZ4 Library

Copyright (c) 2011-2016, Yann Collet

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

* Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT

(INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: liblz4

Upstream-Contact: Yann Collet <Cyan4973@github.com>

Source: <https://github.com/lz4/lz4>

Files: *

Copyright: (C) 2011+ Yann Collet

License: GPL-2+

The full text of license: <https://github.com/Cyan4973/lz4/blob/master/lib/LICENSE>

1.3 rocksdb 1.1.8

1.3.1 Available under license :

This product includes software developed by Google

Snappy: <http://code.google.com/p/snappy/> (New BSD License)

This product includes software developed by Apache

PureJavaCrc32C from apache-hadoop-common <http://hadoop.apache.org/>
(Apache 2.0 license)

This library contained statically linked libstdc++. This inclusion is allowed by
"GCC Runtime Library Exception"

<http://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/libstdc++/manual/license.html>

== Contributors ==

- * Tatu Saloranta

- * Providing benchmark suite

- * Alec Wysoker

- * Performance and memory usage improvement

Apache License

Version 2.0, January 2004

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all

other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant

of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as

of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its

distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must

include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.4 libnsl 1.3.0-2

1.4.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for

you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General

Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work

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

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

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the

terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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

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

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally

distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

1.5 readline 8.2

1.5.1 Available under license :

@c The GNU Free Documentation License.
@center Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

@c This file is intended to be included within another document,
@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@display
Copyright @copyright{} 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
@uref{http://fsf.org/}

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.
@end display

@enumerate 0
@item
PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document @dfn{free} in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of ``copyleft'', which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

@item

APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The ``Document'', below, refers

to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as ``you''. You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A ``Modified Version'' of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A ``Secondary Section'' is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The ``Invariant Sections'' are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The ``Cover Texts'' are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that

the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A ``Transparent'' copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not ``Transparent'' is called ``Opaque''.

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain `@sc{ascii}` without markup, Texinfo input format, `LaTeX{} input format`, `@acronym{SGML}` or `@acronym{XML}` using a publicly available `@acronym{DTD}`, and standard-conforming simple `@acronym{HTML}`, PostScript or `@acronym{PDF}` designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include `@acronym{PNG}`, `@acronym{XCF}` and `@acronym{JPG}`. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, `@acronym{SGML}` or `@acronym{XML}` for which the `@acronym{DTD}` and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated `@acronym{HTML}`, PostScript or `@acronym{PDF}` produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The ``Title Page'' means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, ``Title Page'' means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

The ``publisher'' means any person or entity that distributes copies of the Document to the public.

A section ``Entitled XYZ'' means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as ``Acknowledgements'', ``Dedications'', ``Endorsements'', or ``History''.) To ``Preserve the Title'' of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a

section ``Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

@item

VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

@item

COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible.

You may add other material on the covers in addition.

Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material.

If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that

this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

@item

MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

@enumerate A

@item

Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions

(which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.

@item

List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.

@item

State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.

@item

Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.

@item

Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.

@item

Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.

@item

Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.

@item

Include an unaltered copy of this License.

@item

Preserve the section Entitled ``History'', Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled ``History'' in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

@item

Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the ``History'' section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.

@item

For any section Entitled ``Acknowledgements'' or ``Dedications'', Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

@item

Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers

or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

@item

Delete any section Entitled ``Endorsements''. Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

@item

Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled ``Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

@item

Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

@end enumerate

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document,
you may at your option designate some or all
of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the
list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice.
These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled ``Endorsements", provided it contains
nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various
parties---for example, statements of peer review or that the text has
been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a
standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a
passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list
of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of
Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or
through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already
includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or
by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf
of,
you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit
permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License
give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or
imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

@item

COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this
License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified

versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled ``History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled ``History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled ``Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled ``Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled ``Endorsements."

@item

COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

@item

AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an ``aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

@item

TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled ``Acknowledgements'', ``Dedications'', or ``History'', the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

@item

TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License.

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies

you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, receipt of a copy of some or all of the same material does not give you any rights to use it.

@item

FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See [{http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/}](http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/).

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License ``or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document.

@item

RELICENSING

``Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site" (or ``MMC Site") means any World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A ``Massive Multiauthor Collaboration" (or ``MMC") contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

``CC-BY-SA" means the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

license published by Creative Commons Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation with a principal place of business in San Francisco, California, as well as future copyleft versions of that license published by that same organization.

``Incorporate" means to publish or republish a Document, in whole or in part, as part of another Document.

An MMC is ``eligible for relicensing" if it is licensed under this License, and if all works that were first published under this License somewhere other than this MMC, and subsequently incorporated in whole or in part into the MMC, (1) had no cover texts or invariant sections, and (2) were thus incorporated prior to November 1, 2008.

The operator of an MMC Site may republish an MMC contained in the site under CC-BY-SA on the same site at any time before August 1, 2009, provided the MMC is eligible for relicensing.

@end enumerate

@page

@heading ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

@smallexample

@group

Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{your name}.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled ``GNU Free Documentation License".

@end group

@end smallexample

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the ``with@dots{ }Texts." line with this:

@smallexample

@group

with the Invariant Sections being @var{list their titles}, with the Front-Cover

Texts being @var{list}, and with the Back-Cover Texts
being @var{list}.
@end group
@end smallexample

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

@c Local Variables:
@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"
@c End:

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have

certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

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

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

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

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you

with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years

and valid for as

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

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user

actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions

apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does

not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or

modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that

contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement,
or
that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting
any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may
otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or
otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not
excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a
covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this
License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may
not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you
to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey
the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this
License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have
permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed
under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single
combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this
License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work,
but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License,
section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the
combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of
the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will
be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to
address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the
Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General
Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you
have the
option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered
version or of any later version published by the Free Software
Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the
GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published
by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

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

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

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

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you

may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute

and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such

parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through

any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6 libtirpc 1.3.3+ds-1

1.6.1 Available under license :

```
/*  
 * Copyright (c) Copyright (c) Bull S.A. 2005 All Rights Reserved.  
 * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without  
 * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions  
 * are met:  
 * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright  
 * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.  
 * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright  
 * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the  
 * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.  
 * 3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products  
 * derived from this software without specific prior written permission.  
 *  
 * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR  
 * IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES  
 * OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.
```

* IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT,
* INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT
* NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE,
* DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY
* THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT
* (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF
* THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
*/

1.7 tdb 1.47.0

1.7.1 Available under license :

/*

tdbrestore -- construct a tdb from tdbdump output.

Copyright (C) Volker Lendecke 2010

Copyright (C) Simon McVittie 2005

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

*/

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed
to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast,
the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to
share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free

software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents.

States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the

work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

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

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered

by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey,
and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to
produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the
terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified
it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is
released under this License and any conditions added under section
7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section
4 to
"keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this
License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This
License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7
additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts,
regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no
permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not
invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display
Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive
interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your
work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent
works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work,
and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program,
in or on a volume of a storage or distribution
medium, is called an
"aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not
used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users
beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work
in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other
parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.
- e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no

charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright

holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered

work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF

SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

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

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

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

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands 'show w' and 'show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.8 Iz4 1.5.2

1.8.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another

language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it,
under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of
Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable
source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections
1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three
years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your
cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete
machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be
distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium
customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer
to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is
allowed only for noncommercial distribution
and only if you
received the program in object code or executable form with such
an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for
making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source
code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any
associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to
control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a
special exception, the source code distributed need not include

anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by

all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author

to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY

FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU

General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may
consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the
library. If this
is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License.
Copyright (c) 2014, lpsantil
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

This repository uses 2 different licenses :

- all files in the `lib` directory use a BSD 2-Clause license
- all other files use a GPLv2 license, unless explicitly stated otherwise

Relevant license is reminded at the top of each source file, and with presence of COPYING or LICENSE file in associated directories.

This model is selected to emphasize that files in the `lib` directory are designed to be included into 3rd party applications, while all other files, in `programs`, `tests` or `examples`, receive more limited attention and support for such scenario.

LZ4 Library

Copyright (c) 2011-2016, Yann Collet

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED

WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: liblz4

Upstream-Contact: Yann Collet <Cyan4973@github.com>

Source: <https://github.com/lz4/lz4>

Files: *

Copyright: (C) 2011+ Yann Collet

License: GPL-2+

The full text of license: <https://github.com/Cyan4973/lz4/blob/master/lib/LICENSE>

1.9 ucf 3.0043+nmu1

1.9.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA

02111-1307, USA.

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for

this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This

License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in

the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived

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

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

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

3. You may

copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include

anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by

all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number.

If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author

to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by

the Free
Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

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

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

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19yy name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c'
for details.
```

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

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

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

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

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

License instead of this License.

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Source: <https://salsa.debian.org/srivasta/ucf>

Upstream-Name: ucf

Upstream-Contact: Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>

Copyright: 2002, 2003, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2015 Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

Files: *

Copyright: 2002, 2003, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2015 Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/ca.po

Copyright: 2004 Aleix Badia i Bosch <abadia@ica.es>

2008, 2009, 2010 Jordi Mallach <jordi@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/cs.po

Copyright: 2014 Miroslav Kure <kurem@debian.cz>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/da.po

Copyright: 2005, 2007 Claus Hindsgaul <claus.hindsgaul@gmail.com>

2010, 2014, 2018 Joe Hansen <joedalton2@yahoo.dk>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/de.po

Copyright: 2004-2009 Erik Schanze <eriks@debian.org>

2014, 2018 Holger Wansing <linux@wansing-online.de>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/es.po

Copyright:

2004 Lucas Wall <kthulhu@usa.net>

2007, 2010 Javier Fernandez-Sanguino <jfs@debian.org>

2014, 2018 Matias Bellone <matiasbellone+debian@gmail.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/eu.po

Copyright: 2007, 2009 Piarres Beobide <pi@beobide.net>, 2007, 2009

2009, 2014 Iaki Larraaga Murgoitio <dooteo@zundan.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/fi.po

Copyright: 2009, 2014 Esko Arajrvi <edu@iki.fi>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/fr.po

Copyright: 2007 Eric Madesclair <eric-m@wanadoo.fr>

2009, 2014 Christian Perrier <bubulle@debian.org>

2018 Jean-Pierre Giraud <jean-pierregiraud@neuf.fr>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/gl.po
Copyright: 2006, 2007 Jacobo Tarrio <jtarrio@debian.org>
2009 Marce Villarino <mvillarino@gmail.com>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/it.po
Copyright: 2005-2010 Luca Bruno <lucab@debian.org>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/ja.po
Copyright: 2018 Kenshi Muto <kmuto@debian.org>
License: GPL-2

Files:
debian/po/nl.po
Copyright: 2006 Kurt De Bree <kdebree@telenet.be>
2011 Jeroen Schot <schot@a-eskwadmaat.nl>
2016 Frans Spiesschaert <Frans.Spiesschaert@yucom.be>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/pl.po
Copyright: 2007 Wojciech Zarba <wojtekz@comp.waw.pl>
2012, 2014 Micha Kuach <michal.kulach@gmail.com>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/pt_BR.po
Copyright: 2010 Flamarion Jorge <jorge.flamarion@gmail.com>
2014-2018 Adriano Rafael Gomes <adrianorg@debian.org>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/pt.po
Copyright: 2007 Bruno Queiros <brunomiguelqueiros@sapo.pt>
2010-2018 Amrico Monteiro <a_monteiro@gmx.com>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/ru.po
Copyright: 2006, 2007 Yuri Kozlov <kozlov.y@gmail.com>
2009, 2014, 2018 Yuri Kozlov <yuray@komyakino.ru>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/sk.po
Copyright: 2011, 2014 Slavko <linux@slavino.sk>
License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/sv.po
Copyright: 2007 Daniel Nylander <po@danielnylander.se>

2009, 2014 Martin Bagge <brother@bsnet.se>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/po/vi.po

Copyright: 2005-2009 Clytie Siddall <clytie@riverland.net.au>

License: GPL-2

License: GPL-2

ucf is Copyright (C) 2002, 2003, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 Manoj
Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>

.

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; version 2 dated June, 1991.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

.

On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General
Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

.

A copy of the GNU General Public License is also available at
<URL:<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>>.

You may also obtain

it by writing to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin
St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

1.10 readline 8.2-1.3

1.10.1 Available under license :

@c The GNU Free Documentation License.

@center Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

@c This file is intended to be included within another document,

@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@display

Copyright @copyright{ } 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

@uref{<http://fsf.org/>}

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

@end display

@enumerate 0

@item

PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document @dfn{free} in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of ``copyleft'', which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

@item

APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The ``Document'', below, refers

to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as ``you''. You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A ``Modified Version'' of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A ``Secondary Section'' is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in

part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The ``Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The ``Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A ``Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not ``Transparent" is called ``Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain `@sc{ascii}` without markup, Texinfo input format, `La@TeX{}` input format, `@acronym{SGML}` or `@acronym{XML}` using a publicly available `@acronym{DTD}`, and standard-conforming simple `@acronym{HTML}`, PostScript or `@acronym{PDF}` designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include `@acronym{PNG}`, `@acronym{XCF}` and `@acronym{JPG}`. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, `@acronym{SGML}` or `@acronym{XML}` for which the `@acronym{DTD}` and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated `@acronym{HTML}`, PostScript or `@acronym{PDF}` produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The ``Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, ``Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

The ``publisher" means any person or entity that distributes copies of the Document to the public.

A section ``Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as ``Acknowledgements", ``Dedications", ``Endorsements", or ``History".) To ``Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section ``Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

@item

VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

@item

COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the

Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible.

You may add other material on the covers in addition.

Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that

this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

@item

MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

@enumerate A

@item

Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct

from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.

@item

List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.

@item

State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.

@item

Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.

@item

Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.

@item

Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.

@item

Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.

@item

Include an unaltered copy of this License.

@item

Preserve the section Entitled ``History'', Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled ``History'' in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

@item

Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for

public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the ``History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.

@item

For any section Entitled ``Acknowledgements" or ``Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

@item

Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

@item

Delete any section Entitled ``Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

@item

Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled ``Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

@item

Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

@end enumerate

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled ``Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties---for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of

Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

@item

COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled ``History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled ``History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled ``Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled ``Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled ``Endorsements."

@item

COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract

a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

@item

AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an ``aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

@item

TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled ``Acknowledgements", ``Dedications", or ``History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

@item

TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License.

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, receipt of a copy of some or all of the same material does not give you any rights to use it.

@item

FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See [@uref{http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/}](http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/).

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License ``or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this

License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document.

@item

RELICENSING

``Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site" (or ``MMC Site") means any World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A ``Massive Multiauthor Collaboration" (or ``MMC") contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

``CC-BY-SA" means the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 license published by Creative Commons Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation with a principal place of business in San Francisco, California, as well as future copyleft versions of that license published by that same organization.

``Incorporate" means to publish or republish a Document, in whole or in part, as part of another Document.

An MMC is ``eligible for relicensing" if it is licensed under this License, and if all works that were first published under this License somewhere other than this MMC, and subsequently incorporated in whole or in part into the MMC, (1) had no cover texts or invariant sections, and (2) were thus incorporated prior to November 1, 2008.

The operator of an MMC Site may republish an MMC contained in the site under CC-BY-SA on the same site at any time before August 1, 2009, provided the MMC is eligible for relicensing.

@end enumerate

@page

@heading ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

@smallexample

@group

Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{your name}.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled ``GNU Free Documentation License".

@end group

@end smallexample

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the ``with@dots{ }Texts." line with this:

@smallexample

@group

with the Invariant Sections being @var{list their titles}, with the Front-Cover Texts being @var{list}, and with the Back-Cover Texts being @var{list}.

@end group

@end smallexample

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

@c Local Variables:

@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to

share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the

extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

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

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered

by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and

appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey,
and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to
produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the
terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified
it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is
released under this License and any conditions added under section
7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section
4 to
"keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this
License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This
License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7
additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts,
regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no
permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not
invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display
Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive
interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your
work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent
works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work,
and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program,
in or on a volume of a storage or distribution
medium, is called an
"aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not
used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users
beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work
in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other
parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.
- e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding

Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and

protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright

holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered

work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF

SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

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

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

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

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not

covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those

sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component

itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals

of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN

IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or

(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.11 keyutils 1.6.3-2

1.11.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we

want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and

distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are

prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING

OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

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

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

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

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19yy name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

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

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

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL
PUBLIC LICENSE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and

distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility

in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not.

Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)

will operate properly with a modified version of the library,
if
the user installs one, as long as the modified version is
interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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

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

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

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining

where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License.

If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any

such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices.

Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser

General Public License from time to time.

Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO

WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU

Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

1.12 fonts-dejavu 2.37-6

1.12.1 Available under license :

Fonts are (c) Bitstream (see below). DejaVu changes are in public domain. Glyphs imported from Arev fonts are (c) Tavmjong Bah (see below)

Bitstream Vera Fonts Copyright

Copyright (c) 2003 by Bitstream, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Bitstream Vera is a trademark of Bitstream, Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the fonts accompanying this license ("Fonts") and associated documentation files (the "Font Software"), to reproduce and distribute the Font Software, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, merge, publish, distribute, and/or sell copies of the Font Software, and to permit persons to whom the Font Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright and trademark notices and this permission notice shall be included in all copies of one or more of the Font Software typefaces.

The Font Software may be modified, altered, or added to, and in particular the

designs of glyphs or characters in the Fonts may be modified and additional glyphs or characters may be added to the Fonts, only if the fonts are renamed to names not containing either the words "Bitstream" or the word "Vera".

This License becomes null and void to the extent applicable to Fonts or Font Software that has been modified and is distributed under the "Bitstream Vera" names.

The Font Software may be sold as part of a larger software package but no copy of one or more of the Font Software typefaces may be sold by itself.

THE FONT SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT, PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR OTHER RIGHT. IN NO EVENT SHALL BITSTREAM OR THE GNOME FOUNDATION BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE FONT SOFTWARE OR FROM OTHER DEALINGS IN THE FONT SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the names of Gnome, the Gnome Foundation, and Bitstream Inc., shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Font Software without prior written authorization from the Gnome Foundation or Bitstream Inc., respectively. For further information, contact: fonts at gnome dot org.

Arev Fonts Copyright

Copyright (c) 2006 by Tavmjong Bah. All Rights Reserved.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the fonts accompanying this license ("Fonts") and associated documentation files (the "Font Software"), to reproduce and distribute the modifications to the Bitstream Vera Font Software, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, merge, publish, distribute, and/or sell copies of the Font Software, and to permit persons to whom the Font Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright and trademark notices and this permission notice shall be included in all copies of one or more of the Font Software typefaces.

The Font Software may be modified, altered, or added to, and in particular the designs of glyphs or characters in the Fonts may be modified and additional glyphs or characters may be added to the Fonts, only if the fonts are renamed to names not containing either the words "Tavmjong Bah" or the word "Arev".

This License becomes null and void to the extent applicable to Fonts or Font Software that has been modified and is distributed under the "Tavmjong Bah Arev" names.

The Font Software may be sold as part of a larger software package but no copy of one or more of the Font Software typefaces may be sold by itself.

THE FONT SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT, PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR OTHER RIGHT. IN NO EVENT SHALL TAVMJONG BAH BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE FONT SOFTWARE OR FROM OTHER DEALINGS IN THE FONT SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of Tavmjong Bah shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Font Software without prior written authorization from Tavmjong Bah. For further information, contact: tavmjong @ free . fr.

TeX Gyre DJV Math

Fonts are (c) Bitstream (see below). DejaVu changes are in public domain.

Math extensions done by B. Jackowski, P. Strzelczyk and P. Pianowski (on behalf of TeX users groups) are in public domain.

Letters

imported from Euler Fraktur from AMSfonts are (c) American Mathematical Society (see below).

Bitstream Vera Fonts Copyright

Copyright (c) 2003 by Bitstream, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Bitstream Vera is a trademark of Bitstream, Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the fonts accompanying this license (Fonts) and associated

documentation

files (the Font Software), to reproduce and distribute the Font Software, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, merge, publish, distribute, and/or sell copies of the Font Software, and to permit persons to whom the Font Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright and trademark notices and this permission notice shall be included in all copies of one or more of the Font Software typefaces.

The Font Software may be modified, altered, or added to, and in particular the designs of glyphs or characters in the Fonts may be modified and additional glyphs or characters may be added to the Fonts, only if the fonts are renamed to names not containing either the words Bitstream or the word Vera.

This License becomes null and void to the extent applicable to Fonts or Font Software that has been modified and is distributed under the Bitstream Vera names.

The Font Software may be sold as part of a larger software package but no copy of one or more of the Font Software typefaces may be sold by itself.

THE FONT SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED AS IS, WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT, PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR OTHER RIGHT. IN NO EVENT SHALL BITSTREAM OR THE GNOME FOUNDATION

BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER IN AN ACTION

OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO

USE

THE FONT SOFTWARE OR FROM OTHER DEALINGS IN THE FONT SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the names of GNOME, the GNOME Foundation,

and Bitstream Inc., shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Font Software without prior written authorization from the GNOME Foundation or Bitstream Inc., respectively. For further information, contact: fonts at gnome dot org.

AMSTeX (v. 2.2) copyright

The PostScript Type 1 implementation of the AMSTeX produced by and previously distributed by Blue Sky Research and Y&Y, Inc. are now freely available for general use. This has been accomplished through the cooperation

of a consortium of scientific publishers with Blue Sky Research and Y&Y. Members of this consortium include:

Elsevier Science IBM Corporation Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM) Springer-Verlag American Mathematical Society (AMS)

In order to assure the authenticity of these fonts, copyright will be held

by

the American Mathematical Society. This is not meant to restrict in any way the legitimate use of the fonts, such as (but not limited to) electronic distribution of documents containing these fonts, inclusion of these fonts into other public domain or commercial font collections or computer applications, use of the outline data to create derivative fonts and/or faces, etc. However, the AMS does require that the AMS copyright notice be removed from any derivative versions of the fonts which have been altered in any way. In addition, to ensure the fidelity of TeX documents using Computer Modern fonts, Professor Donald Knuth, creator of the Computer Modern faces, has requested that any alterations which yield different font metrics be given a different name.

\$Id\$

1.13 java-common 0.74

1.13.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: Java Common

Upstream-Contact: Debian Java Team <debian-java@lists.debian.org>

Files: *

Copyright: 2000, Stephane Bortzmeyer <bortzmeyer@debian.org>

2001-2003, Ola Lundqvist <opal@debian.org>

2003, Stefan Gybas <sgybas@debian.org>

2005, Arnaud Vandyck <avdyk@debian.org>

2006-2008, Michael Koch <konqueror@gmx.de>

2006-2016, Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>

2009, Torsten Werner <twerner@debian.org>

2010, Niels Thykier <niels@thykier.net>

2011-2013, Sylvestre Ledru <sylvestre@debian.org>

2014-2017, Emmanuel Bourg <ebourg@apache.org>

License: GPL-2+

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

.

This package

is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'``.

1.14 zlib 1.2.13

1.14.1 Available under license :

Copyright notice:

(C) 1995-2022 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu
Boost Software License - Version 1.0 - August 17th, 2003

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person or organization

obtaining a copy of the software and accompanying documentation covered by this license (the "Software") to use, reproduce, display, distribute, execute, and transmit the Software, and to prepare derivative works of the Software, and to permit third-parties to whom the Software is furnished to do so, all subject to the following:

The copyright notices in the Software and this entire statement, including the above license grant, this restriction and the following disclaimer, must be included in all copies of the Software, in whole or in part, and all derivative works of the Software, unless such copies or derivative works are solely in the form of machine-executable object code generated by a source language processor.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS

FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR ANYONE DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.15 mosquito 2.0.18

1.15.1 Available under license :

Notices for Mosquitto

This content is produced and maintained by the Eclipse Mosquitto project.

* Project home: <https://projects.eclipse.org/projects/iot.mosquitto>

Trademarks

Eclipse Mosquitto trademarks of the Eclipse Foundation. Eclipse, and the Eclipse Logo are registered trademarks of the Eclipse Foundation.

Copyright

All content is the property of the respective authors or their employers. For more information regarding authorship of content, please consult the listed source code repository logs.

Declared Project Licenses

This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v2.0 which is available at <http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html>, or the BSD 3 Clause license.

SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 or BSD-3-Clause

Source Code

The project maintains the following source code repositories:

- * <https://github.com/eclipse/mosquitto>

Third-party Content

This project makes use of the follow third party projects.

cJSON (1.7.x)

- * License: MIT
- * Project: <https://github.com/DaveGamble/cJSON>

libwebsockets (4.x)

- * License: MIT
- * Project: <https://github.com/warmcat/libwebsockets>

openssl (1.1.1)

- * License: OpenSSL License and SSLeay License
- * Project: <https://openssl.org>
- * Source: <https://github.com/openssl/openssl>

uthash (2.1.0)

- * License: BSD revised (<https://troydhanson.github.io/uthash/license.html>)
- * Project: <https://github.com/troydhanson/uthash>

Cryptography

Content may contain encryption software. The country in which you are currently may have restrictions on the import, possession, and use, and/or re-export to another country, of encryption software. BEFORE using any encryption software, please check the country's laws, regulations and policies concerning the import, possession, or use, and re-export of encryption software, to see if this is permitted.

This project is dual licensed under the Eclipse Public License 2.0 and the Eclipse Distribution License 1.0 as described in the epl-v20 and edl-v10 files.
Eclipse Public License - v 2.0

THE ACCOMPANYING PROGRAM IS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS ECLIPSE

PUBLIC LICENSE ("AGREEMENT"). ANY USE, REPRODUCTION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAM CONSTITUTES RECIPIENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT.

1. DEFINITIONS

"Contribution" means:

a) in the case of the initial Contributor, the initial content
Distributed under this Agreement, and

b) in the case of each subsequent Contributor:

- i) changes to the Program, and
- ii) additions to the Program;

where such changes and/or additions to the Program originate from and are Distributed by that particular Contributor. A Contribution "originates" from a Contributor if it was added to the Program by such Contributor itself or anyone acting on such Contributor's behalf. Contributions do not include changes or additions to the Program that are not Modified Works.

"Contributor" means any person or entity that Distributes the Program.

"Licensed Patents" mean patent claims
licensable by a Contributor which
are necessarily infringed by the use or sale of its Contribution alone
or when combined with the Program.

"Program" means the Contributions Distributed in accordance with this Agreement.

"Recipient" means anyone who receives the Program under this Agreement or any Secondary License (as applicable), including Contributors.

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source Code or other form, that is based on (or derived from) the Program and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship.

"Modified Works" shall mean any work in Source Code or other form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the contents of the Program, including, for purposes of clarity any new file in Source Code form that contains any contents of the Program. Modified Works shall not include works that contain only declarations, interfaces, types, classes, structures, or files of the Program solely in each case in order to link to, bind by name, or subclass the Program or Modified Works thereof.

"Distribute" means the acts of a) distributing or b) making available in any manner that enables the transfer of a copy.

"Source Code" means the form of a Program preferred for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Secondary License" means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, or any later versions of that license, including any exceptions or additional permissions as identified by the initial Contributor.

2. GRANT OF RIGHTS

a) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Contributor hereby grants Recipient a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, Distribute and sublicense the Contribution of such Contributor, if any, and such Derivative Works.

b) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Contributor hereby grants Recipient a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under Licensed Patents to make, use, sell, offer to sell, import and otherwise transfer the Contribution of such Contributor, if any, in Source Code or other form. This patent license shall apply to the combination of the Contribution and the Program if, at the time the Contribution is added by the Contributor, such addition of the Contribution causes such combination to be covered by the Licensed Patents. The patent license shall not apply to any other combinations which include the Contribution. No hardware per se is licensed hereunder.

c) Recipient understands that although each Contributor grants the licenses to its Contributions set forth herein, no assurances are provided by any Contributor that the Program does not infringe the patent or other intellectual property rights of any other entity.

Each

Contributor disclaims any liability to Recipient for claims brought by any other entity based on infringement of intellectual property rights or otherwise. As a condition to exercising the rights and licenses granted hereunder, each Recipient hereby assumes sole responsibility to secure any other intellectual property rights needed, if any. For example, if a third party patent license is required to allow Recipient to Distribute the Program, it is Recipient's responsibility to acquire that license before distributing the Program.

d) Each Contributor represents that to its knowledge it has sufficient copyright rights in its Contribution, if any, to grant the copyright license set forth in this Agreement.

e) Notwithstanding the terms of any Secondary License, no Contributor makes additional grants to any Recipient (other than those set forth in this Agreement) as a result of such Recipient's receipt of the Program under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3).

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 If a Contributor Distributes the Program in any form, then:

a) the Program must also be made available as Source Code, in accordance with section 3.2, and the Contributor must accompany the Program with a statement that the Source Code for the Program is available under this Agreement, and informs Recipients how to obtain it in a reasonable manner on or through a medium customarily used for software exchange; and

b) the Contributor may Distribute the Program under a license different than this Agreement, provided that such license:

i) effectively disclaims on behalf of all other Contributors all warranties and conditions, express and implied, including warranties or conditions of title and non-infringement, and implied warranties or conditions of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose;

ii) effectively excludes on behalf of all other Contributors all liability

for damages, including direct, indirect, special, incidental and consequential damages, such as lost profits;

iii) does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights in the Source Code under section 3.2; and

iv) requires any subsequent distribution of the Program by any party to be under a license that satisfies the requirements of this section 3.

3.2 When the Program is Distributed as Source Code:

a) it must be made available under this Agreement, or if the Program (i) is combined with other material in a separate file or files made available under a Secondary License, and (ii) the initial Contributor attached to the Source Code the notice described in Exhibit A of this Agreement, then the Program may be made available

under the terms of such Secondary Licenses, and

b) a copy of this Agreement must be included with each copy of the Program.

3.3 Contributors may not remove or alter any copyright, patent, trademark, attribution notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations of liability ("notices") contained within the Program from any copy of the Program which they Distribute, provided that Contributors may add their own appropriate notices.

4. COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION

Commercial distributors of software may accept certain responsibilities with respect to end users, business partners and the like. While this license is intended to facilitate the commercial use of the Program, the Contributor who includes the Program in a commercial product offering should do so in a manner which does not create potential liability for other Contributors. Therefore, if a Contributor includes the Program in a commercial product offering, such Contributor ("Commercial Contributor") hereby agrees to defend and indemnify every other Contributor ("Indemnified Contributor") against any losses, damages and costs (collectively "Losses") arising from claims, lawsuits and other legal actions brought by a third party against the Indemnified

Contributor to the extent caused by the acts or omissions of such Commercial Contributor in connection with its distribution of the Program in a commercial product offering. The obligations in this section do not apply to any claims or Losses relating to any actual or alleged intellectual property infringement. In order to qualify, an Indemnified Contributor must: a) promptly notify the Commercial Contributor in writing of such claim, and b) allow the Commercial Contributor to control, and cooperate with the Commercial Contributor in, the defense and any related settlement negotiations. The Indemnified Contributor may participate in any such claim at its own expense.

For example, a Contributor might include the Program in a commercial product offering, Product X. That Contributor is then a Commercial Contributor. If that Commercial Contributor then makes performance claims, or offers warranties related to Product X, those performance claims and warranties are such Commercial

Contributor's responsibility alone. Under this section, the Commercial Contributor would have to defend claims against the other Contributors related to those performance claims and warranties, and if a court requires any other Contributor to pay any damages as a result, the Commercial Contributor must pay those damages.

5. NO WARRANTY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT, AND TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE PROGRAM IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Each Recipient is solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using and distributing the Program and assumes all risks associated with its exercise of rights under this Agreement, including but not limited to the risks and costs of program errors, compliance with applicable laws, damage to or loss of data, programs or equipment, and unavailability or interruption of operations.

6. DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT, AND TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, NEITHER RECIPIENT NOR ANY CONTRIBUTORS SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION LOST PROFITS), HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAM OR THE EXERCISE OF ANY RIGHTS GRANTED HEREUNDER, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

7. GENERAL

If any provision of this Agreement is invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, it shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remainder of the terms of this Agreement, and without further action by the parties hereto, such provision shall be reformed to the minimum extent necessary to make such provision valid and enforceable.

If Recipient institutes patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Program itself (excluding combinations of the Program with other software or hardware) infringes such Recipient's patent(s), then such Recipient's rights granted under Section 2(b) shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

All Recipient's rights under this Agreement shall terminate if it fails to comply with any of the material terms or conditions of this Agreement and does not cure such failure in a reasonable period of time after becoming aware of such noncompliance. If all Recipient's

rights under this Agreement terminate, Recipient agrees to cease use and distribution of the Program as soon as reasonably practicable. However, Recipient's obligations under this Agreement and any licenses granted by Recipient relating to the Program shall continue and survive.

Everyone

is permitted to copy and distribute copies of this Agreement, but in order to avoid inconsistency the Agreement is copyrighted and may only be modified in the following manner. The Agreement Steward reserves the right to publish new versions (including revisions) of this Agreement from time to time. No one other than the Agreement Steward has the right to modify this Agreement. The Eclipse Foundation is the initial Agreement Steward. The Eclipse Foundation may assign the responsibility to serve as the Agreement Steward to a suitable separate entity. Each new version of the Agreement will be given a distinguishing version number. The Program (including Contributions) may always be Distributed subject to the version of the Agreement under which it was received. In addition, after a new version of the Agreement is published, Contributor may elect to Distribute the Program (including its Contributions) under the new version.

Except as expressly stated in Sections 2(a) and 2(b) above, Recipient receives

no rights or licenses to the intellectual property of any Contributor under this Agreement, whether expressly, by implication, estoppel or otherwise. All rights in the Program not expressly granted under this Agreement are reserved. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to be enforceable by any entity that is not a Contributor or Recipient. No third-party beneficiary rights are created under this Agreement.

Exhibit A - Form of Secondary Licenses Notice

"This Source Code may also be made available under the following Secondary Licenses when the conditions for such availability set forth in the Eclipse Public License, v. 2.0 are satisfied: {name license(s), version(s), and exceptions or additional permissions here}."

Simply including a copy of this Agreement, including this Exhibit A is not sufficient to license the Source Code under Secondary Licenses.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

Copyright (c) 2007, Eclipse Foundation, Inc. and its licensors.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

Neither the name of the Eclipse Foundation, Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.16 ca-certificates 20230311

1.16.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Files: *

Copyright: 2013 System Administrator <root@localhost.localdomain>

License: ...

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Source: <http://ftp.debian.org/debian/pool/main/c/ca-certificates/>

Files: debian/*

examples/*

Makefile

mozilla/*

sbin/*

Copyright: 2003 Fumitoshi UKAI <ukai@debian.or.jp>

2009 Philipp Kern <pkern@debian.org>

2011 Michael Shuler <michael@pbandjelly.org>

Various Debian Contributors

License: GPL-2+

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

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this

program; if not, write to the Free Software

Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.

On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

Files: mozilla/certdata.txt

mozilla/nssckbi.h

Copyright: Mozilla Contributors

Comment: Original Copyright: 1994-2000 Netscape Communications Corporation

(certdata.txt <= CVS Revision: 1.82)

NSS no longer contains explicit copyright. Upstream indicates that "Mozilla Contributors" is an appropriate attribution for the required Copyright: field in Debian's machine-readable format.

https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=850003

License: MPL-2.0

Mozilla Public License Version 2.0

=====

.

1. Definitions

.

1.1. "Contributor"

means each individual or legal entity that creates, contributes to the creation of, or owns Covered Software.

.

1.2. "Contributor Version"

means the combination of the Contributions of others (if any) used

by a Contributor and that particular Contributor's Contribution.

1.3. "Contribution"

means Covered Software of a particular Contributor.

1.4. "Covered Software"

means Source Code Form to which the initial Contributor has attached the notice in Exhibit A, the Executable Form of such Source Code Form, and Modifications of such Source Code Form, in each case including portions thereof.

1.5. "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses"

means

(a) that the initial Contributor has attached the notice described in Exhibit B to the Covered Software; or

(b) that the Covered Software was made available under the terms of version 1.1 or earlier of the License, but not also under the terms of a Secondary License.

1.6. "Executable Form"

means any form of the work other than Source Code Form.

1.7. "Larger Work"

means a work that combines Covered Software with other material, in a separate file or files, that is not Covered Software.

1.8. "License"

means this document.

1.9. "Licensable"

means having the right to grant, to the maximum extent possible, whether at the time of the initial grant or subsequently, any and all of the rights conveyed by this License.

1.10. "Modifications"

means any of the following:

(a) any file in Source Code Form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the contents of Covered Software; or

(b) any new file in Source Code Form that contains any Covered Software.

1.11. "Patent Claims" of a Contributor

means any patent claim(s), including without limitation, method, process, and apparatus claims, in any patent Licensable by such Contributor that would be infringed, but for the grant of the License, by the making, using, selling, offering for sale, having made, import, or transfer of either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

1.12. "Secondary License"

means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, the GNU Lesser General Public License, Version 2.1, the GNU Affero General Public License, Version 3.0, or any later versions of those licenses.

1.13. "Source Code Form"

means the form of the work preferred for making modifications.

1.14. "You" (or "Your")

means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under this License. For legal entities, "You" includes any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with You. For purposes of this definition, "control" means (a) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (b) ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding shares or beneficial ownership of such entity.

2. License Grants and Conditions

2.1. Grants

Each Contributor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license:

(a) under intellectual property rights (other than patent or trademark)

Licensable by such Contributor to use, reproduce, make available, modify, display, perform, distribute, and otherwise exploit its Contributions, either on an unmodified basis, with Modifications, or as part of a Larger Work; and

(b) under Patent Claims of such Contributor to make, use, sell, offer for sale, have made, import, and otherwise transfer either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

2.2. Effective Date

The licenses granted in Section 2.1 with respect to any Contribution

become effective for each Contribution on the date the Contributor first distributes such Contribution.

2.3. Limitations on Grant Scope

The licenses granted in this Section

2 are the only rights granted under

this License. No additional rights or licenses will be implied from the distribution or licensing of Covered Software under this License.

Notwithstanding Section 2.1(b) above, no patent license is granted by a Contributor:

(a) for any code that a Contributor has removed from Covered Software;
or

(b) for infringements caused by: (i) Your and any other third party's modifications of Covered Software, or (ii) the combination of its Contributions with other software (except as part of its Contributor Version); or

(c) under Patent Claims infringed by Covered Software in the absence of its Contributions.

This License does not grant any rights in the trademarks, service marks, or logos of any Contributor (except as may be necessary to comply with the notice requirements in Section 3.4).

2.4. Subsequent Licenses

No Contributor makes additional grants as a result of Your choice to distribute the Covered

Software under a subsequent version of this

License (see Section 10.2) or under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3.3).

2.5. Representation

Each Contributor represents that the Contributor believes its Contributions are its original creation(s) or it has sufficient rights to grant the rights to its Contributions conveyed by this License.

2.6. Fair Use

This License is not intended to limit any rights You have under applicable copyright doctrines of fair use, fair dealing, or other equivalents.

2.7. Conditions

.
Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 are conditions of the licenses granted in Section 2.1.

3. Responsibilities

3.1. Distribution of Source Form

.
All distribution of Covered Software in Source Code Form, including any Modifications that You create or to which You contribute, must be under the terms of this License. You must inform recipients that the Source Code Form of the Covered

Software is governed by the terms of this License, and how they can obtain a copy of this License. You may not attempt to alter or restrict the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form.

3.2. Distribution of Executable Form

.
If You distribute Covered Software in Executable Form then:

.
(a) such Covered Software must also be made available in Source Code Form, as described in Section 3.1, and You must inform recipients of the Executable Form how they can obtain a copy of such Source Code Form by reasonable means in a timely manner, at a charge no more than the cost of distribution to the recipient; and

.
(b) You may distribute such Executable Form under the terms of this License, or sublicense it under different terms, provided that the license for the Executable Form does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form under this License.

3.3. Distribution of a Larger Work

.
You may create and distribute a Larger Work under terms of Your choice, provided that You also comply with the requirements of this License for the Covered Software. If the Larger Work is a combination of Covered Software with a work governed by one or more Secondary Licenses, and the Covered Software is not Incompatible With Secondary Licenses, this License permits You to additionally distribute such Covered Software under the terms of such Secondary License(s), so that the recipient of the Larger Work may, at their option, further distribute the Covered Software under the terms of either this License or such Secondary License(s).

3.4. Notices

.
You may not remove or alter the substance of any license notices (including copyright notices, patent notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations of liability) contained within the Source Code Form of the Covered Software, except that You may alter any license notices to the extent required to remedy known factual inaccuracies.

.
3.5. Application
of Additional Terms

.
You may choose to offer, and to charge a fee for, warranty, support, indemnity or liability obligations to one or more recipients of Covered Software. However, You may do so only on Your own behalf, and not on behalf of any Contributor. You must make it absolutely clear that any such warranty, support, indemnity, or liability obligation is offered by You alone, and You hereby agree to indemnify every Contributor for any liability incurred by such Contributor as a result of warranty, support, indemnity or liability terms You offer. You may include additional disclaimers of warranty and limitations of liability specific to any jurisdiction.

.
4. Inability to Comply Due to Statute or Regulation

.
If it is impossible for You to comply with any of the terms of this License with respect to some or all of the Covered Software due to statute, judicial order, or regulation then You must: (a) comply with
the terms of this License to the maximum extent possible; and (b) describe the limitations and the code they affect. Such description must be placed in a text file included with all distributions of the Covered Software under this License. Except to the extent prohibited by statute or regulation, such description must be sufficiently detailed for a recipient of ordinary skill to be able to understand it.

.
5. Termination

.
5.1. The rights granted under this License will terminate automatically if You fail to comply with any of its terms. However, if You become compliant, then the rights granted under this License from a particular Contributor are reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until such Contributor explicitly and finally terminates Your grants, and (b) on an ongoing basis, if such Contributor fails to notify You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after You have come back into compliance. Moreover, Your grants
from a particular
Contributor are reinstated on an ongoing basis if such Contributor

notifies You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means, this is the first time You have received notice of non-compliance with this License from such Contributor, and You become compliant prior to 30 days after Your receipt of the notice.

5.2. If You initiate litigation against any entity by asserting a patent infringement claim (excluding declaratory judgment actions, counter-claims, and cross-claims) alleging that a Contributor Version directly or indirectly infringes any patent, then the rights granted to You by any and all Contributors for the Covered Software under Section 2.1 of this License shall terminate.

5.3. In the event of termination under Sections 5.1 or 5.2 above, all end user license agreements (excluding distributors and resellers) which have been validly granted by You or Your distributors under this License prior to termination shall survive termination.

* * *

* 6. Disclaimer of Warranty *

* ----- *

* * *

* Covered Software is provided under this License on an "as is" *

* basis, without warranty of any kind, either expressed, implied, or *

* statutory, including, without limitation, warranties that the *

* Covered Software is free of defects, merchantable, fit for a *

* particular purpose or non-infringing. The entire risk as to the *

* quality and performance of the Covered Software is with You. *

* Should any Covered Software prove defective in any respect, You *

* (not any Contributor) assume the cost of any necessary servicing, *

* repair, or correction. This disclaimer

of warranty constitutes an *

* essential part of this License. No use of any Covered Software is *

* authorized under this License except under this disclaimer. *

* * *

* * *

* 7. Limitation of Liability *

* ----- *

* * *

* Under no circumstances and under no legal theory, whether tort *

* (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, shall any *

* Contributor, or anyone who distributes Covered Software as *

* permitted above, be liable to You for any direct, indirect,

* *

* special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character *

* including, without limitation, damages for lost profits, loss of *
 * goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any *
 * and all other commercial damages or losses, even if such party *
 * shall have been informed of the possibility of such damages. This *
 * limitation of liability shall not apply to liability for death or *
 * personal injury resulting from such party's negligence to the *
 * extent applicable law prohibits such limitation. Some *
 * jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of *
 * incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion and *
 * limitation may not apply to You. *

8. Litigation

Any litigation relating to this License may be brought only in the courts of a jurisdiction where the defendant maintains its principal place of business and such litigation shall be governed by laws of that jurisdiction, without reference to its conflict-of-law provisions. Nothing in this Section shall prevent a party's ability to bring cross-claims or counter-claims.

9. Miscellaneous

This License represents the complete agreement concerning the subject matter hereof. If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable. Any law or regulation which provides that the language of a contract shall be construed against the drafter shall not be used to construe this License against a Contributor.

10. Versions of the License

10.1. New Versions

Mozilla Foundation is the license steward. Except as provided in Section 10.3, no one other than the license steward has the right to modify or publish new versions of this License. Each version will be given a distinguishing version number.

10.2. Effect of New Versions

You may distribute the Covered Software under the terms of the version of the License under which You originally received the Covered Software,

or under the terms of any subsequent version published by the license steward.

10.3. Modified Versions

If you create software not governed by this License, and you want to create a new license for such software, you may create and use a modified version of this License if you rename the license and remove any references to the name of the license steward (except to note that such modified license differs from this License).

10.4. Distributing Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses

If You choose to distribute Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses under the terms of this version of the License, the notice described in Exhibit B of this License must be attached.

Exhibit A - Source Code Form License Notice

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

Exhibit B - "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses" Notice

This Source Code Form is "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses", as defined by the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0.

1.17 zlib 1.3.1

1.17.1 Available under license :

Copyright notice:

(C) 1995-2022 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied

warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu
/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.3.1, January 22nd, 2024

Copyright (C) 1995-2024 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu

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

*/

Boost Software License - Version 1.0 - August 17th, 2003

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person or organization obtaining a copy of the software and accompanying documentation covered by this license (the "Software") to use, reproduce, display, distribute, execute, and transmit the Software, and to prepare derivative works of the Software, and to permit third-parties to whom the Software is furnished to do so, all subject to the following:

The copyright notices in the Software and this entire statement, including the above license grant, this restriction and the following disclaimer, must be included in all copies of the Software, in whole or in part, and all derivative works of the Software, unless such copies or derivative works are solely in the form of machine-executable object code generated by a source language processor.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS

FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR ANYONE DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

/* zlib.c -- zlib functions common to reading and writing gzip files

* Copyright (C) 2004-2024 Mark Adler

* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h

*/

1.18 leveldb leveldbjni-1.8

1.18.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 2011 The LevelDB Authors. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

"AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.19 zstd 1.5.5

1.19.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the

Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source

code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BSD License

For Zstandard software

Copyright (c) Meta Platforms, Inc. and affiliates. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

* Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name Facebook, nor Meta, nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE

DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.20 zstd 1.5.2

1.20.1 Available under license :

BSD License

For Zstandard software

Copyright (c) 2016-present, Facebook, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

* Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name Facebook nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

/*

* Copyright (c) Yann Collet, Facebook, Inc.

* All rights reserved.

*

* This source code is licensed under both the BSD-style license (found in the

* LICENSE file in the root directory of this source tree) and the GPLv2 (found

* in the COPYING file in the root directory of this source tree).

* You may select, at your option, one of the above-listed licenses.

*/

1.21 annotations 13.0

1.21.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2000-2009 JetBrains s.r.o.

*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

*

* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/jetbrains/annotations/Nls.java

* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/jetbrains/annotations/Nullable.java

* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/jetbrains/annotations/NonNls.java

* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/jetbrains/annotations/PropertyKey.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2000-2012 JetBrains s.r.o.

```

*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/jetbrains/annotations/TestOnly.java
* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/JdkConstants.java
* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/jetbrains/annotations/NotNull.java
* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/MagicConstant.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*
* Copyright 2000-2013 JetBrains s.r.o.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/jetbrains/annotations/Contract.java
* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/Flow.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*
* Copyright 2006 Sascha Weinreuter
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at

```

```

*
*  http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/Identifier.java
* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/Pattern.java
* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/Language.java
* /annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/PrintFormat.java
*
/annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/RegExp.java
/annotations-13-0-sources-jar/org/intellij/lang/annotations/Subst.java

```

1.22 unzip 6.0-28

1.22.1 Available under license :

This is version 2009-Jan-02 of the Info-ZIP license.

The definitive version of this document should be available at
<ftp://ftp.info-zip.org/pub/infozip/license.html> indefinitely and
 a copy at <http://www.info-zip.org/pub/infozip/license.html>.

Copyright (c) 1990-2009 Info-ZIP. All rights reserved.

For the purposes of this copyright and license, "Info-ZIP" is defined as
 the following set of individuals:

Mark Adler, John Bush, Karl Davis, Harald Denker, Jean-Michel Dubois,
 Jean-loup Gailly, Hunter Goatley, Ed Gordon, Ian Gorman, Chris Herborth,
 Dirk Haase, Greg Hartwig, Robert Heath, Jonathan Hudson, Paul Kienitz,
 David Kirschbaum, Johnny Lee, Onno van der Linden, Igor Mandrichenko,
 Steve P. Miller, Sergio Monesi, Keith Owens, George Petrov, Greg Roelofs,
 Kai Uwe Rommel, Steve Salisbury, Dave Smith, Steven M. Schweda,
 Christian Spieler, Cosmin Truta, Antoine Verheijen, Paul von Behren,
 Rich Wales, Mike White.

This software is provided "as is," without warranty of
 any kind, express
 or implied. In no event shall Info-ZIP or its contributors be held liable
 for any direct, indirect, incidental, special or consequential damages
 arising out of the use of or inability to use this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the above disclaimer and the following restrictions:

1. Redistributions of source code (in whole or in part) must retain the above copyright notice, definition, disclaimer, and this list of conditions.
2. Redistributions in binary form (compiled executables and libraries) must reproduce the above copyright notice, definition, disclaimer, and this list of conditions in documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution. Additional documentation is not needed for executables where a command line license option provides these and a note regarding this option is in the executable's startup banner. The sole exception to this condition is redistribution of a standard UnZipSFX binary (including SFXWiz) as part of a self-extracting archive; that is permitted without inclusion of this license, as long as the normal SFX banner has not been removed from the binary or disabled.
3. Altered versions--including, but not limited to, ports to new operating systems, existing ports with new graphical interfaces, versions with modified or added functionality, and dynamic, shared, or static library versions not from Info-ZIP--must be plainly marked as such and must not be misrepresented as being the original source or, if binaries, compiled from the original source. Such altered versions also must not be misrepresented as being Info-ZIP releases--including, but not limited to, labeling of the altered versions with the names "Info-ZIP" (or any variation thereof, including, but not limited to, different capitalizations), "Pocket UnZip," "WiZ" or "MacZip" without the explicit permission of Info-ZIP. Such altered versions are further prohibited from misrepresentative use of the Zip-Bugs or Info-ZIP e-mail addresses or the Info-ZIP URL(s), such as to imply Info-ZIP will provide support for the altered versions.
4. Info-ZIP retains the right to use the names "Info-ZIP," "Zip," "UnZip," "UnZipSFX," "WiZ," "Pocket UnZip," "Pocket Zip," and "MacZip" for its own source and binary releases.

This is the Info-ZIP file COPYING (for UnZip), last updated 17 Jul 2000.

FIRST NOTE:

This file contains some details about the copyright history of contributions to the UnZip project.

Additionally, it summarises some exceptions to the general BSD-like copyright found in LICENSE that covers our generic code and most of the system specific ports.
Please read LICENSE first to find out what is allowed to do with Info-ZIP's UnZip code.

There are currently two explicit copyrights on portions of UnZip code (at least, of which Info-ZIP is aware):
Jim Luther's Mac OS File Manager interface code; and Christopher Evans' MacBinaryIII coding code (for the MacOS port).. These copyrights are discussed in more detail below.

All remaining
code is now (starting with UnZip version 5.41) covered
by the new Info-ZIP license. For details, please read the accompanying file LICENSE. The terms and conditions in this license supersede the copyright conditions of the contributions by Igor Mandrichenko (vms/vms.c), Greg Roelofs (zipinfo.c, new version of unshrink.c), Mike White (Windows DLL code in "windll/*"), Steve P. Miller (Pocket UnZip GUI "wince/*"), and Mark Adler (inflate/explode decompression core routines, previously put into the public domain). All these Info-ZIP contributors (or "primary" authors) have permitted us to replace their copyright notes by the Info-ZIP License.

Frequently Asked Questions regarding (re)distribution of Zip and UnZip are near the end of this file.

There are no known patents on any of the code in UnZip. Unisys claims a patent on LZW encoding and on LZW decoding _in an apparatus that performs LZW encoding_, but the patent appears to exempt a stand-alone decoder (as in UnZip's unshrink.c). Unisys has publicly claimed otherwise, but the issue has never been tested in court. Since this point is unclear, unshrinking is not enabled by default. It is the responsibility of the user to make his or her peace with Unisys and its licensing requirements. (unshrink.c may be removed from future releases altogether.)

The original unzip source code has been extensively modified and almost entirely rewritten (changes include random zipfile access rather than sequential; replacement of unimplode() with explode(); replacement of old unshrink() with new (unrelated) unshrink(); replacement of output routines; addition of inflate(), wildcards, filename-mapping, text translation, ...; etc.). As far as we can tell, only the core code of the unreduce method remained substantially similar to Mr. Smith's original source. As of UnZip

5.42, the complete

core code is now covered by the Info-ZIP Licence. Therefore, support for the reduce method has been removed.

The drop of the reduce method should only affect some test archives, reducing was never used in any publically distributed Zip program.

For pathologic cases where support for reduced archive entries is needed, the unreduce code copyrighted by Samuel H. Smith is available as a separate distribution (the restricted copyright of this code is cited below in the "historical" section).

The following copyright applies to the Mac OS File Manager interface code (macos/source/macstuff.[ch]), distributed with UnZip 5.4 and later:

- * MoreFiles
- *
- * A collection of File Manager and related routines
- *
- * by Jim Luther (Apple Macintosh Developer Technical Support Emeritus)
- * with significant code contributions by Nitin Ganatra
- * (Apple Macintosh Developer Technical Support Emeritus)
- * Copyright 1992-1998

Apple Computer, Inc.

- * Portions copyright 1995 Jim Luther
- * All rights reserved.
- * The Package "More Files" is distributed under the following
- * license terms:
- *
- * "You may incorporate this sample code into your
- * applications without restriction, though the
- * sample code has been provided "AS IS" and the
- * responsibility for its operation is 100% yours.
- * However, what you are not permitted to do is to
- * redistribute the source as "DSC Sample Code" after
- * having made changes. If you're going to
- * redistribute the source, we require that you make
- * it clear in the source that the code was descended
- * from Apple Sample Code, but that you've made
- * changes."

The usage terms of this copyright note are compatible with the Info-ZIP license, they do not add further restrictions.

The following
copyright applies to the Mac OS "macbin3" decoding code
(extra field compatibility with ZipIt):

- * MacBinaryIII.h

- *
 - * Copyright 1997 Christopher Evans (cevens@poppybank.com)
- *
 - * Basic encoding and decoding of Macintosh files to the
 - * MacBinary III spec.
- * -----
 - * This source is copyrighted by Christopher Evans (cevens@poppybank.com)
 - * (available at ftp://ftp.lazerware.com/MacBinaryIII_src_C.sit
 - * homepage of Leonard Rosenthol leonardr@netcom.com)

This copyright note does not contain any usage terms. So, we assume that this code is freely reusable until we are proved wrong...

The remaining copyright notes have been superseded by the new Info-ZIP license, with explicit permission from the respective original authors. They are cited here for historical reasons, only:

The following copyright applies to the full-featured unreduce.c (now distributed separately):

- * Copyright 1989 Samuel H. Smith; All rights reserved
- *
 - * Do not distribute modified versions without my permission.
 - * Do not remove or alter this notice or any other copyright notice.
 - * If you use this in your own program you must distribute source code.
 - * Do not use any of this in a commercial product.

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

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

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

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

licensing.

The following copyright applied to most of the VMS code in vms.c, distributed with UnZip version 4.2 and later:

- * Copyright (c) 1992-93 Igor Mandrichenko.
- * Permission is granted to any individual or institution to use, copy,
- * or redistribute this software so long as all of the original files
- * are included unmodified and that this copyright notice is retained.

The following copyright applied to the new version of unshrink.c, distributed with UnZip version 5.2 and later:

- * Copyright (c) 1994 Greg Roelofs.
- * Permission is granted to any individual/institution/corporate
- * entity to use, copy, redistribute or modify this software for
- * any purpose whatsoever, subject to the conditions noted in the
- * Frequently Asked Questions section below, plus one additional
- * condition: namely, that my name not be removed from the source
- * code. (Other names may, of course, be added as modifications
- * are made.) Corporate legal staff (like at IBM :-) who have
- * problems understanding this can contact me through Zip-Bugs...

The following copyright applied to the Windows DLL code (windll/*), distributed with UnZip version 5.2 and later:

- * Copyright (c) 1996 Mike White.
- * Permission is granted to any individual or institution to use,
- * copy, or redistribute this software so long as all of the original
- * files are included, that it is not sold for profit, and that this
- * copyright notice is retained.

The following copyright applied to the Windows
CE GUI port, ``Pocket
UnZip," distributed with UnZip version 5.3 and later:

- * All the source files for Pocket UnZip, except for components
- * written by the Info-ZIP group, are copyrighted 1997 by Steve P.
- * Miller. The product "Pocket UnZip" itself is property of the
- * author and cannot be altered in any way without written consent

* from Steve P. Miller.

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

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

1.23 libmd 1.0.4-2

1.23.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Files:

*

Copyright:

Copyright 2009, 2011, 2016 Guillem Jover <guillem@hadrons.org>

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR

PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL

THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS;

OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files:

include/sha2.h

src/sha2.c

Copyright:

Copyright 2000-2001, Aaron D. Gifford

All rights reserved.

License: BSD-3-clause-Aaron-D-Gifford

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the copyright holder nor the names of contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTOR(S) ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files:

include/rmd160.h

src/rmd160.c

Copyright:

Copyright 2001 Markus Friedl. All rights reserved.

License: BSD-2-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright

notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files:

src/md2.c

Copyright:

Copyright (c) 2001 The NetBSD Foundation, Inc.

All rights reserved.

This code is derived from software contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Andrew Brown.

License: BSD-2-clause-NetBSD

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE NETBSD FOUNDATION, INC. AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE FOUNDATION OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files:

man/rmd160.3

man/sha1.3

man/sha2.3

Copyright:

Copyright 1997, 2003, 2004 Todd C. Miller <Todd.Miller@courtesan.com>

License: ISC

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

Files:

man/mdX.3

src/helper.c

Copyright:

Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@login.dkuug.dk>

License: Beerware

"THE BEER-WARE LICENSE" (Revision 42):

<phk@login.dkuug.dk> wrote this file. As long as you retain this notice you

can do whatever you want with this stuff. If we meet some day, and you think this stuff is worth it, you can buy me a beer in return. Poul-Henning Kamp

Files:

include/md4.h

src/md4.c

Copyright:

Colin Plumb

Todd C. Miller

License: public-domain-md4

This code implements the MD4 message-digest algorithm.

The algorithm is due to Ron Rivest. This code was written by Colin Plumb in 1993, no copyright is claimed.

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

Todd C. Miller modified the MD5 code to do MD4 based on RFC 1186.

Files:

include/md5.h

src/md5.c

Copyright:

Colin Plumb
License: public-domain-md5
This code implements the MD5 message-digest algorithm.
The algorithm is due to Ron Rivest. This code was
written by Colin Plumb in 1993, no copyright is claimed.
This code is in the public domain; do with it what you wish.

Files:
include/sha1.h
src/sha1.c
Copyright:
Steve Reid <steve@edmweb.com>
License: public-domain-sha1
100% Public
Domain

1.24 Iz4 1.9.4-1

1.24.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program

is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based

on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering

access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to

apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY

FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of

MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

This repository uses 2 different licenses :

- all files in the ``lib`` directory use a BSD 2-Clause license
- all other files use a GPLv2 license, unless explicitly stated otherwise

Relevant license is reminded at the top of each source file, and with presence of COPYING or LICENSE file in associated directories.

This model is selected to emphasize that files in the ``lib`` directory are designed to be included into 3rd party applications,

while all other files, in `programs`, `tests` or `examples`,
are intended to be used "as is", as part of their intended scenarios,
with no intention to support 3rd party integration use cases.
Copyright (c) 2014, lpsantil
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this
list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation
and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS"
AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE
DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR
SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER
CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY,
OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE
OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: liblz4

Upstream-Contact: Yann Collet <Cyan4973@github.com>

Source: <https://github.com/lz4/lz4>

Files: *

Copyright: (C) 2011-2020 Yann Collet

License: GPL-2+

The full text of license: <https://github.com/lz4/lz4/blob/dev/lib/LICENSE>

LZ4 Library

Copyright (c) 2011-2020, Yann Collet

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification,
are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this
list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this
list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or

other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.25 glib 2.74.6-2+deb12u4

1.25.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: GLib

Source: <https://download.gnome.org/sources/glib/>

Comment:

Some files are mechanically derived from Unicode data.

We do not use the Debian unicode-data package as source for these, because GLib's Unicode data is part of its upstream API/ABI, and the Debian unicode-data package does not necessarily match the version used in GLib.

.

The files excluded here are not currently needed for GLib.

Files-Excluded-unicode-data:

Arabic*.txt

Bidi*.txt

Blocks.txt

CJK*.txt

DerivedAge.txt

DerivedCoreProperties.txt

DerivedNormalizationProps.txt

Emoji*.txt

EquivalentUnifiedIdeograph.txt

Hangul*.txt

Index.txt

Indic*.txt

Jamo.txt

Name*.html

Name*.txt

Normalization*.txt

Nushu*.txt

Prop*.txt

ScriptExtensions.txt

StandardizedVariants.txt
Tangut*.txt
USource*.txt
USource*.pdf
VerticalOrientation.txt
auxiliary/*
emoji/*
extracted/DerivedB*.txt
extracted/DerivedC*.txt
extracted/DerivedD*.txt
extracted/DerivedG*.txt
extracted/DerivedJ*.txt
extracted/DerivedL*.txt
extracted/DerivedN*.txt

Files: *

Copyright:

2004-2005 Adam Weinberger
2005-2006 Alexander Larsson
2022 Alexander Shopov
2021 Alexandros Theodotou
2004 Anders Carlsson
2001-2003 Andrew Lanoix
2018 Arthur Demchenkov
2001-2004 Behdad Esfahbod
2006 Behdad Esfahbod
2009 Benjamin Otte
2015 Canonical Limited
2005-2022 Canonical Ltd
2009-2022 Christian Hergert
2010 Christian Kellner
2010 Christian Persch
2014-2015 Chun-wei Fan
2008 Claus Tondering
2008 Clemens N. Buss
2008-2014 Codethink Ltd
2012-2013 Colin Walters
2017-2018 Collabora Inc
2008-2022 Collabora Ltd
1999-2000 Craig Setera
2000 Eazel, Inc
2005-2022 Emmanuele Bassi
2022 Emmanuel Fleury
2016-2020 Endless Mobile, Inc
2017-2022 Endless OS Foundation, LLC
2007 Francois Gouget
2020-2021 Frederic Martinsons
1991-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc

2015 Garrett Regier
2001-2022 GLib contributors
2016 GNOME i18n Project for Vietnamese
2019 GNOME
2011 Google, Inc
2001-2008 Hans Breuer
2001 Hidetoshi Tajima
2021 Iain Lane
2018-2021 Igalia S.L
2005-2008 Imendio AB
2018 Iigo Martnez
2010 Intel Corp
2001 James Henstridge
2018-2019 James Westman
2014-2018 Jan-Michael Brummer
2005-2007 John McCutchan
1995-1998 Josh MacDonald
2007 Jrg Billeter
2010 Karo Mkrtchyan
2013-2015 Lars Uebernickel
2006 Lukas Novotny
2002 Manish Singh
2005-2007 Marco Barisione
2022 Marco Trevisan
2001-2013 Matthias Clasen
2010 Mikhail Zabaluev
2004-2005 Miloslav Trmac
2014 NICE s.r.l
2003 Noah Levitt
2008-2011 Nokia Corporation
2008-2010 Novell, Inc
2021 Ole Andr Vadla Ravns
2007 Openismus GmbH
1998-2001 Owen Taylor
2014-2019 Patrick Griffis
2007 Patrick Hulin
2012 Pavel Vasin
2018 pdknsk
1995-2011 Peter Mattis
1995-2011 Peter Mattis, Spencer Kimball, Josh MacDonald, Sebastian Wilhelmi and others
2000-2022 Red Hat, Inc
1999-2003 Red Hat Software
2001 Ron Steinke
2020 Ruslan N. Marchenko
2022 Ryan Hope
2007-2015 Ryan Lortie
2009-2010 Sam Thursfield
2008 Samuel Cormier-Iijima

1999-2000 Scott Wimer
2007-2020 Sebastian Drge
2001-2003 Sebastian Wilhelmi
1998-2001 Sebastian Wilhelmi; University of Karlsruhe
2002-2006 Sharif FarsiWeb, Inc
2012 Simon McVittie
2011 Sjoerd Simons
2002-2007 Soeren Sandmann
1995-1998 Spencer Kimball
2006 Stefan Westerfeld
2011-2013 Stef Walter
2007-2010 Sven Herzberg
2012 Swecha telugu localisation Team
2011-2022 systemd contributors
2002-2022 the author(s) of GLib
2006 The GNOME Foundation
2007-2011 The GNOME Project
2010 Thiago Santos
1997-2007 Tim Janik
2018 Tomasz Misko
1999-2000 Tom Tromey
1998-2004 Tor Lillqvist
1995-1997 Ulrich Drepper
2021 Unicode, Inc
2011 William Hua
2018 Will Thompson
2020 Xavier Claessens
2021 Xavier Claessens
2000-2004 Ximian Inc
2014-2020
Croatian team
Jesse van den Kieboom
Matthew Waters
Nelson Bentez Len
License: LGPL-2+ and LGPL-2.1+ and FSFULLR and CC0-1.0 and Janik-permissive and Iconv-PD
and Mingw-PD and Old-GLib-Tests-permissive

Files: debian/*

Copyright:

2002-2022 Debian contributors as listed in debian/changelog

2012-2019 Canonical Ltd

2017-2019 Collabora Ltd

2016-2021 Simon McVittie

License: LGPL-2.1+ and Expat

Files:

gio/xdgmime/xdgmime*

Copyright:

2003-2004 Jonathan Blandford
2004-2005 Matthias Clasen
2003-2008 Red Hat, Inc
License: AFL-2.0 or LGPL-2.1+

Files:
glib/tests/NormalizationTest.txt
unicode-data/*
Copyright:
2021-2022 Unicode, Inc.
License: Unicode-DFS-2016

Files:
gio/kqueue/*.?
*/tests/taptestrunner.py
Copyright:
2011-2012 Dmitry Matveev
2015 Remko Tronon
License: Expat

Files:
glib/gen-unicode-tables.pl
glib/tests/gen-casfold-txt.py
glib/tests/gen-casemap-txt.py
po/po2tbl.sed.in
tools/glib-gettextize.in
Copyright:
1989-2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc
2001 Red Hat Software
1998-1999 Tom Tromey
License: GPL-2+

Files:
m4macros/attributes.m4
Copyright:
2006-2008 Diego Petten
2006-2008 xine project
2012 Lucas De Marchi
License:
GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

Files:
gio/tests/memory-monitor-dbus.py.in
gio/tests/memory-monitor-portal.py.in
gio/tests/power-profile-monitor-dbus.py.in
gio/tests/power-profile-monitor-portal.py.in
Copyright: 2019-2021 Red Hat, Inc
License: LGPL-3+

Files:

.gitlab-ci/clang-format-diff.py

fuzzing/driver.c

Copyright: 2018, LLVM contributors

License: Apache-2.0 with LLVM exception

Files:

glib/gchecksum.c

Copyright:

1995 A.M. Kuchling

2006 Dave Benson

2007 Emmanuele Bassi

License: LGPL-2.1+ and Kuchling-PD and Plumb-PD

Files:

docs/reference/glib/regex-syntax.xml

Copyright:

1997-2006 University of Cambridge

2012-2022 unspecified GLib contributors

License: LGPL-2.1+ and BSD-3-clause-pcre

Files:

glib/valgrind.h

Copyright:

2000-2017, Julian Seward

License: bzip2-1.0.6

Files: docs/reference/gio/menu-model.png

Copyright: unspecified

License: CC-BY-SA-3.0

License: AFL-2.0

The Academic

Free License

v. 2.0

.

This Academic Free License (the "License") applies to any original work of authorship (the "Original Work") whose owner (the "Licensor") has placed the following notice immediately following the copyright notice for the Original Work:

.

Licensed under the Academic Free License version 2.0

.

1) Grant of Copyright License. Licensor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, perpetual, sublicenseable license to do

the following:

- .
 - a) to reproduce the Original Work in copies;
 - b) to prepare derivative works ("Derivative Works") based upon the Original Work;
 - c) to distribute copies of the Original Work and Derivative Works to the public;
 - d) to perform the Original Work publicly; and
 - e) to display the Original Work publicly.
- .

2) Grant of Patent License. Licensor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, perpetual, sublicenseable license, under patent claims owned or controlled by the Licensor that are embodied in the Original Work as furnished by the Licensor, to make, use, sell and offer for sale the Original Work and Derivative Works.

.
3) Grant of Source Code License. The term "Source Code" means the preferred form of the Original Work for making modifications to it and all available documentation describing how to modify the Original Work. Licensor hereby agrees to provide a machine-readable copy of the Source Code of the Original Work along with each copy of the Original Work that Licensor distributes. Licensor reserves the right to satisfy this obligation by placing a machine-readable copy of the Source Code in an information repository reasonably calculated to permit inexpensive and convenient access by You for as long as Licensor continues to distribute the Original Work, and by publishing the address of that information repository in a notice immediately following the copyright notice that applies to the Original Work.

.
4) Exclusions From License Grant. Neither the names of Licensor, nor the names of any contributors to the Original Work, nor any of their trademarks or service marks, may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Original Work without express prior written permission of the Licensor. Nothing in this License shall be deemed to grant any rights to trademarks, copyrights, patents, trade secrets or any other intellectual property of Licensor except as expressly stated herein. No patent license is granted to make, use, sell or offer to sell embodiments of any patent claims other than the licensed claims defined in Section 2. No right is granted to the trademarks of Licensor even if such marks are included in the Original Work. Nothing in this License shall be interpreted to prohibit Licensor from licensing under different terms from this License any Original Work that Licensor otherwise would have a right to license.

.
5) This section intentionally omitted.

.
6) Attribution

Rights. You must retain, in the Source Code of any Derivative Works that You create, all copyright, patent or trademark notices from the Source Code of the Original Work, as well as any notices of licensing and any descriptive text identified therein as an "Attribution Notice." You must cause the Source Code for any Derivative Works that You create to carry a prominent Attribution Notice reasonably calculated to inform recipients that You have modified the Original Work.

.

7) Warranty of Provenance and Disclaimer of Warranty. Licensor warrants that the copyright in and to the Original Work and the patent rights granted herein by Licensor are owned by the Licensor or are sublicensed to You under the terms of this License with the permission of the contributor(s) of those copyrights and patent rights. Except as expressly stated in the immediately preceding sentence, the Original Work is provided under this License on an "AS IS" BASIS and WITHOUT WARRANTY, either express or implied, including, without limitation, the warranties of NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL WORK IS WITH YOU. This DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY constitutes an essential part of this License. No license to Original Work is granted hereunder except under this disclaimer.

.

8) Limitation of Liability. Under no circumstances and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, shall the Licensor be liable to any person for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or the use of the Original Work including, without limitation, damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses. This limitation of liability shall not apply to liability for death or personal injury resulting from Licensor's negligence to the extent applicable law prohibits such limitation. Some jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion and limitation may not apply to You.

.

9) Acceptance and Termination. If You distribute copies of the Original Work or a Derivative Work, You must make a reasonable effort under the circumstances to obtain the express assent of recipients to the terms of this License. Nothing else but this License (or another written agreement between Licensor and You) grants You permission to create Derivative Works based upon the Original Work or to exercise any of the rights granted in Section 1 herein, and any attempt to do so except under the terms of this License (or another written agreement between Licensor and You) is expressly prohibited by U.S. copyright law, the equivalent laws of other countries, and by international treaty. Therefore, by exercising any of the rights granted to You in Section 1

herein, You indicate Your acceptance of this License and all of its terms and conditions.

.
10) Termination for Patent Action. This License shall terminate automatically and You may no longer exercise any of the rights granted to You by this License as of the date You commence an action, including a cross-claim or counterclaim, for patent infringement (i) against Licensor with respect to a patent applicable to software or (ii) against any entity with respect to a patent applicable to the Original Work (but excluding combinations of the Original Work with other software or hardware).

.
11) Jurisdiction, Venue and Governing Law. Any action or suit relating to this License may be brought only in the courts of a jurisdiction wherein the Licensor resides or in which Licensor conducts its primary business, and under the laws of that jurisdiction excluding its conflict-of-law provisions. The application of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods is expressly excluded. Any use of the Original Work outside the scope of this License or after its termination shall be subject to the requirements and penalties of the U.S. Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. 101 et seq., the equivalent laws of other countries, and international treaty. This section shall survive the termination of this License.

.
12) Attorneys Fees. In any action to enforce the terms of this License or seeking damages relating thereto, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its costs and expenses, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in connection with such action, including any appeal of such action. This section shall survive the termination of this License.

.
13) Miscellaneous. This License represents the complete agreement concerning the subject matter hereof. If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable.

.
14) Definition of "You" in This License. "You" throughout this License, whether in upper or lower case, means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under, and complying with all of the terms of, this License. For legal entities, "You" includes any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with you. For purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

.
15) Right to Use. You may use the Original Work in all ways not otherwise

restricted or conditioned by this License or by law, and Licensor promises not to interfere with or be responsible for such uses by You.

.
This license is Copyright (C) 2003 Lawrence E. Rosen. All rights reserved. Permission is hereby granted to copy and distribute this license without modification. This license may not be modified without the express written permission of its copyright owner.

License: Apache-2.0 with LLVM exception
See /usr/share/common-licenses/Apache-2.0 on a Debian system for the text of the Apache-2.0 license.

.
As an exception, if, as a result of your compiling your source code, portions of this Software are embedded into an Object form of such source code, you may redistribute such embedded portions in such Object form without complying with the conditions of Sections 4(a), 4(b) and 4(d) of the License.

.
In addition, if you combine or link compiled forms of this Software with software that is licensed under the GPLv2 ("Combined Software") and if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the patent provision (Section 3), the indemnity provision (Section 9) or other Section of the License conflicts with the conditions of the GPLv2, you may retroactively and prospectively choose to deem waived or otherwise exclude such Section(s) of the License, but only in their entirety and only with respect to the Combined Software.

License: BSD-3-clause-pcre
Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- .
* Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- .
* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- .
* Neither the name of the University of Cambridge nor the name of Google Inc. nor the names of their contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.
- .

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
"AS IS"
AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: bzip2-1.0.6

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- .
- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- .
- 2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
- .
- 3. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
- .
- 4. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.
- .

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: CC-BY-SA-3.0

SPDX license expression "CC-BY-SA-3.0": <https://spdx.org/licenses/CC-BY-SA-3.0.html>

.

Creative Commons Legal Code

.

Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported

CREATIVE COMMONS CORPORATION IS NOT A LAW FIRM AND DOES NOT PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES. DISTRIBUTION OF THIS LICENSE DOES NOT CREATE AN ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP. CREATIVE COMMONS PROVIDES THIS INFORMATION ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CREATIVE COMMONS MAKES NO WARRANTIES REGARDING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED, AND DISCLAIMS LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ITS USE.

License

THE WORK (AS DEFINED BELOW) IS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS CREATIVE COMMONS PUBLIC LICENSE ("CCPL" OR "LICENSE"). THE WORK IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT AND/OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW. ANY USE OF THE WORK OTHER THAN AS AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS LICENSE OR COPYRIGHT LAW IS PROHIBITED.

BY EXERCISING ANY RIGHTS TO THE WORK PROVIDED HERE, YOU ACCEPT AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY THE TERMS OF THIS LICENSE. TO THE EXTENT THIS LICENSE MAY BE CONSIDERED TO BE A CONTRACT, THE LICENSOR GRANTS YOU THE RIGHTS CONTAINED HERE IN CONSIDERATION OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. Definitions

a. "Adaptation" means a work based upon the Work, or upon the Work and other pre-existing works, such as a translation, adaptation, derivative work, arrangement of music or other alterations of a literary or artistic work, or phonogram or performance and includes cinematographic adaptations or any other form in which the Work may be recast, transformed, or adapted including in any form recognizably derived from the original, except that a work that constitutes a Collection will not be considered

an Adaptation for the purpose of this License. For the avoidance of doubt, where the Work is a musical work, performance or phonogram, the synchronization of the Work in timed-relation with a moving image ("synching") will be considered an Adaptation for the purpose of this License.

b. "Collection" means a collection of literary or artistic works, such as encyclopedias and anthologies, or performances, phonograms or broadcasts, or other works or subject matter other than works listed in Section 1(f) below, which, by reason of the selection and arrangement of their contents, constitute intellectual creations, in which the Work is included in its entirety in unmodified form along with one or more other contributions, each constituting separate and independent works in themselves, which together are assembled into a collective whole. A work that constitutes a Collection will not be considered an Adaptation (as defined below)

for the purposes of this License.

- c. "Creative Commons Compatible License" means a license that is listed at <https://creativecommons.org/compatiblelicenses> that has been approved by Creative Commons as being essentially equivalent to this License, including, at a minimum, because that license: (i) contains terms that have the same purpose, meaning and effect as the License Elements of this License; and, (ii) explicitly permits the relicensing of adaptations of works made available under that license under this License or a Creative Commons jurisdiction license with the same License Elements as this License.
- d. "Distribute" means to make available to the public the original and copies of the Work or Adaptation, as appropriate, through sale or other transfer of ownership.
- e. "License Elements" means the following high-level license attributes as selected by Licensors and indicated in the title of this License:
Attribution,
ShareAlike.
- f. "Licensor" means the individual, individuals, entity or entities that offer(s) the Work under the terms of this License.
- g. "Original Author" means, in the case of a literary or artistic work, the individual, individuals, entity or entities who created the Work or if no individual or entity can be identified, the publisher; and in addition (i) in the case of a performance the actors, singers, musicians, dancers, and other persons who act, sing, deliver, declaim, play in, interpret or otherwise perform literary or artistic works or expressions of folklore; (ii) in the case of a phonogram the producer being the person or legal entity who first fixes the sounds of a performance or other sounds; and, (iii) in the case of broadcasts, the organization that transmits the broadcast.
- h. "Work" means the literary and/or artistic work offered under the terms of this License including without limitation any production in the literary, scientific and artistic domain, whatever may be the mode or form of its expression including digital form, such as a book, pamphlet and other writing; a lecture, address, sermon or other work of the same nature; a dramatic or dramatico-musical work; a choreographic work or entertainment in dumb show; a musical composition with or without words; a cinematographic work to which are assimilated works expressed by a process analogous to cinematography; a work of drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, engraving or lithography; a photographic work to which are assimilated works expressed by a process analogous to photography; a work of applied art; an illustration, map, plan, sketch or three-dimensional work relative to geography, topography, architecture or science; a performance; a broadcast; a phonogram; a compilation of data to the extent it is protected as a copyrightable work; or a work performed by a variety or circus performer to the extent it is not otherwise considered a literary or artistic work.

- i. "You" means an individual or entity exercising rights under this License who has not previously violated the terms of this License with respect to the Work, or who has received express permission from the Licensor to exercise rights under this License despite a previous violation.
- j. "Publicly Perform" means to perform public recitations of the Work and to communicate to the public those public recitations, by any means or process, including by wire or wireless means or public digital performances; to make available to the public Works in such a way that members of the public may access these Works from a place and at a place individually chosen by them; to perform the Work to the public by any means or process and the communication to the public of the performances of the Work, including by public digital performance; to broadcast and rebroadcast the Work by any means including signs, sounds or images.
- k. "Reproduce" means to make copies of the Work by any means including without limitation by sound or visual recordings and the right of fixation and reproducing fixations of the Work, including storage of a protected performance or phonogram in digital form or other electronic medium.

2. Fair Dealing Rights. Nothing in this License is intended to reduce, limit, or restrict any uses free from copyright or rights arising from limitations or exceptions that are provided for in connection with the copyright protection under copyright law or other applicable laws.

3. License Grant. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, Licensor hereby grants You a worldwide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, perpetual (for the duration of the applicable copyright) license to exercise the rights in the Work as stated below:

- a. to Reproduce the Work, to incorporate the Work into one or more Collections, and to Reproduce the Work as incorporated in the Collections;
- b. to create and Reproduce Adaptations provided that any such Adaptation, including any translation in any medium, takes reasonable steps to clearly label, demarcate or otherwise identify that changes were made to the original Work. For example, a translation could be marked "The original work was translated from English to Spanish," or a modification could indicate "The original work has been modified.";
- c. to Distribute and Publicly Perform the Work including as incorporated in Collections; and,
- d. to Distribute and Publicly Perform Adaptations.
- e. For the avoidance of doubt:

- i. Non-waivable Compulsory License Schemes. In those jurisdictions in

which the right to collect royalties through any statutory or compulsory licensing scheme cannot be waived, the Licensor reserves the exclusive right to collect such royalties for any exercise by You of the rights granted under this License;

ii. Waivable Compulsory License Schemes. In those jurisdictions in which the right to collect royalties through any statutory or compulsory licensing scheme can be waived, the Licensor waives the exclusive right to collect such royalties for any exercise by You of the rights granted under this License; and,

iii. Voluntary License Schemes. The Licensor waives the right to collect royalties, whether individually or, in the event that the Licensor is a member of a collecting society that administers voluntary licensing schemes, via that society, from any exercise by You of the rights granted under this License.

The above rights may be exercised in all media and formats whether now known or hereafter devised. The above rights include the right to make such modifications as are technically necessary to exercise the rights in other media and formats. Subject to Section 8(f), all rights not expressly granted by Licensor are hereby reserved.

4. Restrictions. The license granted in Section 3 above is expressly made subject to and limited by the following restrictions:

a. You may Distribute or Publicly Perform the Work only under the terms of this License. You must include a copy of, or the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) for, this License with every copy of the Work You Distribute or Publicly Perform. You may not offer or impose any terms on the Work that restrict the terms of this License or the ability of the recipient of the Work to exercise the rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the License. You may not sublicense the Work. You must keep intact all notices that refer to this License and to the disclaimer of warranties with every copy of the Work You Distribute or Publicly Perform. When You Distribute or

Publicly

Perform the Work, You may not impose any effective technological measures on the Work that restrict the ability of a recipient of the Work from You to exercise the rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the License. This Section 4(a) applies to the Work as incorporated in a Collection, but this does not require the Collection apart from the Work itself to be made subject to the terms of this License. If You create a Collection, upon notice from any Licensor You must, to the extent practicable, remove from the Collection any credit as required by Section 4(c), as requested. If You create an Adaptation, upon notice from any Licensor You must, to the extent practicable, remove from the Adaptation any credit as required by

Section 4(c), as requested.

- b. You may Distribute or Publicly Perform an Adaptation only under the terms of: (i) this License; (ii) a later version of this License with the same

License Elements as this License; (iii) a Creative Commons jurisdiction license (either this or a later license version) that contains the same License Elements as this License (e.g., Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 US)); (iv) a Creative Commons Compatible License. If you license the Adaptation under one of the licenses mentioned in (iv), you must comply with the terms of that license. If you license the Adaptation under the terms of any of the licenses mentioned in (i), (ii) or (iii) (the "Applicable License"), you must comply with the terms of the Applicable License generally and the following provisions: (I) You must include a copy of, or the URI for, the Applicable License with every copy of each Adaptation You Distribute or Publicly Perform; (II) You may not offer or impose any terms on the Adaptation that restrict the terms of the Applicable License or the ability of the recipient of the Adaptation to exercise the

rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the Applicable License; (III) You must keep intact all notices that refer to the Applicable License and to the disclaimer of warranties with every copy of the Work as included in the Adaptation You Distribute or Publicly Perform; (IV) when You Distribute or Publicly Perform the Adaptation, You may not impose any effective technological measures on the Adaptation that restrict the ability of a recipient of the Adaptation from You to exercise the rights granted to that recipient under the terms of the Applicable License. This Section 4(b) applies to the Adaptation as incorporated in a Collection, but this does not require the Collection apart from the Adaptation itself to be made subject to the terms of the Applicable License.

- c. If You Distribute, or Publicly Perform the Work or any Adaptations or Collections, You must, unless a request has been made pursuant to Section

4(a), keep intact all copyright notices for the Work and provide, reasonable to the medium or means You are utilizing: (i) the name of the Original Author (or pseudonym, if applicable) if supplied, and/or if the Original Author and/or Licensor designate another party or parties (e.g., a sponsor institute, publishing entity, journal) for attribution ("Attribution Parties") in Licensor's copyright notice, terms of service or by other reasonable means, the name of such party or parties; (ii) the title of the Work if supplied; (iii) to the extent reasonably practicable, the URI, if any, that Licensor specifies to be associated with the Work, unless such URI does not refer to the copyright notice or licensing information for the Work; and (iv) , consistent with Ssection 3(b), in the case of an Adaptation, a credit identifying the use of the Work in the Adaptation (e.g., "French translation of the Work by Original Author," or

"Screenplay based on original Work by Original Author"). The credit required by this Section 4(c) may be implemented in any reasonable manner; provided, however, that in the case of a Adaptation or Collection, at a minimum such credit will appear, if a credit for all contributing authors of the Adaptation or Collection appears, then as part of these credits and in a manner at least as prominent as the credits for the other contributing authors. For the avoidance of doubt, You may only use the credit required by this Section for the purpose of attribution in the manner set out above and, by exercising Your rights under this License, You may not implicitly or explicitly assert or imply any connection with, sponsorship or endorsement by the Original Author, Licensor and/or Attribution Parties, as appropriate, of You or Your use of the Work, without the separate, express prior written permission of the Original Author,

Licensor and/or Attribution

Parties.

- d. Except as otherwise agreed in writing by the Licensor or as may be otherwise permitted by applicable law, if You Reproduce, Distribute or Publicly Perform the Work either by itself or as part of any Adaptations or Collections, You must not distort, mutilate, modify or take other derogatory action in relation to the Work which would be prejudicial to the Original Author's honor or reputation. Licensor agrees that in those jurisdictions (e.g. Japan), in which any exercise of the right granted in Section 3(b) of this License (the right to make Adaptations) would be deemed to be a distortion, mutilation, modification or other derogatory action prejudicial to the Original Author's honor and reputation, the Licensor will waive or not assert, as appropriate, this Section, to the fullest extent permitted by the applicable national law, to enable You to reasonably exercise Your right

under Section 3(b) of this License (right to make Adaptations) but not otherwise.

5. Representations, Warranties and Disclaimer

UNLESS OTHERWISE MUTUALLY AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES IN WRITING, LICENSOR OFFERS THE WORK AS-IS AND MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE WORK, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES OF TITLE, MERCHANTIBILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NONINFRINGEMENT, OR THE ABSENCE OF LATENT OR OTHER DEFECTS, ACCURACY, OR THE PRESENCE OF ABSENCE OF ERRORS, WHETHER OR NOT DISCOVERABLE. SOME JURISDICTIONS DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES, SO SUCH EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

6. Limitation on Liability. EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT WILL LICENSOR BE LIABLE TO YOU ON ANY LEGAL THEORY FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THIS LICENSE OR THE USE OF THE WORK, EVEN IF LICENSOR HAS

BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

.

7. Termination

.

- a. This License and the rights granted hereunder will terminate automatically upon any breach by You of the terms of this License. Individuals or entities who have received Adaptations or Collections from You under this License, however, will not have their licenses terminated provided such individuals or entities remain in full compliance with those licenses. Sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 will survive any termination of this License.
- b. Subject to the above terms and conditions, the license granted here is perpetual (for the duration of the applicable copyright in the Work). Notwithstanding the above, Licensor reserves the right to release the Work under different license terms or to stop distributing the Work at any time; provided, however that any such election will not serve to withdraw this License (or any other license that has been, or is required to be, granted under the terms of this License), and this License will continue in full force and effect unless terminated as stated above.

.

8. Miscellaneous

.

- a. Each time You Distribute or Publicly Perform the Work or a Collection, the Licensor offers to the recipient a license to the Work on the same terms and conditions as the license granted to You under this License.
- b. Each time You Distribute or Publicly Perform an Adaptation, Licensor offers to the recipient a license to the original Work on the same terms and conditions as the license granted to You under this License.
- c. If any provision of this License is invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, it shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remainder of the terms of this License, and without further action by the parties to this agreement, such provision shall be reformed to the minimum extent necessary to make such provision valid and enforceable.
- d. No term or provision of this License shall be deemed waived and no breach consented to unless such waiver or consent shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged with such waiver or consent.
- e. This License constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the Work licensed here. There are no understandings, agreements or representations with respect to the Work not specified here. Licensor shall not be bound by any additional provisions that may appear in any communication from You. This License may not be modified without the mutual written agreement of the Licensor and You.
- f. The rights granted under, and the subject matter referenced, in this License were drafted utilizing the terminology of the Berne Convention

for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (as amended on September 28, 1979), the Rome Convention of 1961, the WIPO Copyright Treaty of 1996, the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty of 1996 and the Universal Copyright Convention (as revised on July 24, 1971). These rights and subject matter take effect in the relevant jurisdiction in which the License terms are sought to be enforced according to the corresponding provisions of the implementation of those treaty provisions in the applicable national law. If the standard suite of rights granted under applicable copyright law includes additional rights not granted under this License, such additional rights are deemed to be included in the License; this License is not intended to restrict the license of any rights under applicable law.

Creative Commons Notice

- Creative Commons is not a party to this License, and makes no warranty whatsoever in connection with the Work. Creative Commons will not be liable to You or any party on any legal theory for any damages whatsoever, including without limitation any general, special, incidental or consequential damages arising in connection to this license. Notwithstanding the foregoing two (2) sentences, if Creative Commons has expressly identified itself as the Licensor hereunder, it shall have all rights and obligations of Licensor.
- Except for the limited purpose of indicating to the public that the Work is licensed under the CCPL, Creative Commons does not authorize the use by either party of the trademark "Creative Commons" or any related trademark or logo of Creative Commons without the prior written consent of Creative Commons. Any permitted use will be in compliance with Creative Commons' then-current trademark usage guidelines, as may be published on its website or otherwise made available upon request from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, this trademark restriction does not form part of the License.
- Creative Commons may be contacted at <https://creativecommons.org/>.

License:

CC0-1.0

SPDX license expression "CC0-1.0": <https://spdx.org/licenses/CC0-1.0.html>
On Debian systems, the complete text of the CC0 Public Domain Dedication can be found in `"/usr/share/common-licenses/CC0-1.0"`.

License: Expat

SPDX license expression "MIT": <https://spdx.org/licenses/MIT.html>

.
Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.
The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.
THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO
THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: FSFULLR

This file is free software; the Free Software Foundation gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it, with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.

License: GPL-2+

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

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.
On Debian systems, a copy of the GPL version 2 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2.

License: GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

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

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the

GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.

As a special exception, the copyright owners of the macro gives unlimited permission to copy, distribute and modify the configure

scripts that are the output of Autoconf when processing the Macro. You need not follow the terms of the GNU General Public License when using or distributing such scripts, even though portions of the text of the Macro appear in them. The GNU General Public License (GPL) does govern all other use of the material that constitutes the Autoconf Macro.

.

This special exception to the GPL applies to versions of the Autoconf Macro released by this project. When you make and distribute a modified version of the Autoconf Macro, you may extend this special exception to the GPL to apply to your modified version as well.

.

On Debian systems, a copy of the GPL version 2 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2.

License: Iconv-PD

This file is placed in the public domain.

License: Janik-permissive

This software is provided "as is"; redistribution and modification is permitted, provided that the following disclaimer is retained.

.

This software is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. In no event shall the authors or contributors be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, exemplary, or consequential damages (including, but not limited to, procurement of substitute goods or services; loss of use, data, or profits; or business interruption) however caused and on any theory of liability, whether in contract, strict liability, or tort (including negligence or otherwise) arising in any way out of the use of this software, even if advised of the possibility of such damage.

License: Kuchling-PD

Distribute and use freely; there are no restrictions on further

dissemination and usage except those imposed by the laws of your country of residence.

License: LGPL-2+

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

.

The GNU CHARSET Library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

.

On Debian systems, a copy of the LGPL version 2 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.

License: LGPL-2.1+

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.

On Debian systems, a copy of the LGPL version 2.1 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1.

License: LGPL-3+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/lgpl.html> for the full text of the license.

.

On Debian systems, a copy of the LGPL version 3 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-3.

License: Mingw-PD

This file has no copyright assigned and is placed in the Public Domain.

License: Old-GLib-Tests-permissive

This work is provided "as is"; redistribution and modification in whole or in part, in any medium, physical or electronic is permitted without restriction.

.
This work is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS
FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

.
In no event shall the authors or contributors be liable for any
direct, indirect, incidental, special, exemplary, or consequential
damages (including, but not limited to, procurement of substitute
goods or services; loss of use, data, or profits; or business
interruption) however caused and on any theory of liability, whether
in contract, strict liability, or tort (including negligence or
otherwise) arising in any way out of the use of this software, even
if advised of the possibility of such damage.

License: Plumb-PD

The algorithm is due to Ron Rivest. This code was
written by Colin Plumb in 1993, no copyright is claimed.
This code is in the public domain; do with it what you wish.

License: Unicode-DFS-2016

See Terms of Use <<https://www.unicode.org/copyright.html>>
for definitions of Unicode Inc.'s Data Files and Software.

.
NOTICE TO USER: Carefully read the following legal agreement.
BY DOWNLOADING, INSTALLING, COPYING OR OTHERWISE
USING UNICODE INC.'S
DATA FILES ("DATA FILES"), AND/OR SOFTWARE ("SOFTWARE"),
YOU UNEQUIVOCALLY ACCEPT, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY, ALL OF THE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT.
IF YOU DO NOT AGREE, DO NOT DOWNLOAD, INSTALL, COPY, DISTRIBUTE OR USE
THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

.
COPYRIGHT AND PERMISSION NOTICE

.
Copyright 1991-2022 Unicode, Inc. All rights reserved.
Distributed under the Terms of Use in <https://www.unicode.org/copyright.html>.

.
Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining
a copy of the Unicode data files and any associated documentation
(the "Data Files") or Unicode software and any associated documentation
(the "Software") to deal in the Data Files or Software
without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use,
copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, and/or sell copies of
the Data Files or Software, and to permit persons to whom the Data Files
or Software are furnished to do so, provided that either
(a)

this copyright and permission notice appear with all copies
of the Data Files or Software, or
(b) this copyright and permission notice appear in associated
Documentation.

THE DATA FILES AND SOFTWARE ARE PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF
ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE
WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND
NONINFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.

1.26 netty-codec-socks 4.1.110.Final

1.26.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2013 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksCmdStatus.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksAuthStatus.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5AuthMethod.java
*
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksAddressType.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksSubnegotiationVersion.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksAuthScheme.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksRequestType.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5AddressType.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksMessageType.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/SocksVersion.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5CommandType.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5PasswordAuthStatus.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5CommandStatus.java
*
```

/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksResponseType.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksProtocolVersion.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksCmdType.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/SocksPortUnificationServerHandler.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5AddressEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5AddressDecoder.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksCmdResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/DefaultSocks5CommandRequest.java

```

* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/DefaultSocks5InitialRequest.java
*
/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5CommandRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksAuthResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4ServerDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5PasswordAuthRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksInitRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5CommandResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksMessage.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksMessageEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksAuthRequestDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4CommandResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksCommonUtils.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/SocksMessage.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5InitialRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksCmdResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/DefaultSocks4CommandResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksAuthRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksInitRequestDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksCmdRequestDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4ClientDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/DefaultSocks5InitialResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/UnknownSocksRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4CommandStatus.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4CommandRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4CommandType.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/DefaultSocks5PasswordAuthResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/UnknownSocksResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksInitResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5PasswordAuthResponse.java
*
/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/DefaultSocks5PasswordAuthRequest.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksInitResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/DefaultSocks5CommandResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5InitialResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksAuthResponse.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socks/SocksCmdRequest.java

```

*
/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/DefaultSocks4CommandRequest.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4ClientEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4Message.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/package-info.java
*
/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/AbstractSocks4Message.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/AbstractSocksMessage.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5CommandResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5PasswordAuthRequestDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5PasswordAuthResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5ServerEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5InitialResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5Message.java
*
/netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5ClientEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v4/Socks4ServerEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5CommandRequestDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/Socks5InitialRequestDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/socksx/v5/AbstractSocks5Message.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.


```

<!--
~ Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
~
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
~
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
~
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
~ under the License.
-->

```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-socks-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-codec-socks/pom.xml

1.27 kotlin 1.7.22

1.27.1 Available under license :

Apache License 2.0

1.28 free-type 2.12.1+dfsg-5+deb12u3

1.28.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: FreeType

Upstream-Contact: freetype-devel@nongnu.org

Source: <https://freetype.org/download.html>

Files-Excluded: docs/reference/assets/javascripts

Comment: The files in this path have been removed because they are minified
JavaScript files and are incompatible with the DFSG.

Files: *

Copyright: 1996-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: vms_make.com

Copyright: 1996-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

2001, 2002 Francesco Zappa Nardelli

2010-2019 Joel Klinghed

License: FTL and MIT

Files: builds/amiga/*

Copyright: 2005-2022 Werner Lemberg and Detlef Wrkner

License: FTL

Files: builds/amiga/src/base/*

Copyright: 1996-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Werner Lemberg and Detlef Wrkner

License: FTL

Files: builds/cmake/FindHarfBuzz.cmake

Copyright: 2012 Intel Corporation

2019 Sony Interactive Entertainment Inc.

License:

BSD-3-Clause

Files: builds/mac/ftmac.c

include/freetype/ftmac.h

src/base/ftmac.c

Copyright: 1996-2022 Just van Rossum, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: builds/unix/ax_compare_version.m4

Copyright: 2008 Tim Toolan

License: FSFAP

Files: builds/unix/ax_prog_python_version.m4

Copyright: 2009 Francesco Salvestrini

License: FSFAP

Files: builds/unix/ax_pthread.m4

Copyright: 2008 Steven G. Johnson

2011 Daniel Richard G.

2019 Marc Stevens

License: GPL-3+

Files: builds/unix/install-sh

Copyright: 1994 X Consortium

License: MIT

Files: builds/unix/pkg.m4

Copyright: 2004 Scott James Remnant <scott@netsplit.com>

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 1996-2019 Christoph Lameter, Anthony Fok, Steve Langasek, et al.

2018-2023 Hugh McMaster

License: GPL-2+

Files: docs/DOCGUIDE

src/sfnt/sfwoff2.c

src/sfnt/sfwoff2.h

src/sfnt/woff2tags.c

src/sfnt/woff2tags.h

Copyright: 2018-2022

Nikhil Ramakrishnan, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: docs/INSTALL.CROSS

ft2demos/mac/ftoldmac.c

Copyright: 1996-2022 Suzuki Toshiya, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: docs/reference/*

Copyright: The FreeType Project

License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/graph/beos/grbeos.cpp

Copyright: 2001-2022 Michael Pfeiffer

License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/graph/graph.h

ft2demos/graph/grdevice.h

ft2demos/graph/grobjs.h

ft2demos/graph/grtypes.h

Copyright: 1999-2022 The FreeType Development Team

License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/graph/grswizzle.c

Copyright: None

License: Public-Domain

"this filtering code is explicitly placed in the public domain !!"

Files: ft2demos/graph/mac/grmac.c

Copyright: 1999-2022 Just van Rossum, Antoine Leca,

David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/graph/win32/grwin32.c

ft2demos/graph/win32/grwin32.h

ft2demos/graph/x11/grx11.c

ft2demos/graph/x11/grx11.h

Copyright: 1999-2022 Antoine Leca, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/mac/getargv.c

Copyright: 1991-2022 Stichting Mathematisch Centrum

License: MIT

Files: ft2demos/src/ftinspect/ftinspect.cpp

ft2demos/src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp

ft2demos/src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp

ft2demos/src/ftinspect/engine/*

ft2demos/src/ftinspect/rendering/*

ft2demos/src/ftinspect/widgets/*

src/tools/update-copyright-year

Copyright: 2015-2022 Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/src/ftsdf.c

Copyright: 2021-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Werner Lemberg and Anuj Verma

License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/src/md5.c

ft2demos/src/md5.h

Copyright: None

License: Public-Domain

"No copyright is claimed, and the software is hereby placed in the public domain."

Files: ft2demos/src/mlgetopt.c

ft2demos/src/mlgetopt.h

Copyright: None

License: Public-Domain

"This code is hereby expressly placed in the public domain."

Files: ft2demos/src/rsvg-port.c

ft2demos/src/rsvg-port.h

Copyright: 2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Werner Lemberg and Moazin Khatti

License: FTL

Files: ft2docs/docs/tutorial/example2.cpp

ft2docs/docs/tutorial/example3.cpp

ft2docs/docs/tutorial/example4.cpp

Copyright: None

License: Public-Domain

"Public domain."

Files: ft2docs/docs/tutorial/example5.cpp

Copyright: 2016-2018 Static Jobs LLC

License: MIT

Files: include/freetype/ftbzip2.h

src/bzip2/*

Copyright: 2010-2022 Joel Klinghed

License: FTL

Files: include/freetype/ftcid.h
include/freetype/internal/services/svcid.h
src/base/ftcid.c
Copyright: 2007-2022 Derek Clegg and Michael Toftdal
License: FTL

Files: include/freetype/ftgxval.h
include/freetype/internal/services/svgxval.h
include/freetype/internal/services/svttcmap.h
src/base/ftgxval.c
Copyright: 2003-2022 Masatake Yamato, Red Hat K.K.,
David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg
License: FTL

Files: include/freetype/internal/fthash.h
src/base/fthash.c
Copyright: 2000 Computing Research Labs, New Mexico State University
2001-2015 Francesco Zappa Nardelli
License: MIT

Files: include/freetype/internal/ftfork.h
src/base/ftfork.c
Copyright: 2004-2022 Masatake Yamato, Redhat K.K.
License: FTL

Files: include/freetype/internal/svginterface.h
include/freetype/otsvg.h
src/sfnt/ttsvg.c
src/sfnt/ttsvg.h
src/svg/ftsvg.c
src/svg/ftsvg.h
src/svg/module.mk
src/svg/rules.mk
src/svg/svg.c
src/svg/svgtypes.h
Copyright: 2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Werner Lemberg and Moazin Khatti
License: FTL

Files: src/sfnt/ttcmapc.h
Copyright: 2009-2022 Oran Agra and Mickey Gabel
License: FTL

Files: ft2demos/graph/gblender.h
include/freetype/internal/services/svttglyf.h
src/base/ftpatent.c
src/lzw/ftzopen.c
src/lzw/ftzopen.h
Copyright: 2002-2022 David Turner

License: FTL

Files: include/dlg/*

src/dlg/dlg.c

Copyright: 2019 nyorain

License: BSL-1.0

Files: src/autofit/afindic.c

src/autofit/afindic.h

Copyright: 2007-2022 Rahul Bhalerao

License: FTL

Files: src/base/ftbase.h

Copyright: 2008-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Werner Lemberg and Suzuki Toshiya

License: FTL

Files: src/base/fterrors.c

Copyright: 2018-2022 Armin Hasitzka, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: src/base/md5.c

src/base/md5.h

Copyright: None

License: Public-Domain

"No copyright is claimed, and the software is hereby placed in the public domain."

Files: src/bdf/bdf.c

src/bdf/bdfdrivr.c src/bdf/bdfdrivr.h

src/bdf/bdferror.h

src/bdf/module.mk

src/bdf/README

src/bdf/rules.mk

src/pcf/module.mk

src/pcf/pcf.c src/pcf/pcf.h

src/pcf/pcfdrivr.c src/pcf/pcfdrivr.h

src/pcf/pcfread.c src/pcf/pcfread.h

src/pcf/pcfutil.h

src/pcf/README

src/pcf/rules.mk

Copyright: 2000-2014 Francesco Zappa Nardelli

License: MIT

Files: src/bdf/bdf.h

src/bdf/bdflib.c

Copyright: 2000 Computing Research Labs, New Mexico State University

2001-2014 Francesco Zappa Nardelli

License: MIT

Files: src/gxvalid/*

Copyright: 2004-2022 Suzuki Toshiya, Masatake Yamato, Red Hat K.K.,

David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: src/gxvalid/gxvfgn.c

Copyright: 2004-2022 Masatake Yamato, Redhat K.K.

License: FTL

Files: src/gzip/adler32.c

src/gzip/crc32.c

src/gzip/gzguts.h

src/gzip/infbck.c

src/gzip/inffast.c

src/gzip/inffast.h

src/gzip/inflate.c

src/gzip/inflate.h

src/gzip/inftrees.c

src/gzip/inftrees.h

Copyright: 1995-2022 Mark Adler

License: Zlib

Files: src/gzip/ftzconf.h

src/gzip/zlib.h

src/gzip/zutil.h

Copyright: 1995-2022 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark
Adler

License: Zlib

Files: src/gzip/zutil.c

Copyright: 1995-2017 Jean-loup Gailly

License: Zlib

Files: src/lzw/ftlzw.c

src/lzw/rules.mk

Copyright: 2004-2022 Albert Chin-A-Young

License: FTL

Files: src/pcf/pcfutil.c

Copyright: 1990, 1994, 1998 The Open Group

License: OpenGroup-BSD-like

Files: src/psaux/psarrst.c

src/psaux/psarrst.h

src/psaux/psblues.c

src/psaux/psblues.h

src/psaux/pserror.c

src/psaux/pserror.h

src/psaux/psfixed.h
src/psaux/psfont.c
src/psaux/psfont.h
src/psaux/psft.c
src/psaux/psft.h
src/psaux/psglue.h
src/psaux/pshints.c
src/psaux/pshints.h
src/psaux/psintrap.c
src/psaux/psintrap.h
src/psaux/psread.c
src/psaux/psread.h
src/psaux/psstack.c
src/psaux/psstack.h
src/psaux/pstypes.h

Copyright: 2006-2014 Adobe Systems Incorporated

License: FTL

Files: src/sfnt/pngshim.c

src/sfnt/pngshim.h

Copyright: 2013-2022 Google, Inc.

License:

FTL

Files: src/sfnt/ttcolr.c

Copyright: 2018-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Dominik Rttches and Werner Lemberg

License: FTL

Files: src/sfnt/ttsbit.c

Copyright: 2005-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

2013 Google, Inc.

License: FTL

Files: src/tools/apinames.c

src/tools/chktrcmp.py

Copyright: None

License: Public-Domain

"This code is explicitly placed into the public domain."

Files: src/tools/ftrandom/ftrandom.c

Copyright: 2005, 2007, 2008, 2013 George Williams

License: BSD-3-Clause

Files: src/truetype/ttgxvar.c

src/truetype/ttgxvar.h

Copyright: 2004-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Werner Lemberg and George Williams

License: FTL

Files: src/type42/t42drivr.c

src/type42/t42drivr.h

src/type42/t42objs.c

src/type42/t42objs.h

src/type42/t42parse.c

src/type42/t42parse.h

src/type42/t42types.h

Copyright: 2002-2022 Roberto Alameda

License: FTL

Files: src/winfonts/winfmt.c

Copyright:

1996-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

2003 Huw D M Davies for Codeweavers

2007 Dmitry Timoshkov for Codeweavers

License: FTL

Files: src/winfonts/winfmt.h

Copyright: 1996-2022 David Turner, Robert Wilhelm and Werner Lemberg

2007 Dmitry Timoshkov for Codeweavers

License: FTL

License: BSD-3-Clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- .
- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- .
- 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- .
- 3. Neither the name of the copyright holder nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.
- .

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF

THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSL-1.0

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person or organization obtaining a copy of the software and accompanying documentation covered by this license (the "Software") to use, reproduce, display, distribute, execute, and transmit the Software, and to prepare derivative works of the Software, and to permit third-parties to whom the Software is furnished to do so, all subject to the following:

The copyright notices in the Software and this entire statement, including the above license grant, this restriction and the following disclaimer, must be included in all copies of the Software, in whole or in part, and all derivative works of the Software, unless such copies or derivative works are solely in the form of machine-executable object code generated by a source language processor.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR ANYONE DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: FSFAP

Copying and distribution of this file, with or without modification, are permitted in any medium without royalty provided the copyright notice and this notice are preserved. This file is offered as-is, without any warranty.

License: FTL

The FreeType Project LICENSE

2006-Jan-27

Copyright 1996-2002, 2006 by

David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg

Introduction

=====

The FreeType Project is distributed in several archive packages; some of them may contain, in addition to the FreeType font engine,

various tools and contributions which rely on, or relate to, the FreeType Project.

This license applies to all files found in such packages, and which do not fall under their own explicit license. The license affects thus the FreeType font engine, the test programs, documentation and makefiles, at the very least.

This license was inspired by the BSD, Artistic, and IJG (Independent JPEG Group) licenses, which all encourage inclusion and use of free software in commercial and freeware products alike. As a consequence, its main points are that:

- o We don't promise that this software works. However, we will be interested in any kind of bug reports. ('as is' distribution)
- o You can use this software for whatever you want, in parts or full form, without having to pay us. ('royalty-free' usage)
- o You may not pretend that you wrote this software. If you use it, or only parts of it, in a program, you must acknowledge somewhere in your documentation that you have used the FreeType code.

('credits')

We specifically permit and encourage the inclusion of this software, with or without modifications, in commercial products. We disclaim all warranties covering The FreeType Project and assume no liability related to The FreeType Project.

Finally, many people asked us for a preferred form for a credit/disclaimer to use in compliance with this license. We thus encourage you to use the following text:

```
Portions of this software are copyright <year> The FreeType
Project (www.freetype.org). All rights reserved.
```

Please replace <year> with the value from the FreeType version you actually use.

Legal Terms

=====

0. Definitions

Throughout this license, the terms `package', `FreeType Project', and `FreeType archive' refer to the set of files originally distributed by the authors (David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg) as the `FreeType Project', be they named as alpha, beta or final release.

`You' refers to the licensee, or person using the project, where `using' is a generic term including compiling the project's source code as well as linking it to form a `program' or `executable'. This program is referred to as `a program using the FreeType engine'.

This license applies to all files distributed in the original FreeType Project, including all source code, binaries and documentation, unless otherwise stated in the file in its original, unmodified form as distributed in the original archive. If you are unsure whether or not a particular file is covered by this license, you must contact us to verify this.

The FreeType Project is copyright (C) 1996-2000 by David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg. All rights reserved except as specified below.

1. No Warranty

THE FREETYPE PROJECT IS PROVIDED `AS IS' WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT WILL ANY OF THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE USE OR THE INABILITY TO USE, OF THE FREETYPE PROJECT.

2. Redistribution

This license grants a worldwide, royalty-free, perpetual and irrevocable right and license to use, execute, perform, compile, display, copy, create derivative works of, distribute and sublicense the FreeType Project (in both source and object code forms) and derivative works thereof for any purpose; and to authorize others to exercise some or all of the rights granted herein, subject to the following conditions:

- o Redistribution of source code must retain this license file ('FTL.TXT') unaltered; any additions, deletions or changes to the original files must be clearly indicated in accompanying documentation. The copyright notices of the unaltered, original files must be preserved in all copies of source files.
 - o Redistribution in binary form must provide a disclaimer that states that the software is based in part of the work of the FreeType Team, in the distribution documentation. We also encourage you to put an URL to the FreeType web page in your documentation, though this isn't mandatory.
- These conditions apply to any software derived from or based on the FreeType Project, not just the unmodified files. If you use our work, you must acknowledge us. However, no fee need be paid to us.

3. Advertising

Neither the FreeType authors and contributors nor you shall use the name of the other for commercial, advertising, or promotional purposes without specific prior written permission.

We suggest, but do not require, that you use one or more of the following phrases to refer to this software in your documentation or advertising materials: 'FreeType Project', 'FreeType Engine', 'FreeType library', or 'FreeType Distribution'.

As you have not signed this license, you are not required to accept it. However, as the FreeType Project is copyrighted material, only this license, or another one contracted with the authors, grants you the right to use, distribute, and modify it. Therefore, by using, distributing, or modifying the FreeType Project, you indicate that you understand and accept all the terms of this license.

4. Contacts

There are two mailing lists related to FreeType:

- o freetype@nongnu.org

Discusses general use and applications of FreeType, as well as future and wanted additions to the library and distribution.
If you are looking for support, start in this list if you

haven't found anything to help you in the documentation.

- - o freetype-devel@nongnu.org
- - Discusses bugs, as well as engine internals, design issues, specific licenses, porting, etc.

Our home page can be found at

- - <https://www.freetype.org>
-
-

License: GPL-2+

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

- This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

- On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in ``/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'`.`

License: GPL-3+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

- This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.
-

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 3 can be found in
'/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'.

License: MIT

Permission is hereby granted,
free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy
of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal
in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights
to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell
copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is
furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in
all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER
LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,
OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER
DEALINGS IN THE
SOFTWARE.

License: OpenGroup-BSD-like

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and sell this software and its
documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that
the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that
copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting
documentation.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in
all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
OPEN GROUP BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN
AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN
CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice,
the name of The Open Group shall not be
used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings

in this Software without prior written authorization from The Open Group.

License: Zlib

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

1.29 gcc-12 12.2.0-14

1.29.1 Available under license :

The libgloss subdirectory is a collection of software from several sources.

Each file may have its own copyright/license that is embedded in the source file. Unless otherwise noted in the body of the source file(s), the following copyright notices will apply to the contents of the libgloss subdirectory:

(1) Red Hat Incorporated

Copyright (c) 1994-2009 Red Hat, Inc. All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the BSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>. Any Red Hat trademarks that are incorporated in the source code or documentation are not subject to the BSD License and may only be used or replicated with the express permission of Red Hat, Inc.

(2) University of California, Berkeley

Copyright (c) 1981-2000 The Regents of the University of California.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT

NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(3) DJ Delorie

Copyright (C) 1993 DJ Delorie
All rights reserved.

Redistribution, modification, and use in source and binary forms is permitted provided that the above copyright notice and following paragraph are duplicated in all such forms.

This file is distributed WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

(4) (formerly GPL for fr30)

The GPL is no longer applicable to the fr30 platform. The piece of code (syscalls.c) referencing the GPL has been officially relicensed.

(5) Advanced Micro Devices

Copyright 1989, 1990 Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

This software is the property of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc (AMD) which specifically grants the user the right to modify, use and distribute this software provided this notice is not removed or altered. All other rights are reserved by AMD.

AMD MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE. IN NO EVENT SHALL AMD BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OR USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

So that all may benefit from your experience, please report any problems or suggestions about this software to the 29K Technical Support Center at 800-29-29-AMD (800-292-9263) in the USA, or 0800-89-1131 in the UK, or 0031-11-1129 in Japan, toll free. The direct dial number is 512-462-4118.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
29K Support Products
Mail Stop 573
5900 E. Ben White Blvd.
Austin, TX 78741
800-292-9263

(6) - Analog Devices, Inc. (bfin-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012 Analog Devices, Inc.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(7) University of Utah and the Computer Systems Laboratory (CSL)

[applies only to hppa*-*-pro* targets]

Copyright (c) 1990,1994

The University of Utah and
the Computer Systems Laboratory (CSL). All rights reserved.

Permission to use, copy, modify and distribute this software is hereby granted provided that (1) source code retains these copyright, permission,

and disclaimer notices, and (2) redistributions including binaries reproduce the notices in supporting documentation, and (3) all advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software display the following acknowledgement: ``This product includes software developed by the Computer Systems Laboratory at the University of Utah."

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH AND CSL ALLOW FREE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE IN ITS "AS IS" CONDITION. THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH AND CSL DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY OF ANY KIND FOR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

CSL requests users of this software to return to csl-dist@cs.utah.edu any improvements that they make and grant CSL redistribution rights.

(8) Sun Microsystems

Copyright (C) 1993 by Sun Microsystems,
Inc. All rights reserved.

Developed at SunPro, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business.
Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this
software is freely granted, provided that this notice is preserved.

(9) Hewlett Packard

(c) Copyright 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

To anyone who acknowledges that this file is provided "AS IS"
without any express or implied warranty:

permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this file
for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that
the above copyright notice and this notice appears in all
copies, and that the name of Hewlett-Packard Company not be
used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution
of the software without specific, written prior permission.
Hewlett-Packard Company makes no representations about the
suitability of this software for any purpose.

(10) Hans-Peter Nilsson

Copyright (C) 2001 Hans-Peter Nilsson

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software is
freely granted, provided that
the above copyright notice, this notice
and the following disclaimer are preserved with no changes.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR

IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

(11) IBM Corp. spu processor (only spu-* targets)

(C) Copyright IBM Corp. 2005, 2006

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of IBM nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(12) Jon Beniston (only lm32-* targets)

Contributed by Jon Beniston <jon@beniston.com>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(13) - Xilinx, Inc. (microblaze-* and powerpc-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2004, 2009 Xilinx, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of Xilinx nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS"

AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(14) - National Semiconductor Corporation

Copyright (c) 2004 National Semiconductor Corporation

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice

is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(15) - CodeSourcery, Inc. (tic6x-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2010 CodeSourcery, Inc.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of CodeSourcery

nor the

names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY CODESOURCERY, INC. ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL CODESOURCERY BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(16) - GPL with exception (sparc-*leon*, crx-*, cr16-* targets only)

Copyright (C) 1992 Free Software Foundation,

Inc.

Written By David Vinayak Henkel-Wallace, June 1992

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

In addition to the permissions in the GNU General Public License, the Free Software Foundation gives you unlimited permission to link the compiled version of this file with other programs, and to distribute those programs without any restriction coming from the use of this file. (The General Public License restrictions do apply in other respects; for example, they cover modification of the file, and distribution when not linked into another program.)

This file is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; see the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation, 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

As a special exception, if you link this library with files compiled with GCC to produce an executable, this does not cause the resulting executable to be covered by the GNU General Public License. This exception does not however invalidate any other reasons why the executable file might be covered by the GNU General Public License.

(17) - Adapteva, Inc. (epiphany-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2011, Adapteva, Inc.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice,

this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of Adapteva nor the names of its contributors may be used

to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(18) - Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited (visium-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015 Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(19) - FTDI (ft32-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2014 FTDI (support@ftdichip.com)

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(20) - Synopsys Inc (arc-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015, Synopsys, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2) Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3) Neither the name of the Synopsys, Inc., nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(21) BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD (pru-* targets)

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD

Copyright (c)

2018-2019 Dimitar Dimitrov <dimitar@dinux.eu>

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(22) CodeSourcery, Inc (csky-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2006 CodeSourcery Inc

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(23) - C-SKY Microsystems (csky-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2020 C-SKY Microsystems

All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the FreeBSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR

A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>.

(24) - RISC-V Semihosting (riscv-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2020 Embecosm Limited
SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide
to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations
below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less

of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the

Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

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

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

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

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for

that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may

distribute the object

code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy

from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally

distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not

signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN

WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

The libffi source distribution contains certain code that is not part of libffi, and is only used as tooling to assist with the building and testing of libffi. This includes the msvcc.sh script used to wrap the Microsoft compiler with GNU compatible command-line options, make_sunver.pl, and the libffi test code distributed in the testsuite/libffi.bhaible directory. This code is distributed with libffi for the purpose of convenience only, and libffi is in no way derived from this code.

msvcc.sh and testsuite/libffi.bhaible are both distributed under the terms of the GNU GPL version 2, as below.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law:

that is to say, a work containing the Program
or a portion of it,
either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another
language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in
the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not
covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of
running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program
is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the
Program (independent of having been made by running the Program).
Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's
source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you
conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate
copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the
notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty;
and give any other recipients of the Program
a copy of this License
along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion
of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and
distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1
above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices
stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in
whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any
part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third
parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively
when run, you must cause it, when started running for such
interactive use in the
most ordinary way, to print or display an
announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a
notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide
a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under
these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this
License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but
does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on

the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any

associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this

License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free

Software
Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public License instead of this License.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of

any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves,

then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

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

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

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany

it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

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

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

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

Any

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

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit

modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,

the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

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

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.
3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License,
each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual,
worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.
4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute
copies of the
Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or
Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
 - (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices
stating that You changed the files; and
 - (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works
that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and
attribution notices from the Source form of the Work,
excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of
the Derivative Works; and
 - (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its
distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must
include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained
within such NOTICE file, excluding
those notices that do not
pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one
of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed
as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or
documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or,
within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and
wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents
of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and
do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution
notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside
or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided
that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed
as modifying the License.
- You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and
may provide additional or different license terms and conditions
for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or
for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use,
reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with
the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise,
any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work
by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of
this License, without any additional terms or conditions.
Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify
the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed
with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade

names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a

file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

libffi - Copyright (c) 1996-2021 Anthony Green, Red Hat, Inc and others.
See source files for details.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.
Copyright (c) 2009 The Go Authors. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above

copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====
compiler_rt License
=====

The compiler_rt library is dual licensed under both the University of Illinois "BSD-Like" license and the MIT license. As a user of this code you may choose to use it under either license. As a contributor, you agree to allow your code to be used under both.

Full text of the relevant licenses is included below.

=====
University of Illinois/NCSA
Open Source License

Copyright (c) 2009-2012 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

All rights reserved.

Developed by:

LLVM Team

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

<http://llvm.org>

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of

this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal with the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the names of the LLVM Team, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Software without specific prior written permission.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CONTRIBUTORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS WITH THE SOFTWARE.

=====

Copyright (c) 2009-2012 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,

OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

=====
Copyrights and Licenses for Third Party Software Distributed with LLVM:
=====

The LLVM software contains code written by third parties. Such software will have its own individual LICENSE.TXT file in the directory in which it appears. This file will describe the copyrights, license, and restrictions which apply to that code.

The disclaimer of warranty in the University of Illinois Open Source License applies to all code in the LLVM Distribution, and nothing in any of the other licenses gives permission to use the names of the LLVM Team or the University of Illinois to endorse or promote products derived from this Software.

The following pieces of software have additional or alternate copyrights, licenses, and/or restrictions:

Program	Directory
-----	-----
mach_override	lib/interception/mach_override
GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE	
Version 2, June 1991	

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for

this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in

the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in

whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program,

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include

anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6.

Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free

redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free

programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the
License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

The hypothetical commands

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

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

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

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

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

This program, "bzip2", the associated library "libbzip2", and all documentation, are copyright (C) 1996-2010 Julian R Seward. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
3. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
4. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

The files gnu.png and gnu.eps are part of GNU Modula-2.

Copyright (C) 2005-2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

This file is part of GNU Modula-2.

GNU Modula-2 is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3, or (at your option) any later version.

GNU Modula-2 is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with GNU Modula-2; see the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation, 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA. */

Copyright 1992, 1993, 1994 Henry Spencer. All rights reserved.
This software is not subject to any license of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company or of the Regents of the University of California.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on any computer system, and to alter it and redistribute it, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The author is not responsible for the consequences of use of this software, no matter how awful, even if they arise from flaws in it.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by explicit claim or by omission. Since few users ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software. Since few users ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
4. This notice may not be removed or altered.

=====

/*-

- * Copyright (c) 1994
- * The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
- *
- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
- * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * 4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors

- * may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
- * without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
- * ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES
- OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
- * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
- * FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
- * DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
- * OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
- * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
- * LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
- * OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
- * SUCH DAMAGE.
- *
- * @(#)COPYRIGHT 8.1 (Berkeley) 3/16/94
- */

=====

The LLVM Project is under the Apache License v2.0 with LLVM Exceptions:

=====

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition,

"control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted"

means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the

Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution

notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor

has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

---- LLVM Exceptions to the Apache 2.0 License ----

As an exception, if, as a result of your compiling your source code, portions of this Software are embedded into an Object form of such source code, you may redistribute such embedded portions in such Object form without complying with the conditions of Sections 4(a), 4(b) and 4(d) of the License.

In addition, if you combine or link compiled forms of this Software with software that is licensed under the GPLv2 ("Combined Software") and if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the patent provision (Section 3), the indemnity provision (Section 9) or other Section of the License conflicts with the conditions of the GPLv2, you may retroactively and prospectively choose to deem waived or otherwise exclude such Section(s) of the License, but only in their entirety and only with respect to the Combined Software.

=====

Software from third parties included in the LLVM Project:

=====

The LLVM Project contains third party software which is under different license terms. All such code will be identified clearly using at least one of two mechanisms:

- 1) It will be in a separate directory tree with its own `LICENSE.txt` or `LICENSE` file at the top containing the specific license and restrictions which apply to that software, or
- 2) It will contain specific license and restriction terms at the top of every file.

=====

Legacy LLVM License (<https://llvm.org/docs/DeveloperPolicy.html#legacy>):

=====

The software contained in this directory tree is dual licensed under both the University of Illinois "BSD-Like" license and the MIT license. As a user of this code you may choose to use it under either license. As a contributor, you agree to allow your code to be used under both.

Full text of the relevant licenses is included below.

=====

University of Illinois/NCSA
Open Source License

Copyright (c) 2017-2019 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

All rights reserved.

Developed by:
Threading Runtimes Team
Intel Corporation

<http://www.intel.com>

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal with the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the names of Intel Corporation Threading Runtimes Team nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Software without specific prior written permission.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CONTRIBUTORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS WITH THE SOFTWARE.

=====

Copyright (c) 2017-2019 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER

LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

Copyright (C) 2009-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This GCC Runtime Library Exception ("Exception") is an additional permission under section 7 of the GNU General Public License, version 3 ("GPLv3"). It applies to a given file (the "Runtime Library") that bears a notice placed by the copyright holder of the file stating that the file is governed by GPLv3 along with this Exception.

When you use GCC to compile a program, GCC may combine portions of certain GCC header files and runtime libraries with the compiled program. The purpose of this Exception is to allow compilation of non-GPL (including proprietary) programs to use, in this way, the header files and runtime libraries covered by this Exception.

0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime Library for execution after a Compilation Process, or makes use of an interface provided by the Runtime Library, but is not otherwise based on the Runtime Library.

"GCC" means a version of the GNU Compiler Collection, with or without modifications, governed by version 3 (or a specified later version) of the GNU General Public License (GPL) with the option of using any subsequent versions published by the FSF.

"GPL-compatible Software" is software whose conditions of propagation, modification and use would permit combination with GCC in accord with the license of GCC.

"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for input to an assembler, loader, linker and/or execution phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

A Compilation Process is "Eligible" if it is done using GCC, alone or with other GPL-compatible software, or if it is done without using any work based on GCC. For example, using non-GPL-compatible Software to optimize any GCC intermediate representations would not qualify as an Eligible Compilation Process.

1. Grant of Additional Permission.

You have permission to propagate a work of Target Code formed by combining the Runtime Library with Independent Modules, even if such propagation would otherwise violate the terms of GPLv3, provided that all Target Code was generated by Eligible Compilation Processes.

You may then convey such a combination under terms of your choice, consistent with the licensing of the Independent Modules.

2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

The availability of this Exception does not imply any general presumption that third-party software is unaffected by the copyleft requirements of the license of GCC.

Boost Software License - Version 1.0 - August 17th, 2003

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person or organization obtaining a copy of the software and accompanying documentation covered by this license (the "Software") to use, reproduce, display, distribute, execute, and transmit the Software, and to prepare derivative works of the Software, and to permit third-parties to whom the Software is furnished to do so, all subject to the following:

The copyright notices in the Software and this entire statement, including the above license grant, this restriction and the following disclaimer, must be included in all copies of the Software, in whole or in part, and all derivative works of the Software, unless such copies or derivative works are solely in the form of machine-executable object code generated by a source language processor.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,

FITNESS

FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR ANYONE DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Copyright (c) 2011 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. All rights reserved.

Developed by: Polaris Research Group

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

<http://polaris.cs.uiuc.edu>

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal with the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the names of Polaris Research Group, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Software without specific prior written permission.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CONTRIBUTORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS WITH THE SOFTWARE.

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

Copyright (C) 2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This GCC Runtime Library Exception ("Exception") is an additional permission under section 7 of the GNU General Public License, version 3 ("GPLv3"). It applies to a given file (the "Runtime Library") that bears a notice placed by the copyright holder of the file stating that

the file is governed by GPLv3 along with this Exception.

When you use GCC to compile a program, GCC may combine portions of certain GCC header files and runtime libraries with the compiled program. The purpose of this Exception is to allow compilation of non-GPL (including proprietary) programs to use, in this way, the header files and runtime libraries covered by this Exception.

0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime Library for execution after a Compilation Process, or makes use of an interface provided by the Runtime Library, but is not otherwise based on the Runtime Library.

"GCC" means a version of the GNU Compiler Collection, with or without modifications, governed by version 3 (or a specified later version) of the GNU General Public License (GPL) with the option of using any subsequent versions published by the FSF.

"GPL-compatible Software" is software whose conditions of propagation, modification and use would permit combination with GCC in accord with the license of GCC.

"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for input to an assembler, loader, linker and/or execution phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

A Compilation Process is "Eligible" if it is done using GCC, alone or with other GPL-compatible software, or if it is done without using any work based on GCC. For example, using non-GPL-compatible Software to optimize any GCC intermediate representations would not qualify as an Eligible Compilation Process.

1. Grant of Additional Permission.

You have permission to propagate a work of Target Code formed by combining the Runtime Library with Independent Modules, even if such propagation would otherwise violate the terms of GPLv3, provided that all Target Code was generated by Eligible Compilation Processes. You may then convey such a combination under terms of your choice, consistent with the licensing of the Independent Modules.

2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

The availability of this Exception does not imply any general presumption that third-party software is unaffected by the copyleft requirements of the license of GCC.

The newlib subdirectory is a collection of software from several sources.

Each file may have its own copyright/license that is embedded in the source file. Unless otherwise noted in the body of the source file(s), the following copyright notices will apply to the contents of the newlib subdirectory:

(1) Red Hat Incorporated

Copyright (c) 1994-2009 Red Hat, Inc. All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the BSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>. Any Red Hat trademarks that are incorporated in the source code or documentation are not subject to the BSD License and may only be used or replicated with the express permission of Red Hat, Inc.

(2) University of California, Berkeley

Copyright (c) 1981-2000 The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation

and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT

NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(3) David M. Gay (AT&T 1991, Lucent 1998)

The author of this software is David M. Gay.

Copyright (c) 1991 by AT&T.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose without fee is hereby granted, provided that this entire notice is included in all copies of any software which is or includes a copy or modification of this software and in all copies of the supporting documentation for such software.

THIS SOFTWARE IS BEING PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN PARTICULAR, NEITHER THE AUTHOR NOR AT&T MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE MERCHANTABILITY OF THIS SOFTWARE OR ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The author of this software is David M. Gay.

Copyright (C) 1998-2001 by Lucent Technologies
All Rights Reserved

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all

copies and that both that the copyright notice and this permission notice and warranty disclaimer appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Lucent or any of its entities not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

LUCENT

DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL LUCENT OR ANY OF ITS ENTITIES BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

(4) Advanced Micro Devices

Copyright 1989, 1990 Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

This software is the property of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc (AMD) which specifically grants the user the right to modify, use and distribute this software provided this notice is not removed or altered. All other rights are reserved by AMD.

AMD MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE. IN NO EVENT SHALL AMD BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OR USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

So that all may benefit from your experience, please report any problems or suggestions about this software to the 29K Technical Support Center at 800-29-29-AMD (800-292-9263) in the USA, or 0800-89-1131 in the UK, or 0031-11-1129 in Japan, toll free. The direct dial number is 512-462-4118.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
29K Support Products
Mail Stop 573
5900 E. Ben White Blvd.
Austin, TX 78741
800-292-9263

(5)

(6)

(7) Sun Microsystems

Copyright (C) 1993 by Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.

Developed at SunPro, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business.
Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this
software is freely granted, provided that this notice is preserved.

(8) Hewlett Packard

(c) Copyright 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

To anyone who acknowledges that this file is provided "AS IS"
without any express or implied warranty:

permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this file
for any purpose is hereby
granted without fee, provided that
the above copyright notice and this notice appears in all
copies, and that the name of Hewlett-Packard Company not be
used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution
of the software without specific, written prior permission.
Hewlett-Packard Company makes no representations about the
suitability of this software for any purpose.

(9) Hans-Peter Nilsson

Copyright (C) 2001 Hans-Peter Nilsson

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software is
freely granted, provided that the above copyright notice, this notice
and the following disclaimer are preserved with no changes.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED
WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
PURPOSE.

(10) Stephane Carrez (m68hc11-elf/m68hc12-elf targets only)

Copyright (C) 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 Stephane Carrez (stcarrez@nerim.fr)

The authors hereby grant permission
to use, copy, modify, distribute,
and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided
that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this
notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement,
license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(11) Christopher G. Demetriou

Copyright (c) 2001 Christopher G. Demetriou
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(12) SuperH, Inc.

Copyright
2002 SuperH, Inc. All rights reserved

This software is the property of SuperH, Inc (SuperH) which specifically grants the user the right to modify, use and distribute this software provided this notice is not removed or altered. All other rights are reserved by SuperH.

SUPERH MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE. IN NO EVENT SHALL SUPERH BE LIABLE FOR INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OR USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

So that all may benefit from your experience, please report any problems or suggestions about this software to the SuperH Support Center via e-mail at softwaresupport@superh.com .

SuperH, Inc.
405 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose
CA 95134
USA

(13) Royal Institute of Technology

Copyright (c) 1999 Kungliga Tekniska Hgskolan
(Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden).
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary
forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of KTH nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY KTH AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL KTH OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(14) Alexey Zelkin

Copyright (c) 2000, 2001 Alexey Zelkin <phantom@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS
``AS IS" AND

ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(15) Andrey A. Chernov

Copyright (C) 1997 by Andrey A. Chernov, Moscow, Russia.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF

SUCH DAMAGE.

(16)

FreeBSD

Copyright (c) 1997-2002 FreeBSD Project.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(17) S. L. Moshier

Author: S. L. Moshier.

Copyright (c) 1984,2000 S.L. Moshier

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose without fee is hereby granted, provided that this entire notice is included in all copies of any software which is or includes a copy or modification of this software and in all copies of the supporting documentation for such software.

THIS SOFTWARE IS BEING PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN PARTICULAR, THE AUTHOR MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE MERCHANTABILITY OF THIS SOFTWARE OR ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

(18) Citrus Project

Copyright (c)1999 Citrus Project,
All
rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS
INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGE.

(19) Todd C. Miller

Copyright (c) 1998 Todd C. Miller <Todd.Miller@courtesan.com>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products
derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE
IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES,
INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY
AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL
THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL,

EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(20) DJ Delorie (i386 / arm)
Copyright (C) 1991 DJ Delorie
All rights reserved.

Redistribution, modification, and use in source and binary forms is permitted provided that the above copyright notice and following paragraph are duplicated in all such forms.

This file is distributed WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

(21) Free Software Foundation LGPL License (*-linux* targets only)

Copyright (C) 1990-1999, 2000, 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This file is part of the GNU C Library.
Contributed by Mark Kettenis <kettenis@phys.uva.nl>, 1997.

The GNU C Library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

The GNU C Library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with the GNU C Library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

(22) Xavier Leroy LGPL License (i[3456]86-*-*linux* targets only)

Copyright (C) 1996 Xavier Leroy (Xavier.Leroy@inria.fr)

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2

of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

(23) Intel (i960)

Copyright (c) 1993 Intel Corporation

Intel hereby grants you permission to copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation. Intel grants this permission provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both the copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. In addition, Intel grants this permission provided that you prominently mark as "not part of the original" any modifications made to this software or documentation, and that the name of Intel Corporation not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software or the documentation without specific, written prior permission.

Intel Corporation provides this AS IS, WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Intel makes no guarantee or representations regarding the use of, or the results of the use of, the software and documentation in terms of correctness, accuracy, reliability, currentness, or otherwise; and you rely on the software, documentation and results solely at your own risk.

IN NO EVENT SHALL INTEL BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS OF USE, LOSS OF BUSINESS, LOSS OF PROFITS, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND. IN NO EVENT SHALL INTEL'S TOTAL LIABILITY EXCEED THE SUM PAID TO INTEL FOR THE PRODUCT LICENSED HEREUNDER.

(24) Hewlett-Packard (hppa targets only)

(c) Copyright 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

To anyone who acknowledges that this file is provided "AS IS" without any express or implied warranty:

permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this file for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice and this notice appears in all copies, and that the name of Hewlett-Packard Company not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution

of the software without specific, written prior permission.
Hewlett-Packard Company makes no representations about the
suitability of this software for any purpose.

(25) Henry Spencer (only *-linux targets)

Copyright 1992, 1993, 1994 Henry Spencer. All rights reserved.
This software is not subject to any license of the American Telephone
and Telegraph Company or of the
Regents of the University of California.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on
any computer system, and to alter it and redistribute it, subject
to the following restrictions:

1. The author is not responsible for the consequences of use of this
software, no matter how awful, even if they arise from flaws in it.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by
explicit claim or by omission. Since few users ever read sources,
credits must appear in the documentation.
3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be
misrepresented as being the original software. Since few users
ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
4. This notice may not be removed or altered.

(26) Mike Barcroft

Copyright (c) 2001 Mike Barcroft <mike@FreeBSD.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following
conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL

DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(27) Konstantin Chuguev (--enable-newlib-iconv)

Copyright (c) 1999, 2000

Konstantin Chuguev. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR

ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

iconv (Charset Conversion Library) v2.0

(28) Artem Bityuckiy (--enable-newlib-iconv)

Copyright (c) 2003, Artem B. Bityuckiy, SoftMine Corporation.

Rights transferred to Franklin Electronic Publishers.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(29) IBM, Sony, Toshiba (only spu-* targets)

(C) Copyright 2001,2006,
International Business Machines Corporation,
Sony Computer Entertainment, Incorporated,
Toshiba Corporation,

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the names of the copyright holders nor the names of their contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(30) - Alex Tatmanjants (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (c) 1995 Alex Tatmanjants <alex@elvisti.kiev.ua>
at Electronni Visti IA, Kiev, Ukraine.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH
DAMAGE.

(31) - M. Warner Losh (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (c) 1998, M. Warner Losh <imp@freebsd.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE

FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(32) - Andrey A. Chernov (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (C) 1996 by Andrey A. Chernov, Moscow, Russia.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(33) - Daniel Eischen (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (c) 2001 Daniel Eischen <deischen@FreeBSD.org>.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(34) - Jon Beniston (only lm32-* targets)

Contributed by Jon Beniston <jon@beniston.com>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(35) - Arm Ltd

Copyright (c) 2009-2018 Arm Ltd

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the company may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ARM LTD ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL ARM LTD BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(36) - Xilinx, Inc. (microblaze-* and powerpc-* targets)

Copyright

(c) 2004, 2009 Xilinx, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of Xilinx nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A

PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER

OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(37) Texas Instruments Incorporated (tic6x-*, *-tirtos targets)

Copyright (c) 1996-2010,2014 Texas Instruments Incorporated
<http://www.ti.com/>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

Neither the name of Texas Instruments Incorporated nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(38) National Semiconductor (cr16-* and crx-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2004 National Semiconductor Corporation

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(39) - Adapteva, Inc. (epiphany-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2011, Adapteva, Inc.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Adapteva nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

(INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(40) - Altera Corporation (nios2-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2003 Altera Corporation
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- o Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- o Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- o Neither the name of Altera Corporation nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ALTERA CORPORATION, THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER, AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(41) Ed Schouten - Free
BSD

Copyright (c) 2008 Ed Schouten <ed@FreeBSD.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR

SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(42) - Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited (visium-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015 Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(43) - FTDI (ft32-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2014 FTDI (support@ftdichip.com)

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where

they apply.

(44) - Synopsys Inc (arc-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015, Synopsys, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1) Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2) Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3) Neither the name of the Synopsys, Inc., nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(45) Phoenix Systems - Phoenix-RTOS targets

Copyright (c) 2016 Phoenix Systems
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR

ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(46) embedded brains - RTEMS targets

Copyright (c) 2017 embedded brains GmbH
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(47) John Baldwin - RTEMS targets

Copyright (c) 2015 John Baldwin <jhb@FreeBSD.org>.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following

conditions

are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the author nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(48) Jeffrey Roberson - RTEMS targets

Copyright (c) 2008, Jeffrey Roberson <jeff@freebsd.org>

All rights reserved.

Copyright (c) 2008 Nokia Corporation

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice unmodified, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT,

INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(49) - SiFive Inc. (riscv-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2017 SiFive Inc. All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the FreeBSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,

but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>.

(50) Michael R. Neilly (riscv-* targets)

(c) Copyright 2017 Michael R. Neilly
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the names of the copyright holders nor the names of their contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE

IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(51) Mentor Graphics (amdgcn-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2014-2017 Mentor Graphics.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(52) BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD (pru-* targets)

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD

Copyright (c) 2018-2019 Dimitar Dimitrov <dimitar@dinux.eu>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(53) Andrew Turner (arm-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2013 Andrew Turner <andrew@FreeBSD.ORG>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following
conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGE.

(54) BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD David Schultz (arm-* targets)

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD

Copyright (c) 2004-2011 David Schultz <das@FreeBSD.ORG>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

ARE

DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(55) - C-SKY Microsystems (csky-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2020 C-SKY Microsystems All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the FreeBSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>.

This source code was written by the Go contributors.

The master list of contributors is in the main Go distribution,

visible at <http://tip.golang.org/CONTRIBUTORS>.

GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.2, November 2002

Copyright (C) 2000-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft

license designed for free software.

We

have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for

automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History".) To "Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which

states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent

copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I. Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add

to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section

Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section.

You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.

K. For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

M. Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

N. Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of,

you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements".

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium,
is called an "aggregate" if the copyright
resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights
of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit.
When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not
apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves
derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these
copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of
the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on
covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the
electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form.
Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole
aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may
distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4.
Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special
permission from
their copyright holders, but you may include
translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the
original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a
translation of this License, and all the license notices in the
Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include
the original English version of this License and the original versions
of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between
the translation and the original version of this License or a notice
or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements",
"Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve
its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual
title.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except
as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to

copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

Copyright (c) YEAR YOUR NAME.
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the "with...Texts." line with this:

with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work

in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

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

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system

(if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10
makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
"keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from

a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work,

for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions;

the above
requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and

propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a

party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where

the full notice is found.

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

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

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

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

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

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate
parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands
might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school,
if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary.
For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see
<<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program
into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you
may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with
the library. If this is what you want to
do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License. But first, please read
<<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Copyright (C) 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
59 Temple Place -- Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

=====

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

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

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

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

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

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright
the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal

permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a. The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b. You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c. You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d. If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and

performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a

whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer

version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a.

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

b. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of

performing this distribution.

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

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

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

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

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution

of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a. Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b. Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining

where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.
9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.
10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.
11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously

your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Library General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library

does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software

Foundation, write to the Free

Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT

UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN

WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

=====

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution

under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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

ONE LINE TO GIVE THE LIBRARY'S NAME AND AN IDEA OF WHAT IT DOES.
Copyright (C) YEAR NAME OF AUTHOR

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

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

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

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

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

SIGNATURE OF TY COON, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library. Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or

b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions

of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

UNICODE, INC. LICENSE AGREEMENT - DATA FILES AND SOFTWARE

Unicode Data Files include all data files under the directories <http://www.unicode.org/Public/>, <http://www.unicode.org/reports/>, and <http://www.unicode.org/cldr/data/>. Unicode Data Files do not include PDF online code charts under the directory <http://www.unicode.org/Public/>. Software includes any source code published in the Unicode Standard or under the directories <http://www.unicode.org/Public/>, <http://www.unicode.org/reports/>, and <http://www.unicode.org/cldr/data/>.

NOTICE TO USER: Carefully read the following legal agreement. BY DOWNLOADING, INSTALLING, COPYING OR OTHERWISE USING UNICODE INC.'S DATA FILES ("DATA FILES"), AND/OR SOFTWARE ("SOFTWARE"), YOU UNEQUIVOCALLY ACCEPT, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY, ALL OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT. IF YOU DO NOT AGREE, DO NOT DOWNLOAD, INSTALL, COPY, DISTRIBUTE OR USE THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

COPYRIGHT AND PERMISSION NOTICE

Copyright 1991-2013 Unicode, Inc. All rights reserved. Distributed under the Terms of Use in <http://www.unicode.org/copyright.html>.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the Unicode data files and any associated documentation (the "Data Files") or Unicode software and any associated documentation (the "Software") to deal in the Data Files or Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, and/or

sell copies of the Data Files or Software, and to permit persons to whom the Data Files or Software are furnished to do so, provided that (a) the above copyright notice(s) and this permission notice appear with all copies of the Data Files or Software, (b) both the above copyright notice(s) and this permission notice appear in associated documentation, and (c) there is clear notice in each modified Data File or in the Software as well as in the documentation associated with the Data File(s) or Software that the data or software has been modified.

THE DATA FILES AND SOFTWARE ARE PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY RIGHTS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR HOLDERS INCLUDED IN THIS NOTICE BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, OR ANY SPECIAL INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of a copyright holder shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in these Data Files or Software without prior written authorization of the copyright holder.

Copyright (c) 2019 The Go Authors. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE,

DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

```
<!-- Creator    : groff version 1.20.1 -->
<!-- CreationDate: Fri Jan 14 19:57:50 2011 -->
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta name="generator" content="groff -Thtml, see www.gnu.org">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=US-ASCII">
<meta name="Content-Style" content="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="texi2tr.css" />
<title>GNU Modula-2</title>
</head>

<body>
<!-- site wide top running header menu -->

<ul id="overview">
  <li class="home">
    HOME_HREF
  </li>
  <li class="release">
    12_HREF
  </li>

  <li>
    <a href="news.html" title="News">News</a>
  </li>
  <li>
    <a href="development.html" title="Development">Development</a>
  </li>
  <li>
    <a href="community.html" title="Community">Community</a>
  </li>
</ul>

<div id="header">
  <h1>
    <span style="display:inline-block; vertical-align:middle">

    </span>
    <span style="display:inline-block; vertical-align:middle; font-size: 50px">
GNU Modula-2
    </span>
```

```

</h1>

<!-- homepage tab menu -->

<div id="tabmenu">
  <ul id="tab">
    <li><a href="about.html"><span>About</span></a></li>
    <li><a href="download.html"><span>Download</span></a></li>
    <li><a href="release.html"><span>Latest Release</span></a></li>
    <li class="selected"><a href="license.html"><span>License</span></a></li>
    <li><a href="platforms.html"><span>Platforms</span></a></li>
    <li><a href="users.html"><span>Users</span></a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
</div>

<div id="page">
  <div class="plain">
    <h2>The home of the GNU Modula-2 compiler</h2>
    <p>The compiler is held under the GNU Public Licence v3.</p>
    <p>The ISO and PIM libraries are under the GPL v3.1 with GCC runtime extensions. Copies of the
      licences can be found on the
      <a href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses">GNU</a>
    </p>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

1.30 adduser 3.134

1.30.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: adduser

Upstream-Source: <https://salsa.debian.org/debian/adduser>

Files: *

Copyright: 1994 Debian Association, Inc.

1995 Sven Rudolph <sr1@inf.tu-dresden.de>

1995 Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>

1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>

1996 Steve Phillips <sjp@cvfn.org>

1996-1999 Guy Maor <maor@debian.org>

2000-2004 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>

2005-2009 Joerg Hoh <joerg@joerg Hoh.de>

2006-2011 Stephen Gran <sgran@debian.org>

2001-2016 John Zaitseff

2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschus.de>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: examples/*
Copyright: 1999-2016 John Zaitseff
2016 Afif Elghraoui <afif@ghraoui.name>
2016 Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
License:
GPL-2+

Files: deluser
Copyright: 2000-2003 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
1996-1999 Guy Maor <maor@debian.org>
1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>
1995 Ian A. Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>
2016 Afif Elghraoui <afif@debian.org>
2006-2011 Stephen Gran <sgran@debian.org>
2005-2009 Jrg Hoh <joerg@joerghoh.de>
2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschus.de>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: adduser
Copyright: 1994 Debian Association, Inc.
2000-2004 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
1997-1999 Guy Maor <maor@debian.org>
1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>
1995 Ian A. Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>
2016 Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
2016-2017 Afif Elghraoui <afif@debian.org>
2006-2011 Stephen
Gran <sgran@debian.org>
2005-2009 Jrg Hoh <joerg@joerghoh.de>
2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschus.de>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: AdduserCommon.pm
Copyright: 2000 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
1997-1999 Guy Maor <maor@debian.org>
1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>
1995 Ian A. Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2016 Nis Martensen <nis.martensen@web.de>

2016 Afif Elghraoui <afif@debian.org>
2005-2009 Jrg Hoh <joerg@joerghoh.de>
2006-2008 Stephen Gran <sgran@debian.org>
2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschlus.de>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/adduser.conf.5
Copyright: 1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>
2000-2003 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschlus.de>
2006-2008 Stephen Gran <sgran@debian.org>
2007 Jrg Hoh <joerg@joerghoh.de>
2016 Afif Elghraoui <afif@debian.org>
2016 Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
2021 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/deluser.conf.5
Copyright: 1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>
2000-2003 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschlus.de>
2006-2007 Jrg Hoh <joerg@joerghoh.de>
2011 Stephen Gran <sgran@debian.org>
2016 Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
2021 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/deluser.8
Copyright: 1994 Ian A. Murdock
<imurdock@debian.org>
1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>
1997-1999 Guy Maor
2000-2003 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschlus.de>
2006-2009 Jrg Hoh <joerg@joerghoh.de>
2011 Justin B Rye <jbr@edlug.org.uk>
2016 Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/adduser.8
Copyright: 1994 Ian A. Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>
1995 Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>
1997-1999 Guy Maor

2000-2003 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
2004-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschlus.de>
2005-2009 Jrg Hoh <joerg@joerghoh.de>
2006-2011 Stephen Gran <sgran@debian.org>
2011 Justin B Rye <jbr@edlug.org.uk>
2016 Afif Elghraoui <afif@debian.org>
2016 Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
2022 Akbarkhon Variskhanov <akbarkhon.variskhanov@gmail.com>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/adduser.local.8
Copyright: 2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschlus.de>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/adduser.pot doc/po4a/po/adduser.pot
Copyright: 20032-2004 Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
2011 Stephen Gran <sgran@debian.org>
2016 Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
2016 Afif Elghraoui <afif@debian.org>
2005-2022 Marc Haber <mh+debian-packages@zugschlus.de>
2021-2022 Jason Franklin <jason@oneway.dev>
2022 Matt Barry <matt@hazelmollusk.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/ca.po
Copyright: 2002, 2004, 2010 Software in the Public Interest, Inc. and others.
2002, 2004, 2010 Jordi Mallach <jordi@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/cs.po
Copyright: Free Software Foundation, Inc.
2004-2016
Miroslav Kure <kurem@debian.cz>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/da.po
Copyright: 2016 adduser & nedenstende oversttere.
2001-2004 Morten Brix Pedersen <morten@wtf.dk>
2010, 2016 Joe Hansen <joedalton2@yahoo.dk>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/de.po
Copyright: 2000, 2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
2000 Roland Bauerschmidt <roland@copyleft.de>
2006, 2010, 2017 Dr. Tobias Quathamer <toddy@debian.org>
2023 Dr. Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/es.po

Copyright: Nicols Lichtmaier

2008, 2010 Javier Fernandez-Sanguino

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/eu.po

Copyright: 2004, 2006, 2008 Piarres Beobide Egaa <pi@beobide.net>

2010, 2016 Iaki Larraaga Murgoitio <dooteo@euskalgnu.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/fr.po

Copyright: 2004 Software in the Public Interest

2009, 2010 Jean-Baka Domelevo Entfellner <domelevo@gmail.com>

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/hu.po

Copyright: 2006 G1 Ferenc <hunterz@freemail.hu>

2006 Nepusz Tamas <ntamas@gmail.com>

2007 Gabor Kelemen <kelemeng@gnome.hu>

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/it.po

Copyright: 2004-2016 Luca Monducci <luca.mo@tiscali.it>

2004 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/ja.po

Copyright: 1999 Akira Yoshiyama <yosshy@debian.or.jp>

1999-2010 Tomohiro KUBOTA <kubota@debian.org>

2010-2016 Kenshi Muto <kmuto@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/ko.po

Copyright: 1999 Changwoo Ryu

2001 Eungkyu Song <eungkyu@sparcs.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/nb.po

Copyright: 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2001 Morten Brix Pedersen <morten@wtf.dk>

2003 Geir Helland, <debian@marked.no>

2005-2006, 2010, 2016 Hans F. Nordhaug <hans@nordhaug.priv.no>

License: GPL-2+

Files: po/nl.po

Copyright: 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2001 Guus Sliepen <guus@debian.org>
2016 Remco Rijnders <remco@webconquest.com>
2022 Frans Spiesschaert
<Frans.Spiesschaert@yucom.be>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/pl.po
Copyright: 2005, 2010 Robert Luberda <robert@debian.org>
2016 ukasz Dulny <BartekChom@poczta.onet.pl>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/pt_BR.po
Copyright: 2000 Cesar Eduardo Barros <cesarb@web4u.com.br>
2004 Andr Lus Lopes <andreop@debian.org>
2010 veriton Arruda <root@earruda.eti.br>
2010-2016 Adriano Rafael Gomes <adrianorg@arg.eti.br>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/pt.po
Copyright: 2007 the adduser's copyright holder
2007 Ricardo Silva <ardoric@gmail.com>
2010-2023 Amrico Monteiro <a_monteiro@netcabo.pt>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/ru.po
Copyright: 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
2000 Peter Novodvorsky <nidd@debian.org>
2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 Yuri Kozlov <kozlov.y@gmail.com>
2009, 2010, 2016 Yuri Kozlov <yuray@komyakino.ru>
2019 Lev Lamberow <dogsleg@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files:
po/sk.po
Copyright: 2007, 2010, 2016 Ivan Masr <helix84@centrum.sk>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/sv.po
Copyright: 2006-2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
2006, 2009 Daniel Nylander <po@danielnylander.se>
2010, 2016 Martin Bagge <brother@bsnet.se>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/uk.po
Copyright: 2004, 2005, 2006 Eugeniy Meshcheryakov <eugen@univ.kiev.ua>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/vi.po

Copyright: 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
2010 Clytie Siddall <clytie@riverland.net.au>
2016 Trn Ngc Qun <vnwildman@gmail.com>
License: GPL-2+

Files: po/zh_CN.po
Copyright: 2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
2004 Hiei Xu <nicky@mail.edu.cn>
2004 Carlos Z.F. Liu <carlos_liu@yahoo.com>
2009 Aron Xu <happyaron.xu@gmail.com>
2018 Boyuan Yang <073plan@gmail.com>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/da.po
Copyright: 2016 adduser & nedenstende oversttere.
2004 Claus Hindsgaul <claus_h@image.dk>

2012, 2016 Joe Hansen <joedaltan2@yahoo.dk>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/de.po
Copyright: 2010 Martin Eberhard Schauer <Martin.E.Schauer@gmx.de>
2016-2020 Holger Wansing <linux@wansing-online.de>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/es.po
Copyright: 2010, 2011 Software in the Public Interest
2010, 2011 Omar Campagne Polaino <ocampagne@gmail.com>
Rubn Porras Campo
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/fr.po
Copyright: 2004 Software in the Public Interest
2008 Nicolas Francois <nicolas.francois@centraliens.net>
2010 David Prvot <david@tilapin.org>
2016-2023 Jean-Paul Guillonneau <guillonneau.jeanpaul@free.fr>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/it.po
Copyright: 2006-2020 Luca Monducci <luca.mo@tiscali.it>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/pl.po
Copyright: 2005, 2010 Robert Luberda <robert@debian.org>
2016 ukasz Dulny <BartekChom@poczta.onet.pl>
License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/pt_BR.po

Copyright: 2005

Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2005-2006 Felipe Augusto van de Wiel (faw) <felipe@cathedrallabs.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/pt.po

Copyright: 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2010-2023 Amrico Monteiro <a_monteiro@gmx.com>

License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/ru.po

Copyright: 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 Yuri Kozlov <kozlov.y@gmail.com>

2010, 2016 Yuri Kozlov <yuray@komyakino.ru>

License: GPL-2+

Files: doc/po4a/po/sv.po

Copyright: 2006, 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2006 Daniel Nylander <po@danielnylander.se>

2010 Martin Bagge <brother@bsnet.se>

License: GPL-2+

License: GPL-2+

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

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

A copy of the GNU General Public License, version 2, can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 or in the COPYING file included with the source.

1.31 debconf 1.5.82

1.31.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Files: *

Copyright: 1999-2010 Joey Hess <joeyh@debian.org>

2003 Tomohiro KUBOTA <kubota@debian.org>

2004-2010 Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: Debconf/FrontEnd/Passthrough.pm

Copyright: 2000 Randolph Chung <tausq@debian.org>

2000-2010 Joey Hess <joeyh@debian.org>

2005-2010 Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: Debconf/FrontEnd/Kde.pm

Copyright: 2011 Modestas Vainius <modax@debian.org>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: Debconf/FrontEnd/Gnome.pm

Copyright: Eric Gillespie <epg@debian.org>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: Debconf/DbDriver/LDAP.pm

Copyright: Matthew Palmer <mjp16@ieee.uow.edu.au>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: debconf.py

Copyright: 2002 Moshe Zadka <m@moshez.org>

2005 Canonical Ltd.

2005-2010 Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: debconf-show

Copyright: 2001-2010

Joey Hess <joeyh@debian.org>

2003 Sylvain Ferriol <sylvain.ferriol@imag.fr>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: debconf-get-selections debconf-set-selections

Copyright: 2003 Petter Reinholdtsen <pere@hungry.com>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: Test/*

Copyright: 2005 Sylvain Ferriol <Sylvain.Ferriol@imag.fr>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: debconf-apt-progress

Copyright: 2005-2010 Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

2005-2010 Joey Hess <joeyh@debian.org>

License: BSD-2-clause

License: BSD-2-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.32 mawk 1.3.4.20200120-3.1

1.32.1 Available under license :

Upstream source <http://invisible-island.net/mawk/mawk.html>

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

mawk 1.3.4 and updates, Copyright 2008-2019 by Thomas E. Dickey

mawk 1.3.4 includes substantial work by others:

Copyright 2009-2010 by Jonathan Nieder

Copyright 2005 by Aleksey Cheusov

mawk 1.3.3 Nov 1996, Copyright (C) Michael D. Brennan

Mawk is distributed without warranty under the terms of the GNU General Public License, version 2, 1991.

Files: aclocal.m4

Licence: other-BSD

Copyright: 2008-2018,2019 by Thomas E. Dickey

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,

distribute, distribute with modifications, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name(s) of the above copyright holders shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization.

Files: install-sh

Copyright: 1994 X Consortium

Licence: other-BSD

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

FSF changes to this file are in the public domain.

Calling this script `install-sh` is preferred over `install.sh`, to prevent
`make` implicit rules from creating a file called `install` from it
when there is no `Makefile`.

This script is compatible with the BSD `install` script, but was written
from scratch. It can only install one file at a time, a restriction
shared with many OS's `install` programs.

Files: `debian/*`

Copyright: 2012-2019 Thomas E. Dickey

Licence: other-BSD

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute
this software and its
documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted,
provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that
both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in
supporting documentation, and that the name of the above listed
copyright holder(s) not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining
to distribution of the software without specific, written prior
permission.

THE ABOVE LISTED COPYRIGHT HOLDER(S) DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD
TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY
AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE LISTED COPYRIGHT HOLDER(S) BE
LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES
WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN
ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF
OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

On Debian

systems, the complete text of the GNU General

Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'`

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free
software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This
General Public License applies to most of the Free Software

Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide

a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or

otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions

either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least

the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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

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

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU

General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author

Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute

it

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

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

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

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program

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

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may

consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

1.33 vertx-lang-kotlin 4.5.8

1.33.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial

revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications

represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License,

each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct

or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.
6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.
7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.
8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "{}" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright {yyyy} {name of copyright owner}

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction,
and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by
the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all
other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common
control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition,
"control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the
direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or
otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the
outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership

of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual,

worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or

documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct,

indirect, special,

incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.34 apache-commons-text 1.12.0

1.34.1 Available under license :

Apache Commons Text

Copyright 2014-2024 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation (<https://www.apache.org/>).

Apache License

Version 2.0, January 2004

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work

(an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial

revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications

represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work

or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.
6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.
7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.
8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

1.35 netty 4.1.110.Final

1.35.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
```

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/NativeLibraryLoader.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/AsciiString.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Mapping.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/UnpaddedInternalThreadLocalMap.java
- *
- /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/DomainNameMapping.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/PromiseAggregator.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ThreadDeathWatcher.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/IntegerHolder.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/InternalThreadLocalMap.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/PromiseNotifier.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ResourceLeakHint.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/FastThreadLocal.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2024 The Netty Project

*

- * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
- * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
- * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

- * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
- * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
- * under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/AsciiStringUtil.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project

*

- * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
- * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
- * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

- * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

```

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
/**
* Copyright (c) 2004-2011 QOS.ch
* All rights reserved.
*
* Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining
* a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the
* "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including
* without
* limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,
* distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to
* permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to
* the following conditions:
*
* The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be
* included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.
*
* THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND,
* EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF
* MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND
* NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE
* LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION
* OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION
* WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/InternalLogger.java
*
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/JdkLogger.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/Log4JLogger.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/CommonsLogger.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*

```

```

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ReferenceCountUpdater.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/Hidden.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/svm/PlatformDependentSubstitution.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/svm/CleanerJava6Substitution.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/svm/UnsafeRefArrayAccessSubstitution.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ThreadExecutorMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/svm/package-info.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ObjectPool.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/svm/PlatformDependent0Substitution.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/AbstractScheduledEventExecutor.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ThreadProperties.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/PriorityQueueNode.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/DomainMappingBuilder.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/HashingStrategy.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/DefaultPriorityQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/LongCounter.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/AsyncMapping.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
 * Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the
 * "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a
 * copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License
 * is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
 * express
 * or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
 * the License.
 */

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/LongObjectHashMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/ByteObjectMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/ByteCollections.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ObjectUtil.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/LongCollections.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/CharCollections.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/IntObjectHashMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/ShortCollections.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/ByteObjectHashMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/CharObjectHashMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/IntCollections.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/LongObjectMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/ShortObjectHashMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/IntObjectMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/ShortObjectMap.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/collection/CharObjectMap.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>

```

```

  <artifactId>jctools-core</artifactId>
  <groupId>org.jctools</groupId>
  <version>3.1.0</version>
  <name>Java Concurrency Tools Core Library</name>
  <description>Java Concurrency Tools Core Library</description>
  <packaging>bundle</packaging>

```

```

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.hamcrest</groupId>
    <artifactId>hamcrest-all</artifactId>
    <version>${hamcrest.version}</version>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>junit</groupId>
    <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
    <version>${junit.version}</version>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>com.google.guava</groupId>
    <artifactId>guava-testlib</artifactId>
    <version>${guava-testlib.version}</version>
    <scope>test</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>

<build>
  <plugins>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
      <artifactId>maven-surefire-plugin</artifactId>
      <version>3.0.0-M3</version>
      <configuration>
        <includes>
          <include>*</include>
        </includes>
      </configuration>
    </plugin>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.apache.felix</groupId>
      <artifactId>maven-bundle-plugin</artifactId>
      <version>4.2.1</version>
      <extensions>true</extensions>
      <configuration>
        <instructions>
          <Import-Package>sun.misc;resolution:=optional</Import-Package>
        </instructions>
      </configuration>
    </plugin>
    <plugin>
      <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
      <artifactId>maven-source-plugin</artifactId>

```

```

<version>3.2.0</version>
<executions>
  <execution>
    <id>attach-sources</id>
    <phase>verify</phase>
    <goals>
      <goal>jar-no-fork</goal>
    </goals>
  </execution>
</executions>
</plugin>
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-javadoc-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.1.1</version>
  <configuration>
    <additionalOptions>
      <additionalOption>-Xdoclint:none</additionalOption>
    </additionalOptions>
    <source>8</source>
  </configuration>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <id>attach-javadocs</id>
      <goals>
        <goal>jar</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>
</plugins>
</build>

<distributionManagement>
  <repository>
    <id>bintray-jctools-jctools</id>
    <name>jctools-jctools</name>
    <url>https://api.bintray.com/maven/jctools/jctools/jctools-core;/publish=1</url>
  </repository>
</distributionManagement>

<url>https://github.com/JCTools</url>
<inceptionYear>2013</inceptionYear>

<licenses>
  <license>
    <name>Apache

```



```

License, Version 2.0</name>
  <url>http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.txt</url>
</distribution>repo</distribution>
</license>
</licenses>

<scm>
  <url>https://github.com/JCTools/JCTools</url>
  <connection>scm:git:https://github.com/JCTools/JCTools</connection>
  <tag>HEAD</tag>
</scm>

<developers>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/nitsanw</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/mjpt777</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/RichardWarburton</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/kay</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/franz1981</url>
  </developer>
</developers>

<prerequisites>
  <maven>3.5.0</maven>
</prerequisites>

<properties>
  <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
  <java.version>1.6</java.version>
  <java.test.version>1.8</java.test.version>

  <maven.compiler.source>${java.version}</maven.compiler.source>
  <maven.compiler.target>${java.version}</maven.compiler.target>
  <maven.compiler.testSource>${java.test.version}</maven.compiler.testSource>
  <maven.compiler.testTarget>${java.test.version}</maven.compiler.testTarget>

  <hamcrest.version>1.3</hamcrest.version>
  <junit.version>4.12</junit.version>
  <guava-testlib.version>21.0</guava-testlib.version>
</properties>

```

</project>

Found

in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/org.jctools/jctools-core/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/SystemPropertyUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/EventExecutorGroup.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/AbstractConstant.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/package-info.java

*

/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/DefaultEventExecutor.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/AttributeKey.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/FailedFuture.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/SingleThreadEventExecutor.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Timeout.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/JdkLoggerFactory.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/package-info.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Constant.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/BlockingOperationException.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/NetUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/DefaultEventExecutorGroup.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/MultithreadEventExecutorGroup.java

*

/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/Log4JLoggerFactory.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Timer.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/InternalLoggerFactory.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/StringUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/TimerTask.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/AttributeMap.java

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/IllegalReferenceCountException.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/CharsetUtil.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/Slf4JLoggerFactory.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/GlobalEventExecutor.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/SucceededFuture.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/CommonsLoggerFactory.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/Slf4JLogger.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/DefaultAttributeMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/EventExecutor.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/AbstractInternalLogger.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Attribute.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/InternalLogLevel.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/HashedWheelTimer.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Signal.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/PlatformDependent.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2024 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the
* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a
* copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License
* is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
* express
* or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/SWARUtil.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2017 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

```

- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
- * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
- * under the License.
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/CleanerJava9.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/FastThreadLocalRunnable.java
- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/Cleaner.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

/*
 * Written by Doug Lea with assistance from members of JCP JSR-166
 * Expert Group and released to the public domain, as explained at
 * https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/
 */
```

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ThreadLocalRandom.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 *
 * http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
```

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/BaseLinkedAtomicQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpmcAtomicArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCLinkedAtomicQueue.java

*

/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/QueueFactory.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/spec/Preference.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCUnboundedAtomicArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpscGrowableAtomicArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpscAtomicArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/BaseMpscLinkedAtomicArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingIdentityHashMap.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/BaseLinkedQueue.java

*

/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/IndexedQueueSizeUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscUnboundedXaddArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscCompoundQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscLinkedQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/AtomicQueueFactory.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MessagePassingQueueUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingHashSet.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscUnboundedArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/SpSCGrowableArrayQueue.java

*

/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpmcUnboundedXaddArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/SpSCUnboundedArrayQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/RangeUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

```

jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/UnsafeLongArrayAccess.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/InternalAPI.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/UnsafeRefArrayAccess.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpscChunkedAtomicArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpmcArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/BaseMpscLinkedArrayQueue.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/PortableJvmInfo.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscChunkedArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpmcAtomicArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/maps/AbstractEntry.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/UnsafeJvmInfo.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscUnboundedXaddChunk.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/LinkedQueueAtomicNode.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscArrayQueue.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingSetInt.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpscAtomicArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/Pow2.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpscLinkedAtomicQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/SupportsIterator.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpscUnboundedAtomicArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpmcUnboundedXaddChunk.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingHashMapLong.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/SpscLinkedQueue.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SequencedAtomicReferenceArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/package-info.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MessagePassingQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscBlockingConsumerArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/ConcurrentSequencedCircularArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/AtomicReferenceArrayQueue.java

```

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/maps/ConcurrentAutoTable.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/BaseSpscLinkedAtomicArrayQueue.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/SpmcArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/util/UnsafeAccess.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/ConcurrentCircularArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCGrowableAtomicArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingHashMap.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/SpSCChunkedArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/MpscGrowableArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/BaseSpSCLinkedArrayQueue.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCChunkedAtomicArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/spec/ConcurrentQueueSpec.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/spec/Ordering.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/SpSCArrayQueue.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/shaded/org/jctools/queues/LinkedQueueNode.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2021 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ClassInitializerUtil.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
 * Copyright 2018 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/SuppressJava6Requirement.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

<!--
 ~ Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
 ~
 ~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 ~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 ~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 ~
 ~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 ~
 ~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 ~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 ~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 ~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 ~ under the License.
-->

```

```

Found in path(s):
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-common/pom.xml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
 * Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

```


*
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/PromiseNotificationUtil.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/Log4J2LoggerFactory.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ThrowableUtil.java
 *
 /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/DomainNameMappingBuilder.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/BooleanSupplier.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/OrderedEventExecutor.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/UnaryPromiseNotifier.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/EventExecutorChooserFactory.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/DefaultEventExecutorChooserFactory.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/SocketUtils.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/UnorderedThreadPoolEventExecutor.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ResourceLeakDetectorFactory.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/IntSupplier.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/PromiseCombiner.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/OutOfDirectMemoryError.java
 *
 /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/NonStickyEventExecutorGroup.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/RejectedExecutionHandlers.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ResourceLeakTracker.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/Log4J2Logger.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/NativeLibraryUtil.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ConstantTimeUtils.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/RejectedExecutionHandler.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/MacAddressUtil.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/UnstableApi.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 # version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 # with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 # distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/native-image/io.netty/netty-common/native-image.properties

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2013 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/PromiseTask.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/AbstractEventExecutorGroup.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/DefaultThreadFactory.java
 *
 /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Recycler.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/CompleteFuture.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/DefaultPromise.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/EmptyArrays.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/AppendableCharSequence.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ConcurrentSet.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/RecyclableArrayList.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/NoOpTypeParameterMatcher.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ImmediateEventExecutor.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/Future.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/GenericProgressiveFutureListener.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/DefaultFutureListeners.java
 *
 /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/DefaultProgressivePromise.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/AbstractFuture.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/PendingWrite.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/AbstractEventExecutor.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ThreadPerTaskExecutor.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ImmediateExecutor.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ProgressiveFuture.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/Version.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ResourceLeakDetector.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ScheduledFutureTask.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/FutureListener.java
 *
 /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/package-info.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/TypeParameterMatcher.java
 * /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/Promise.java

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ScheduledFuture.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/AbstractReferenceCounted.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/PlatformDependent0.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ReferenceCounted.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ReadOnlyIterator.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/package-info.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ResourceLeak.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ReferenceCountUtil.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ResourceLeakException.java
*
/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/ProgressivePromise.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ConstantPool.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/GenericFutureListener.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2020 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/NetUtilSubstitutions.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/DomainWildcardMappingBuilder.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/NetUtilInitializations.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

# Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
#
# The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
# version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
# with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
#
# https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
#
# Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
# WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

```

License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

under the License.

io.netty.util.internal.Hidden\$NettyBlockHoundIntegration

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-

INF/services/reactor.blockhound.integration.BlockHoundIntegration

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2013 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

/**

* Copyright (c) 2004-2011 QOS.ch

* All rights reserved.

*

* Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining

* a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the

* "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including

* without

limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,

* distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to

* permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to

* the following conditions:

*

* The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be

* included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

*

* THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND,

* EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF

* MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND

* NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE

* LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION

* OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION

* WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

*

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/FormattingTuple.java

*

/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/MessageFormatter.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2018 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the

* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a

* copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License

* is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
express

* or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under

* the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ResourcesUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ByteProcessorUtils.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2017 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/UncheckedBooleanSupplier.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ReflectionUtil.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/logging/LocationAwareSlf4JLogger.java

*

/netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/PriorityQueue.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/LongAdderCounter.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/SuppressForbidden.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/NettyRuntime.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/ObjectCleaner.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/EmptyPriorityQueue.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the

* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a

* copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License

* is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
express

* or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under

* the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/ByteProcessor.java

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/MathUtil.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/internal/CleanerJava6.java
* /netty-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/util/concurrent/FastThreadLocalThread.java

1.36 nspr 4.35-1

1.36.1 Available under license :

Copyright 2005 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

Mozilla Public License Version 2.0

=====

1. Definitions

1.1. "Contributor"

means each individual or legal entity that creates, contributes to the creation of, or owns Covered Software.

1.2. "Contributor Version"

means the combination of the Contributions of others (if any) used by a Contributor and that particular Contributor's Contribution.

1.3. "Contribution"

means Covered Software of a particular Contributor.

1.4. "Covered Software"

means Source Code Form to which the initial Contributor has attached the notice in Exhibit A, the Executable Form of such Source Code Form, and Modifications of such Source Code Form, in each case including portions thereof.

1.5. "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses"

means

(a) that the initial Contributor has attached the notice described in Exhibit B to the Covered Software; or

(b) that the Covered Software was made available under the terms of

version 1.1 or earlier of the License, but not also under the terms of a Secondary License.

1.6. "Executable Form"

means any form of the work other than Source Code Form.

1.7. "Larger Work"

means a work that combines Covered Software with other material, in a separate file or files, that is not Covered Software.

1.8. "License"

means this document.

1.9. "Licensable"

means having the right to grant, to the maximum extent possible, whether at the time of the initial grant or subsequently, any and all of the rights conveyed by this License.

1.10. "Modifications"

means any of the following:

(a) any file in Source Code Form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the contents of Covered Software; or

(b) any new file in Source Code Form that contains any Covered Software.

1.11. "Patent Claims" of a Contributor

means any patent claim(s), including without limitation, method, process, and apparatus claims, in any patent Licensable by such Contributor that would be infringed, but for the grant of the License, by the making, using, selling, offering for sale, having made, import, or transfer of either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

1.12. "Secondary License"

means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, the GNU Lesser General Public License, Version 2.1, the GNU Affero General Public License, Version 3.0, or any later versions of those licenses.

1.13. "Source Code Form"

means the form of the work preferred for making modifications.

1.14. "You" (or "Your")

means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under this License. For legal entities, "You" includes any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with You. For purposes of this definition, "control" means (a) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity,

whether by contract or otherwise, or (b) ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding shares or beneficial ownership of such entity.

2. License Grants and Conditions

2.1. Grants

Each Contributor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license:

- (a) under intellectual property rights (other than patent or trademark) Licensable by such Contributor to use, reproduce, make available, modify, display, perform, distribute, and otherwise exploit its Contributions, either on an unmodified basis, with Modifications, or as part of a Larger Work; and
- (b) under Patent Claims of such Contributor to make, use, sell, offer for sale, have made, import, and otherwise transfer either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

2.2. Effective Date

The licenses granted in Section 2.1 with respect to any Contribution become effective for each Contribution on the date the Contributor first distributes such Contribution.

2.3. Limitations on Grant Scope

The licenses granted in this Section 2 are the only rights granted under this License. No additional rights or licenses will be implied from the distribution or licensing of Covered Software under this License. Notwithstanding Section 2.1(b) above, no patent license is granted by a Contributor:

- (a) for any code that a Contributor has removed from Covered Software; or
- (b) for infringements caused by: (i) Your and any other third party's modifications of Covered Software, or (ii) the combination of its Contributions with other software (except as part of its Contributor Version); or
- (c) under Patent Claims infringed by Covered Software in the absence of its Contributions.

This License does not grant any rights in the trademarks, service marks, or logos of any Contributor (except as may be necessary to comply with the notice requirements in Section 3.4).

2.4. Subsequent Licenses

No Contributor makes additional grants as a result of Your choice to distribute the Covered Software under a subsequent version of this License (see Section 10.2) or under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3.3).

2.5. Representation

Each Contributor represents that the Contributor believes its Contributions are its original creation(s) or it has sufficient rights to grant the rights to its Contributions conveyed by this License.

2.6. Fair Use

This License is not intended to limit any rights You have under applicable copyright doctrines of fair use, fair dealing, or other equivalents.

2.7. Conditions

Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 are conditions of the licenses granted in Section 2.1.

3. Responsibilities

3.1. Distribution of Source Form

All distribution of Covered Software in Source Code Form, including any Modifications that You create or to which You contribute, must be under the terms of this License. You must inform recipients that the Source Code Form of the Covered Software is governed by the terms of this License, and how they can obtain a copy of this License. You may not attempt to alter or restrict the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form.

3.2. Distribution of Executable Form

If You distribute Covered Software in Executable Form then:

(a) such Covered Software must also be made available in Source Code

Form, as described in Section 3.1, and You must inform recipients of the Executable Form how they can obtain a copy of such Source Code Form by reasonable means in a timely manner, at a charge no more than the cost of distribution to the recipient; and

- (b) You may distribute such Executable Form under the terms of this License, or sublicense it under different terms, provided that the license for the Executable Form does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form under this License.

3.3. Distribution of a Larger Work

You may create and distribute a Larger Work under terms of Your choice, provided that You also comply with the requirements of this License for the Covered Software. If the Larger Work is a combination of Covered Software with a work governed by one or more Secondary Licenses, and the Covered Software is not Incompatible With Secondary Licenses, this License permits You to additionally distribute such Covered Software under the terms of such Secondary License(s), so that the recipient of the Larger Work may, at their option, further distribute the Covered Software under the terms of either this License or such Secondary License(s).

3.4. Notices

You may not remove or alter the substance of any license notices (including copyright notices, patent notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations of liability) contained within the Source Code Form of the Covered Software, except that You may alter any license notices to the extent required to remedy known factual inaccuracies.

3.5. Application of Additional Terms

You may choose to offer, and to charge a fee for, warranty, support, indemnity or liability obligations to one or more recipients of Covered Software. However, You may do so only on Your own behalf, and not on behalf of any Contributor. You must make it absolutely clear that any such warranty, support, indemnity, or liability obligation is offered by You alone, and You hereby agree to indemnify every Contributor for any liability incurred by such Contributor as a result of warranty, support, indemnity or liability terms You offer. You may include additional disclaimers of warranty and limitations of liability specific to any jurisdiction.

4. Inability to Comply Due to Statute or Regulation

If it is impossible for You to comply with any of the terms of this License with respect to some or all of the Covered Software due to statute, judicial order, or regulation then You must: (a) comply with the terms of this License to the maximum extent possible; and (b) describe the limitations and the code they affect. Such description must be placed in a text file included with all distributions of the Covered Software under this License. Except to the extent prohibited by statute or regulation, such description must be sufficiently detailed for a recipient of ordinary skill to be able to understand it.

5. Termination

5.1. The rights granted under this License will terminate automatically if You fail to comply with any of its terms. However, if You become compliant, then the rights granted under this License from a particular Contributor are reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until such Contributor explicitly and finally terminates Your grants, and (b) on an ongoing basis, if such Contributor fails to notify You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after You have come back into compliance. Moreover, Your grants from a particular Contributor are reinstated on an ongoing basis if such Contributor notifies You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means, this is the first time You have received notice of non-compliance with this License from such Contributor, and You become compliant prior to 30 days after Your receipt of the notice.

5.2. If You initiate litigation against any entity by asserting a patent infringement claim (excluding declaratory judgment actions, counter-claims, and cross-claims) alleging that a Contributor Version directly or indirectly infringes any patent, then the rights granted to You by any and all Contributors for the Covered Software under Section 2.1 of this License shall terminate.

5.3. In the event of termination under Sections 5.1 or 5.2 above, all end user license agreements (excluding distributors and resellers) which have been validly granted by You or Your distributors under this License prior to termination shall survive termination.

*
*
* 6. Disclaimer of Warranty *
* ----- *
* *

* Covered Software is provided under this License on an "as is" *
 * basis, without warranty of any kind, either expressed, implied, or *
 * statutory, including, without limitation, warranties that the *
 * Covered Software is free of defects, merchantable, fit for a *
 * particular purpose or non-infringing. The entire risk as to the *
 * quality and performance of the Covered Software is with You. *
 * Should any Covered Software prove defective in any respect, You *
 * (not any Contributor) assume the cost of any necessary servicing, *
 * repair, or correction. This disclaimer of warranty constitutes an *
 * essential part of this License. No use of any Covered
 Software is *
 * authorized under this License except under this disclaimer. *

*
 *
 * 7. Limitation of Liability *
 * ----- *

*
 * Under no circumstances and under no legal theory, whether tort *
 * (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, shall any *
 * Contributor, or anyone who distributes Covered Software as *
 * permitted above, be liable to You for any direct, indirect, *
 * special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character *
 * including, without limitation,
 damages for lost profits, loss of *
 * goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any *
 * and all other commercial damages or losses, even if such party *
 * shall have been informed of the possibility of such damages. This *
 * limitation of liability shall not apply to liability for death or *
 * personal injury resulting from such party's negligence to the *
 * extent applicable law prohibits such limitation. Some *
 * jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of *
 * incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion and *
 * limitation may not apply to You. *

8. Litigation

Any litigation relating to this License may be brought only in the
 courts of a jurisdiction where the defendant maintains its principal
 place

of business and such litigation shall be governed by laws of that
 jurisdiction, without reference to its conflict-of-law provisions.

Nothing in this Section shall prevent a party's ability to bring

cross-claims or counter-claims.

9. Miscellaneous

This License represents the complete agreement concerning the subject matter hereof. If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable. Any law or regulation which provides that the language of a contract shall be construed against the drafter shall not be used to construe this License against a Contributor.

10. Versions of the License

10.1. New Versions

Mozilla Foundation is the license steward. Except as provided in Section 10.3, no one other than the license steward has the right to modify or publish new versions of this License. Each version will be given a distinguishing version number.

10.2. Effect of New Versions

You may distribute the Covered Software under the terms of the version of the License under which You originally received the Covered Software, or under the terms of any subsequent version published by the license steward.

10.3. Modified Versions

If you create software not governed by this License, and you want to create a new license for such software, you may create and use a modified version of this License if you rename the license and remove any references to the name of the license steward (except to note that such modified license differs from this License).

10.4. Distributing Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses

If You choose to distribute Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses under the terms of this version of the License, the notice described in Exhibit B of this License must be attached.

Exhibit A - Source Code Form License Notice

This Source

Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

Exhibit B - "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses" Notice

This Source Code Form is "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses", as defined by the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0.

1.37 net-tools 2.10-0.1

1.37.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it

in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not

covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those

sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and

of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY

FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.38 libedit 3.1-20221030-2

1.38.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 1992, 1993

The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

This code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by
Christos Zoulas of Cornell University.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors
may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED
TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGE.

1.39 vertx-web 4.5.8

1.39.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction,
and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems,

and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work,

excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions

of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.40 tzdata 2024b-0+deb12u1

1.40.1 Available under license :

Unless specified below, all files in the tz code and data (including this LICENSE file) are in the public domain.

If the files date.c, newstrftime.3, and strftime.c are present, they contain material derived from BSD and use the BSD 3-clause license.

1.41 kerberos 1.20.1-2+deb12u2

1.41.1 Available under license :

[NOTE: MIT has only incorporated the mechglue and spnego change, and not the incremental propagation changes. The filenames are different between the Sun and MIT sources. The actual MIT filenames appear in the top-level README file. Original text of Sun's LICENSE file follows.]

Subject to the license set forth below, Sun Microsystems, Inc. donates the attached files to MIT for the purpose of including these modifications and additions in future versions of the Kerberos system.

Many of the files attached are subject to licenses issued by other entities, including OpenVision, MIT, and FundsXpress. See the individual files, and/or related Readme files, for these licenses.

In addition Sun requires that the license set forth below be incorporated into any future version of the Kerberos system which contains portions of the files attached. The following files must be listed, in the top level Readme file, as being provided subject to such license:

cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop.x
cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop_hdr.h
cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c
cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c

lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c
lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c
lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c
lib/libgss/g_context_time.c
lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c
lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c
lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_export_name.c
lib/libgss/g_glue.c
lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c
lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_initialize.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c
lib/libgss/g_process_context.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/libgss/g_seal.c
lib/libgss/g_sign.c
lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_unseal.c
lib/libgss/g_userok.c
lib/libgss/g_utils.c
lib/libgss/g_verify.c
lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

Sun's

License is as follows:

Copyright (c) 2004 Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a

copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Copyright

=====

Copyright |copy| 1985-2024 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and its contributors. All rights reserved.

See :ref:`mitK5license` for additional copyright and license information.

Copyright (C) 1985-2024 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT

OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Downloading of this software may constitute an export of cryptographic software from the United States of America that is subject to the United States Export Administration Regulations (EAR), 15 CFR 730-774. Additional laws or regulations may apply. It is the responsibility of the person or entity contemplating export to comply with all applicable export laws and regulations, including obtaining any required license from the U.S. government.

The U.S. government prohibits export of encryption source code to certain countries and individuals, including, but not limited to, the countries of Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria, and residents and nationals of those countries.

Documentation components of this software distribution are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)

Individual source code files are copyright MIT, Cygnus Support, Novell, OpenVision Technologies, Oracle, Red Hat, Sun Microsystems, FundsXpress, and others.

Project Athena, Athena, Athena MUSE, Discuss, Hesiod, Kerberos, Moira, and Zephyr are trademarks of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). No commercial use of these trademarks may be made without prior written permission of MIT.

"Commercial use" means use of a name in a product or other for-profit manner. It does NOT prevent a commercial firm from referring to the MIT trademarks in order to convey information (although in doing so, recognition of their trademark status should be given).

=====

The following copyright and permission notice applies to the OpenVision Kerberos Administration system located in "kadmin/create", "kadmin/dbutil", "kadmin/passwd", "kadmin/server", "lib/kadm5", and portions of "lib/rpc":

Copyright, OpenVision Technologies, Inc., 1993-1996, All Rights Reserved

WARNING: Retrieving the OpenVision Kerberos Administration system source code, as described below, indicates your acceptance of the following terms. If you do not agree to the following terms, do not retrieve the OpenVision Kerberos administration system.

You may freely use and distribute the Source Code and Object Code compiled from it, with or without modification, but this Source Code is provided to you "AS IS" EXCLUSIVE OF ANY WARRANTY, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. IN NO EVENT WILL OPENVISION HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS, LOSS OF DATA OR COSTS OF PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES, OR FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THOSE RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE SOURCE CODE, OR THE FAILURE OF THE SOURCE CODE TO PERFORM, OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON.

OpenVision retains all copyrights in the donated Source Code. OpenVision also retains copyright to derivative works of the Source Code, whether created by OpenVision or by a third party. The OpenVision copyright notice must be preserved if derivative works are made based on the donated Source Code.

OpenVision Technologies, Inc. has donated this Kerberos Administration system to MIT for inclusion in the standard Kerberos 5 distribution. This donation underscores our commitment to continuing Kerberos technology development and our gratitude for the valuable work which has been performed by MIT and the Kerberos community.

=====

Portions contributed by Matt Crawford "crawd@fnal.gov" were work performed at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, which is operated by Universities Research Association, Inc., under contract DE-AC02-76CHO3000 with the U.S. Department of Energy.

=====

Portions of "src/lib/crypto" have the following copyright:

Copyright (C) 1998 by the FundsXpress, INC.

All rights reserved.

Export of this software from the United States of America may require a specific license from the United States Government. It is the responsibility of any person or organization contemplating export to obtain such a license before exporting.

WITHIN THAT CONSTRAINT, permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of FundsXpress. not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission. FundsXpress makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

=====

The implementation of the AES encryption algorithm in "src/lib/crypto/builtin/aes" has the following copyright:

Copyright (C) 1998-2013, Brian Gladman, Worcester, UK. All rights reserved.

The redistribution and use of this software (with or without changes) is allowed without the payment of fees or royalties provided that:

source code distributions include the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer;

binary distributions include the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in their documentation.

This software is provided 'as is' with no explicit or implied warranties in respect of its operation, including, but not limited to, correctness and fitness for purpose.

=====

Portions contributed by Red Hat, including the pre-authentication

plug-in framework and the NSS crypto implementation, contain the following copyright:

Copyright (C) 2006 Red Hat, Inc.
Portions copyright (C) 2006 Massachusetts Institute of Technology
All Rights Reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Red Hat, Inc., nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

The bundled verto source code is subject to the following license:

Copyright 2011 Red Hat, Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies

of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above
copyright notice and this permission notice shall be
included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

=====

The MS-KKDCP client implementation has the following copyright:

Copyright 2013,2014 Red Hat, Inc.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in
"src/lib/gssapi", including the following files:

lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including
the following new or changed files:

include/iprop_hdr.h

kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
kprop/kpropd_rpc.c
kprop/kproplog.c

are subject to the following license:

Copyright (C) 2004 Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

=====

Kerberos V5 includes documentation and software developed at the University of California at Berkeley, which includes this copyright notice:

Copyright (C) 1983 Regents of the University of California.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above

copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

Portions contributed by Novell, Inc., including the LDAP database backend, are subject to the following license:

Copyright (C) 2004-2005, Novell, Inc.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * The copyright holder's name is not used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior

written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

Portions funded by Sandia National Laboratory and developed by the University of Michigan's Center for Information Technology Integration, including the PKINIT implementation, are subject to the following license:

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006-2007
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Permission is granted to use, copy, create derivative works and redistribute this software and such derivative works for any purpose, so long as the name of The University of Michigan is not used in any advertising or publicity pertaining to the use of distribution of this software without specific, written prior authorization. If the above copyright notice or any other identification of the University of Michigan is included in any copy of any portion of this software, then the disclaimer below must also be included.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED AS IS, WITHOUT REPRESENTATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AS TO ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE, AND WITHOUT WARRANTY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES, INCLUDING SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIM ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF THE SOFTWARE, EVEN IF IT HAS BEEN OR IS HEREAFTER ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

=====

The pkcs11.h file included in the PKINIT code has the following license:

Copyright 2006 g10 Code GmbH
Copyright 2006 Andreas Jellinghaus

This file is free software; as a special exception the author gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it, with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.

This file is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

=====

Portions
contributed by Apple Inc. are subject to the following
license:

Copyright 2004-2008 Apple Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Export of this software from the United States of America may require a specific license from the United States Government.
It is the responsibility of any person or organization
contemplating export to obtain such a license before exporting.

WITHIN THAT CONSTRAINT, permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Apple Inc. not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission. Apple Inc. makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

=====

The implementations of UTF-8 string handling in src/util/support and src/lib/krb5/unicode are subject to the following copyright and permission notice:

The OpenLDAP Public License
Version 2.8, 17 August 2003

Redistribution and use of this software and associated documentation ("Software"), with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions in source form must retain copyright statements and notices,
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce applicable copyright statements and notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution, and
3. Redistributions must contain a verbatim copy of this document.

The OpenLDAP Foundation may revise this license from time to time. Each revision is distinguished by a version number. You may use this Software under terms of this license revision or under the terms of any subsequent revision of the license.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION, ITS CONTRIBUTORS, OR THE AUTHOR(S) OR OWNER(S) OF THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

The names of the authors and copyright holders must not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealing in this Software without specific, written prior permission. Title to copyright in this Software shall at all times remain with

copyright holders.

OpenLDAP is a registered trademark of the OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 1999-2003 The OpenLDAP Foundation, Redwood City, California, USA. All Rights Reserved. Permission to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this document is granted.

=====

Marked test programs in src/lib/krb5/krb
have the following copyright:

Copyright (C) 2006 Kungliga Tekniska Hgskola
(Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden).
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above
copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following
disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above
copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following
disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided
with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of KTH nor the names of its contributors may
be used to endorse or promote products derived from this
software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY KTH AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING,
BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A
PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL KTH OR ITS
CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF
USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND
ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY,
OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

The KCM Mach RPC definition file used on macOS has the following copyright:

Copyright (C) 2009 Kungliga Tekniska Hgskola
(Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden).
All rights reserved.

Portions Copyright (C) 2009 Apple Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the Institute nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTE AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE INSTITUTE OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

Portions of the RPC implementation in src/lib/rpc and src/include/gssrpc have the following copyright and permission notice:

Copyright (C) 2010, Oracle America, Inc.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the "Oracle America, Inc." nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

Copyright (C) 2006,2007,2009 NTT (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation). All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer as the first lines of this file unmodified.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above
copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following
disclaimer in the documentation and/or
other materials provided
with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NTT "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED
WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES
OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE
DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NTT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT,
INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES
(INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR
SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT,
STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED
OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

Copyright 2000 by Carnegie Mellon University

All Rights Reserved

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and
its
documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby
granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all
copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission
notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of
Carnegie Mellon University not be used in advertising or publicity
pertaining to distribution of the software without specific,
written prior permission.

CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO
THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY
AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY BE LIABLE
FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES
WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN
AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING
OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS
SOFTWARE.

=====

Copyright
(C) 2002 Naval Research Laboratory (NRL/CCS)

Permission to use, copy, modify and distribute this software and its documentation is hereby granted, provided that both the copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies of the software, derivative works or modified versions, and any portions thereof.

NRL ALLOWS FREE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE IN ITS "AS IS" CONDITION AND DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY OF ANY KIND FOR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

=====

Copyright (C) 2022 United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

Copyright (C) 1991, 1992, 1994 by Cygnus Support.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby

granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Cygnus Support makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

=====
Copyright (C) 2006 Secure Endpoints Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

=====
Portions of the implementation of the Fortuna-like PRNG are subject to the following notice:

Copyright (C) 2005
Marko Kreen
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Copyright (C) 1994 by the University of Southern California

EXPORT OF THIS SOFTWARE from the United States of America may require a specific license from the United States Government. It is the responsibility of any person or organization contemplating export to obtain such a license before exporting.

WITHIN THAT CONSTRAINT, permission to copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation in source and binary forms is hereby granted, provided that any documentation or other materials related to such distribution or use acknowledge that the software was developed by the University of Southern California.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS". The University of Southern California MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. By way of example, but not limitation, the University of Southern California MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE. The University of Southern California shall not be held liable for any liability nor for any direct, indirect, or consequential damages with respect to any claim by the user or distributor of the ksu software.

=====

Copyright (C) 1995
The President and Fellows of Harvard University

This code is derived from software contributed to Harvard by Jeremy Rassen.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source

code must retain the above

copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above

copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software must display the following acknowledgement:

This product includes software developed by the University of California, Berkeley and its contributors.

4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

Copyright (C) 2008 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Copyright 1995 by Richard P. Basch. All Rights Reserved.
Copyright 1995 by Lehman Brothers, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Export of this software from the United States of America may require a specific license from the United States Government. It

is the responsibility
of any person or organization
contemplating export to obtain such a license before exporting.

WITHIN THAT CONSTRAINT, permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Richard P. Basch, Lehman Brothers and M.I.T. not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission. Richard P. Basch, Lehman Brothers and M.I.T. make no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

=====

The following notice applies to "src/lib/krb5/krb/strptime.c" and "src/include/k5-queue.h".

Copyright (C) 1997, 1998 The NetBSD Foundation, Inc.
All rights reserved.

This code was contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Klaus Klein.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software must display the following acknowledgement:

This product includes software developed by the NetBSD Foundation, Inc. and its contributors.

4. Neither the name of The NetBSD Foundation nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written

permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE NETBSD FOUNDATION, INC. AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE FOUNDATION OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

The
following notice applies to Unicode library files in
"src/lib/krb5/unicode":

Copyright 1997, 1998, 1999 Computing Research Labs,
New Mexico State University

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COMPUTING RESEARCH LAB OR NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

=====

The following notice applies to "src/util/support/strncpy.c":

Copyright (C) 1998 Todd C. Miller "Todd.Miller@courtesan.com"

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

=====

The following notice applies to "src/util/profile/argv_parse.c" and "src/util/profile/argv_parse.h":

Copyright 1999 by Theodore Ts'o.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies. THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THEODORE TS'O (THE AUTHOR) DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE. (Isn't it sick that the U.S. culture of lawsuit-happy lawyers requires this kind of disclaimer?)

=====

The following notice applies to SWIG-generated code in "src/util/profile/profile_tcl.c":

Copyright (C) 1999-2000, The University of Chicago

This file may be freely redistributed without license or fee
provided this copyright message remains intact.

=====

The following notice applies to portions of "src/lib/rpc" and
"src/include/gssrpc":

Copyright (C) 2000 The Regents of the University of Michigan. All
rights reserved.

Copyright (C) 2000 Dug Song "dugsong@UMICH.EDU". All rights
reserved, all wrongs reversed.

Redistribution and use in source
and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above
copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following
disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above
copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following
disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided
with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its
contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived
from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED
WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES
OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE
DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL,
EXEMPLARY, OR
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT
OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR
BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF
LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT
(INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE
USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH
DAMAGE.

=====

Implementations of the MD4 algorithm are subject to the following notice:

Copyright (C) 1990, RSA Data Security, Inc. All rights reserved.

License to copy and use this software is granted provided that it is identified as the "RSA Data Security, Inc. MD4 Message Digest Algorithm" in all material mentioning or referencing this software or this function.

License is also granted to make and use derivative works provided that such works are identified as "derived from the RSA Data Security, Inc. MD4 Message Digest Algorithm" in all material mentioning or referencing the derived work.

RSA Data Security, Inc. makes no representations concerning either the merchantability of this software or the suitability of this software for any particular purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty of any kind.

These notices must be retained in any copies of any part of this documentation and/or software.

=====

Implementations of the MD5 algorithm are subject to the following notice:

Copyright (C) 1990, RSA Data Security, Inc. All rights reserved.

License to copy and use this software is granted provided that it is identified as the "RSA Data Security, Inc. MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm" in all material mentioning or referencing this software or this function.

License is also granted to make and use derivative works provided that such works are identified as "derived from the RSA Data Security, Inc. MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm" in all material mentioning or referencing the derived work.

RSA Data Security, Inc. makes no representations concerning either the merchantability of this software or the suitability of this software for any particular purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty of any kind.

These notices must be retained in any copies of any part of this

documentation and/or software.

=====

The following notice applies to
"src/lib/crypto/crypto_tests/t_mddriver.c":

Copyright (C) 1990-2, RSA Data Security, Inc. Created 1990. All rights reserved.

RSA Data Security, Inc. makes no representations concerning either the merchantability of this software or the suitability of this software for any particular purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty of any kind.

These notices must be retained in any copies of any part of this documentation and/or software.

=====

Portions of "src/lib/krb5" are subject to the following notice:

Copyright (C) 1994 CyberSAFE Corporation.
Copyright 1990,1991,2007,2008 by the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology.
All Rights Reserved.

Export of this software from the United States of America may require a specific license from the United States Government. It is the responsibility of any person or organization contemplating export to obtain such a license before exporting.

WITHIN THAT CONSTRAINT, permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of M.I.T. not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission. Furthermore if you modify this software you must label your software as modified software and not distribute it in such a fashion that it might be confused with the original M.I.T. software. Neither M.I.T., the Open Computing Security Group, nor CyberSAFE Corporation make any representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

=====

Portions contributed by PADL Software are subject to the following license:

Copyright (c) 2011, PADL Software Pty Ltd. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions

of source code must retain the above

copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above

copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3. Neither the name of PADL Software nor the names of its

contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY PADL SOFTWARE AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL PADL SOFTWARE OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

The bundled libev source code is subject to the following license:

All files in libev are Copyright (C)2007,2008,2009 Marc Alexander Lehmann.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Alternatively, the contents of this package may be used under the terms of the GNU General Public License ("GPL") version 2 or any

later version, in which case the provisions of the GPL are applicable instead of the above. If you wish to allow the use of your version of this package only under the terms of the GPL and not to allow others to use your version of this file under the BSD license, indicate your decision by deleting the provisions above and replace them with the notice and other provisions required by the GPL in this and the other files of this package. If you do not delete the provisions above, a recipient may use your version of this file under either the BSD or the GPL.

=====

Files copied from the Intel AESNI Sample Library are subject to the following license:

Copyright (C) 2010, Intel Corporation All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Intel Corporation nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

The following notice applies to
"src/ccapi/common/win/OldCC/autolock.hxx":

Copyright (C) 1998 by Danilo Almeida. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer

in the documentation and/or other materials provided
with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
"AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS
FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT,
INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES
(INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR
SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT,
STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED
OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====

The following notice applies to portions of
"src/plugins/preauth/spake/edwards25519.c"
and
"src/plugins/preauth/spake/edwards25519_tables.h":

The MIT License (MIT)

Copyright (c) 2015-2016 the fiat-crypto authors (see the AUTHORS
file).

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining
a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the
"Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including
without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,
distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to
permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to
the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be
included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND,
EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT.
IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT
HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY
CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT,
TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE
SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

=====

The following notice applies to portions of
"src/plugins/preauth/spake/edwards25519.c":

Copyright (c) 2015-2016, Google Inc.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and/or distribute this software for
any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the
above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all
copies.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL
WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED
WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR
PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT,
NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER
TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR
PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.
.. _mitK5license:

MIT Kerberos License information
=====

.. toctree::
:hidden:

copyright.rst

.. include:: notice.rst

1.42 libjpeg-turbo 2.1.5-2

1.42.1 Available under license :

libjpeg-turbo Licenses
=====

libjpeg-turbo is covered by three compatible BSD-style open source licenses:

- The IJG (Independent JPEG Group) License, which is listed in
[README.ijg](README.ijg)

This license applies to the libjpeg API library and associated programs
(any code inherited from libjpeg, and any modifications to that code.)

- The Modified (3-clause) BSD License, which is listed below

This license covers the TurboJPEG API library and associated programs, as well as the build system.

- The [zlib License](<https://opensource.org/licenses/Zlib>)

This license is a subset of the other two, and it covers the libjpeg-turbo SIMD extensions.

Complying with the libjpeg-turbo Licenses

=====

This section provides a roll-up of the libjpeg-turbo licensing terms, to the best of our understanding.

1. If you are distributing a modified version of the libjpeg-turbo source, then:

1. You cannot alter or remove any existing copyright or license notices from the source.

****Origin****

- Clause 1 of the IJG License
- Clause 1 of the Modified BSD License
- Clauses 1 and 3 of the zlib License

2. You must add your own copyright notice to the header of each source file you modified, so others can tell that you modified that file (if there is not an existing copyright header in that file, then you can simply add a notice stating that you modified the file.)

****Origin****

- Clause 1 of the IJG License
- Clause 2 of the zlib License

3. You must include the IJG README file, and you must not alter any of the copyright or license text in that file.

****Origin****

- Clause 1 of the IJG License

2. If you are distributing only libjpeg-turbo binaries without the source, or if you are distributing an application that statically links with libjpeg-turbo, then:

1. Your product documentation must include a message stating:

This software is based in part on the work of the Independent JPEG Group.

****Origin****

- Clause 2 of the IJG license

2. If your binary distribution includes or uses the TurboJPEG API, then your product documentation must include the text of the Modified BSD License (see below.)

****Origin****

- Clause 2 of the Modified BSD License

3. You cannot use the name of the IJG or The libjpeg-turbo Project or the contributors thereof in advertising, publicity, etc.

****Origin****

- IJG License

- Clause 3 of the Modified BSD License

4. The IJG and The libjpeg-turbo Project do not warrant libjpeg-turbo to be free of defects, nor do we accept any liability for undesirable consequences resulting from your use of the software.

****Origin****

- IJG License

- Modified BSD License

- zlib License

The Modified (3-clause) BSD License

=====

Copyright

(C)2009-2023 D. R. Commander. All Rights Reserved.

Copyright (C)2015 Viktor Szathmry. All Rights Reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- Neither the name of the libjpeg-turbo Project nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS", AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Why Three Licenses?

=====

The zlib License could have been used instead of the Modified (3-clause) BSD License, and since the IJG License effectively subsumes the distribution conditions of the zlib License, this would have effectively placed libjpeg-turbo binary distributions under the IJG License. However, the IJG License specifically refers to the Independent JPEG Group and does not extend attribution

and endorsement protections to other entities. Thus, it was desirable to choose a license that granted us the same protections for new code that were granted to the IJG for code derived from their software.

1.43 jackson 2.17.1

1.43.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by

the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but

excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the

appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

Jackson JSON processor

Jackson is a high-performance, Free/Open Source JSON processing library. It was originally written by Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi), and has been in development since 2007. It is currently developed by a community of developers.

Copyright

Copyright 2007-, Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi)

Licensing

Jackson 2.x core and extension components are licensed under Apache License 2.0 To find the details that apply to this artifact see the accompanying LICENSE file.

Credits

A list of contributors may be found from CREDITS(-2.x) file, which is included in some artifacts (usually source distributions); but is always available from the source code management (SCM) system project uses.

FastDoubleParser

jackson-core bundles a shaded copy of FastDoubleParser <<https://github.com/wrandelshofer/FastDoubleParser>>. That code is available under an MIT license <<https://github.com/wrandelshofer/FastDoubleParser/blob/main/LICENSE>> under the following copyright.

Copyright 2023 Werner Randelshofer, Switzerland. MIT License.

See FastDoubleParser-NOTICE for details of other source code included in FastDoubleParser and the licenses and copyrights that apply to that code.

1.44 d-bus 1.14.10-1~deb12u1

1.44.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: D-Bus

Source: <https://dbus.freedesktop.org/releases/dbus/>

Comment:

The effective license of the majority of the package, including the shared library, is "GPL-2+ or AFL-2.1". Certain utilities are "GPL-2+" only.

Files: *

Copyright:

1994-2020 dbus contributors, see source code for details

1991-1993 The Regents of the University of California

1994 Sun Microsystems, Inc

1994 A.M. Kuchling

2002-2011 Red Hat, Inc

2002-2003 CodeFactory AB

2002 Michael Meeks

2003-2004 Imendio HB

2003 Mark McLoughlin

2003 Joe Shaw

2004 Michael Meeks

2005-2009 Lennart Poettering

2005 Novell, Inc

2005 David A. Wheeler

2006-2023 Ralf Habacker

2006 Mandriva

2006 Peter Kmmel

2006 Christian Ehrlicher

2006 Thiago Macieira

2006 Julio M. Merino Vidal

2005-2006 Sjoerd Simons

2007 Allison Lortie

2007 Tanner Lovelace

2008-2009 Benjamin Reed

2002-2008 Colin Walters

2009 Klaralvdalens

Datakonsult AB, a KDAB Group company

2009 Jonas Bhr

2008-2012 Nokia Corporation

2007-2022 Collabora Ltd.

2009 Scott James Remnant / Canonical Ltd.

2009 William Lachance

2010 Christian Dywan / Lanedo

2010 Fridrich trba

2011 Roberto Guido

2013 Intel Corporation

2013 Chengwei Yang / Intel

2013 Vasiliy Balyasnyy / Samsung

2016 Yiyang Fei

2017-2018 Laurent Bigonville

2017 Shin-ichi MORITA

2017 Endless Mobile, Inc.

2017 Thomas Zimmermann

2018 KPIT Technologies Ltd.

2018 Manish Narang

"modified code from libassuan, (C) FSF"

License: GPL-2+ or AFL-2.1, and Expat and Tcl-BSDish

Comment:

The permissive licenses appear to be compatible with either the GPL-2+ or the AFL-2.1, so the effective license is "GPL-2+ or AFL-2.1".

Files:

doc/dbus-test-tool.1.xml.in

tools/dbus-cleanup-sockets.c

tools/dbus-monitor.c

tools/dbus-send.c

tools/dbus-print-message.?

tools/dbus-uuidgen.c

tools/test-tool.c

tools/tool-common.?

Copyright:

2002 Michael Meeks

2003-2006

Red Hat, Inc.

2003 Philip Blundell

2011 Nokia Corporation

2014-2017 Collabora Ltd.

License: GPL-2+

Files:

cmake/modules/FindDocBookXSL.cmake

cmake/modules/FindGLIB2.cmake

tools/strtol.c

Copyright:

1991-1993 The Regents of the University of California

2008 Laurent Montel

2010 Luigi Toscano

2011 Raphael Kubo da Costa

2013 Ralf Habacker

License: BSD-3-clause and BSD-3-clause-generic

Files:

m4/as-ac-expand.m4

m4/ax_ac_append_to_file.m4

m4/ax_ac_print_to_file.m4

m4/ax_add_am_macro_static.m4

m4/ax_am_macros_static.m4

m4/ax_file_escapes.m4

Copyright:

2003-2005 Thomas Vander Stichele

2008-2009 Tom Howard

2009 Allan Caffee

License: autoconf-archive-permissive

Comment:

Some files lack the second sentence (the warranty disclaimer).

Files:

m4/ld-version-script.m4

m4/libtool.m4

m4/ltoptions.m4

m4/ltsugar.m4

m4/ltversion.m4

m4/lt~obsolete.m4

m4/visibility.m4

Copyright:

1996-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: FSF-unlimited-permission

Files:

m4/pkg.m4

Copyright:

2004 Scott James Remnant

License: GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

Files:

m4/ax_code_coverage.m4

Copyright:

2012-2016 Philip Withnall

2012 Xan Lopez

2012 Christian Persch

2012 Paolo Borelli

2012 Dan Winship

2015-2018 Bastien ROUCARIES

License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: dbus/versioninfo.rc.in

Copyright: 2005 g10 Code GmbH

License: g10-permissive

This file is free software; as a special exception the author gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it, with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Comment:

On Debian systems, see /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 for the full text of the GPL version 2.

License: GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

As a special exception to the GNU General Public License, if you distribute this file as part of a program that contains a configuration script generated by Autoconf, you may include it under the same distribution terms that you use for the rest of that program.
Comment:

On Debian systems, see /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 for the full text of the GPL version 2.

License: LGPL-2.1+

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public

License for more details.

Comment:

On Debian systems, see `/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1` for the full text of the LGPL version 2.1.

License: Expat

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: autoconf-archive-permissive

Copying and distribution of this file, with or without modification, are permitted in any medium without royalty provided the copyright notice and this notice are preserved. This file is offered as-is, without any warranty.

License: FSF-unlimited-permission

This file is free software; the Free Software Foundation gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it, with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.

License: Tcl-BSDish

This software is copyrighted by the Regents of the University of California, Sun Microsystems, Inc., Scriptics Corporation, and other parties. The following terms apply to all files associated with the software unless explicitly disclaimed in individual files.

.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in

all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR DISTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, ITS DOCUMENTATION, OR ANY DERIVATIVES THEREOF, EVEN IF THE AUTHORS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT USE: If you are acquiring this software on behalf of the U.S. government, the Government shall have only "Restricted Rights" in the software and related documentation as defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FARs) in Clause 52.227.19 (c) (2). If you are acquiring the software on behalf of the Department of Defense, the software shall be classified as "Commercial Computer Software" and the Government shall have only "Restricted Rights" as defined in Clause 252.227-7013 (c) (1) of DFARS. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the authors grant the U.S. Government and others acting in its behalf permission to use and distribute the software in accordance with the terms specified in this license.

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS'' AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE

IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY

DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-3-clause-generic

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- .
- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.
- .

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: AFL-2.1

The Academic Free License

v. 2.1

.

This Academic Free License (the "License") applies to any original work of authorship (the "Original Work") whose owner (the "Licensor") has placed the following notice immediately following the copyright notice for the Original Work:

.

Licensed under the Academic Free License version 2.1

.

1) Grant of Copyright License. Licensor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, perpetual, sublicenseable license to do the following:

- .
 - a) to reproduce the Original Work in copies;
 - .
 - b) to prepare derivative works ("Derivative Works") based upon the Original Work;
 - .
 - c) to distribute copies of the Original Work and Derivative Works to the public;
 - .
 - d) to perform the Original Work publicly; and
 - .
 - e) to display the Original Work publicly.

.
2) Grant of Patent License. Licensor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, perpetual, sublicenseable license, under patent claims owned or controlled by the Licensor that are embodied in the Original Work as furnished by the Licensor, to make, use, sell and offer for sale the Original Work and Derivative Works.

.
3) Grant of Source Code License. The term "Source Code" means the preferred form of the Original Work for making modifications to it and all available documentation describing how to modify the Original Work. Licensor hereby agrees to provide a machine-readable copy of the Source Code of the Original Work along with each copy of the Original Work that Licensor distributes. Licensor reserves the right to satisfy this obligation by placing a machine-readable copy of the Source Code in an information repository reasonably calculated to permit inexpensive and convenient access by You for as long as Licensor continues to distribute the Original Work, and by publishing the address of that information repository in a notice immediately following the copyright notice that applies to the Original Work.

.
4) Exclusions From License Grant. Neither the names of Licensor, nor the names of any contributors to the Original Work, nor any of their trademarks or service marks, may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Original Work without express prior written permission of the Licensor. Nothing in this License shall be deemed to grant any rights to trademarks, copyrights, patents, trade secrets or any other intellectual property of Licensor except as expressly stated herein. No patent license is granted to make, use, sell or offer to sell embodiments of any patent claims other than the licensed claims defined in Section 2. No right is granted to the trademarks of Licensor even if such marks are included in the Original Work. Nothing

in this License shall be interpreted to prohibit Licensor from licensing under different terms from this License any Original Work that Licensor otherwise would have a right to license.

.

5) This section intentionally omitted.

.

6) Attribution Rights. You must retain, in the Source Code of any Derivative Works that You create, all copyright, patent or trademark notices from the Source Code of the Original Work, as well as any notices of licensing and any descriptive text identified therein as an "Attribution Notice." You must cause the Source Code for any Derivative Works that You create to carry a prominent Attribution Notice reasonably calculated to inform recipients that You have modified the Original Work.

.

7) Warranty of Provenance and Disclaimer of Warranty. Licensor warrants that the copyright in and to the Original Work and the patent rights granted herein by Licensor are owned by the Licensor or are sublicensed to You under the terms of this License with the permission of the contributor(s) of those copyrights and patent rights. Except as expressly stated in the immediately preceding sentence, the Original Work is provided under this License on an "AS IS" BASIS and WITHOUT WARRANTY, either express or implied, including, without limitation, the warranties of NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL WORK IS WITH YOU. This DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY constitutes an essential part of this License. No license to Original Work is granted hereunder except under this disclaimer.

.

8) Limitation of Liability. Under no circumstances and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, shall the Licensor be liable to any person for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or the use of the Original Work including, without limitation, damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses. This limitation of liability shall not apply to liability for death or personal injury resulting from Licensor's negligence to the extent applicable law prohibits such limitation. Some jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion and limitation may not apply to You.

.

9) Acceptance and Termination. If You distribute copies of the Original Work or a Derivative Work, You must make a reasonable effort

under the circumstances to obtain the express assent of recipients to the terms of this License. Nothing else but this License (or another written agreement between Licensor and You) grants You permission to create Derivative Works based upon the Original Work or to exercise any of the rights granted in Section 1 herein, and any attempt to do so except under the terms of this License (or another written agreement between Licensor and You) is expressly prohibited by U.S. copyright law, the equivalent laws of other countries, and by international treaty. Therefore, by exercising any of the rights granted to You in Section 1 herein, You indicate Your acceptance of this License and all of its terms and conditions.

.
10) Termination for Patent Action. This License shall terminate automatically and You may no longer exercise any of the rights granted to You by this License as of the date You commence an action, including a cross-claim or counterclaim, against Licensor or any licensee alleging that the Original Work infringes a patent. This termination provision shall not apply for an action alleging patent infringement by combinations of the Original Work with other software or hardware.

.
11) Jurisdiction, Venue and Governing Law. Any action or suit relating to this License may be brought only in the courts of a jurisdiction wherein the Licensor resides or in which Licensor conducts its primary business, and under the laws of that jurisdiction excluding its conflict-of-law provisions. The application of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods is expressly excluded. Any use of the Original Work outside the scope of this License or after its termination shall be subject to the requirements and penalties of the U.S. Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. 101 et seq., the equivalent laws of other countries, and international treaty. This section shall survive the termination of this License.

.
12) Attorneys Fees. In any action to enforce the terms of this License or seeking damages relating thereto, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its costs and expenses, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in connection with such action, including any appeal of such action. This section shall survive the termination of this License.

.
13) Miscellaneous. This License represents the complete agreement concerning the subject matter hereof. If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable.

.
14) Definition of "You" in This License. "You" throughout this

License, whether in upper or lower case, means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under, and complying with all of the terms of, this License. For legal entities, "You" includes any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with you. For purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

15) Right to Use. You may use the Original Work in all ways not otherwise restricted or conditioned by this License or by law, and Licensor promises not to interfere with or be responsible for such uses by You.

This license is Copyright (C) 2003-2004 Lawrence E. Rosen. All rights reserved. Permission is hereby granted to copy and distribute this license without modification. This license may not be modified without the express written permission of its copyright owner.

1.45 jctools-core 3.1.0

1.45.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
```

```
  <artifactId>jctools-core</artifactId>
  <groupId>org.jctools</groupId>
  <version>3.1.0</version>
  <name>Java Concurrency Tools Core Library</name>
  <description>Java Concurrency Tools Core Library</description>
  <packaging>bundle</packaging>
```

```
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.hamcrest</groupId>
      <artifactId>hamcrest-all</artifactId>
      <version>${hamcrest.version}</version>
      <scope>test</scope>
    </dependency>
```

```
    <dependency>
      <groupId>junit</groupId>
```

```

<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
<version>${junit.version}</version>
<scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

<dependency>
<groupId>com.google.guava</groupId>
<artifactId>guava-testlib</artifactId>
<version>${guava-testlib.version}</version>
<scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
</dependencies>
<build>
<plugins>
<plugin>
<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
<artifactId>maven-surefire-plugin</artifactId>
<version>3.0.0-M3</version>
<configuration>
<includes>
<include>*</include>
</includes>
</configuration>
</plugin>
<plugin>
<groupId>org.apache.felix</groupId>
<artifactId>maven-bundle-plugin</artifactId>
<version>4.2.1</version>
<extensions>>true</extensions>
<configuration>
<instructions>
<Import-Package>sun.misc;resolution:=optional</Import-Package>
</instructions>
</configuration>
</plugin>
<plugin>
<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
<artifactId>maven-source-plugin</artifactId>
<version>3.2.0</version>
<executions>
<execution>
<id>attach-sources</id>
<phase>verify</phase>
<goals>
<goal>jar-no-fork</goal>
</goals>
</execution>
</executions>

```



```

</plugin>
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-javadoc-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.1.1</version>
  <configuration>
    <additionalOptions>
      <additionalOption>-Xdoclint:none</additionalOption>
    </additionalOptions>
    <source>8</source>
  </configuration>
  <executions>
    <execution>
      <id>attach-javadocs</id>
      <goals>
        <goal>jar</goal>
      </goals>
    </execution>
  </executions>
</plugin>
</plugins>
</build>

<distributionManagement>
  <repository>
    <id>bintray-jctools-jctools</id>
    <name>jctools-jctools</name>
    <url>https://api.bintray.com/maven/jctools/jctools/jctools-core/;publish=1</url>
  </repository>
</distributionManagement>

<url>https://github.com/JCTools</url>
<inceptionYear>2013</inceptionYear>

<licenses>
  <license>
    <name>Apache
    License, Version 2.0</name>
    <url>http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.txt</url>
    <distribution>repo</distribution>
  </license>
</licenses>

<scm>
  <url>https://github.com/JCTools/JCTools</url>
  <connection>scm:git:https://github.com/JCTools/JCTools</connection>
  <tag>HEAD</tag>
</scm>

```

```

<developers>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/nitsanw</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/mjpt777</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/RichardWarburton</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/kay</url>
  </developer>
  <developer>
    <url>https://github.com/franz1981</url>
  </developer>
</developers>

<prerequisites>
  <maven>3.5.0</maven>
</prerequisites>

<properties>
  <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.build.sourceEncoding>
  <java.version>1.6</java.version>
  <java.test.version>1.8</java.test.version>

  <maven.compiler.source>${java.version}</maven.compiler.source>
  <maven.compiler.target>${java.version}</maven.compiler.target>
  <maven.compiler.testSource>${java.test.version}</maven.compiler.testSource>
  <maven.compiler.testTarget>${java.test.version}</maven.compiler.testTarget>

  <hamcrest.version>1.3</hamcrest.version>
  <junit.version>4.12</junit.version>
  <guava-testlib.version>21.0</guava-testlib.version>
</properties>
</project>

```

Found

in path(s):

* /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/org.jctools/jctools-core/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

- *
- * <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
- *
- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
- * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
- * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
- * limitations under the License.
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/spec/Ordering.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCUnboundedAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpMCAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MessagePassingQueueUtil.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpMCAtomicArrayQueue.java
- *
- /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/UnsafeJvmInfo.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/LinkedQueueAtomicNode.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/SpSCLinkedQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpSCUnboundedXaddArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/spec/Preference.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpSCAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MessagePassingQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/SupportsIterator.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpMCUnboundedXaddArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpSCGrowableArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/BaseSpSCLinkedAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/AtomicQueueFactory.java
- *
- /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpMCArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCLinkedAtomicQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/SpMCArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/maps/AbstractEntry.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpMCUnboundedXaddChunk.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpSCChunkedArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingHashMapLong.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpSCChunkedAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/ConcurrentSequencedCircularArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/UnsafeLongArrayAccess.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpSCBlockingConsumerArrayQueue.java
- *
- /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/BaseMpSCLinkedAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingHashMap.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/BaseMpSCLinkedArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpSCGrowableAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingIdentityHashMap.java

- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/BaseLinkedQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/InternalAPI.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingHashSet.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/Pow2.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/spec/ConcurrentQueueSpec.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCChunkedAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/maps/ConcurrentAutoTable.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpscUnboundedXaddChunk.java
- *
- /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpscUnboundedAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/LinkedQueueNode.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/SpSCUnboundedArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/PortableJvmInfo.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/ConcurrentCircularArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/maps/NonBlockingSetInt.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/BaseLinkedAtomicQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SequencedAtomicReferenceArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpscLinkedQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/UnsafeRefArrayAccess.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpscCompoundQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/SpSCChunkedArrayQueue.java
- *
- /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/SpSCArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/AtomicReferenceArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/QueueFactory.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpscArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/UnsafeAccess.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/MpscUnboundedArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/SpSCGrowableAtomicArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/IndexedQueueSizeUtil.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/atomic/MpscLinkedAtomicQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/SpSCGrowableArrayQueue.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/util/RangeUtil.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/package-info.java
- * /jctools-core-3-1-0-sources-jar/org/jctools/queues/BaseSpSCLinkedArrayQueue.java

1.46 vertx-auth-jwt 4.5.8

1.46.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
```

```

*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/examples/AuthJWTExamples.java
* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/package-info.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 Red Hat, Inc.
*
* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/JWTAuth.java
* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/authorization/impl/MicroProfileAuthorizationImpl.java
* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/JWTAuthOptions.java
* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/impl/JWTAuthProviderImpl.java
* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/authorization/JWTAuthorization.java
*
* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/authorization/MicroProfileAuthorization.java
* /vertx-auth-jwt-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/jwt/authorization/impl/JWTAuthorizationImpl.java

```

1.47 bcel 6.5.0-2

1.47.1 Available under license :

Apache Commons BCEL
 Copyright 2004-2020 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation (<https://www.apache.org/>).

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes

of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute

copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify

the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following

boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.48 selinux 3.4-1+b6

1.48.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You

can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser

General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves,

then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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

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

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

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under

the terms of the
Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any

particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of

all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public

License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!
All files are licensed under the FreeBSD license, except for third party components, which are subject to their respective licenses as specified in their source files.

FreeBSD License

Copyright 2011 Tresys Technology, LLC. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY TRESYS TECHNOLOGY, LLC ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO

EVENT SHALL TRESYS TECHNOLOGY, LLC OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

The views and conclusions contained in the software and documentation are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing official policies, either expressed or implied, of Tresys Technology, LLC.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the

source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you

conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can

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

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

collective works based on the Program.

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program
(or a work based on it,
under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of
Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program
in object code or executable form with such
an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the

integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES

PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

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

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

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

The hypothetical commands

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

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

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

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

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

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS

IN THE SOFTWARE.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we

want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and

distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are

prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each

time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING

OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN
IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warranty Exclusion

You agree that this software is a non-commercially developed program that may contain "bugs" (as that term is used in the industry) and that it may not function as intended. The software is licensed "as is". NSA makes no, and hereby expressly disclaims all, warranties, express, implied, statutory, or otherwise with respect to the software, including noninfringement and the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

Limitation of Liability

In no event will NSA be liable for any damages, including loss of data, lost profits, cost of cover, or other special, incidental, consequential, direct or indirect damages arising from the software or the use thereof, however caused and on any theory of liability. This limitation will apply even if NSA has been advised of the possibility of such damage. You acknowledge that this is a reasonable allocation of risk.

1.49 libpwquality 1.4.5-1+b1

1.49.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: libpwquality

Files: *

Copyright: Copyright (c) 1996 Cristian Gafton <gafton@redhat.com>

Copyright (c) 2011 Red Hat, Inc

Copyright (c) 2011 Tomas Mraz <tm@t8m.info>

Copyright (c) Philip W. Dalrymple III <pwd@mdtsoft.com>

License: libpwquality or GPL-2+

Files: debian/*

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2012 Canonical Ltd

License: GPL-3+

License: libpwquality

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms of libpwquality, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

.

1. Redistributions of source code must retain any existing copyright notice, and this entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.

.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce all prior and current copyright notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.

3. The name of any author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without their specific prior written permission.

License: GPL-2+

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

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

Comment: You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License

along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.
On Debian systems the full text of the GNU General Public License can be found in the ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'` file.

License:

GPL-3+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

Comment: You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

.
On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'`.

1.50 vertx-core 4.5.8

1.50.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<!--
~ Copyright (c) 2011-2019 Contributors to the Eclipse Foundation
~
~ This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the
~ terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at
~
~ http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0, or the Apache License, Version 2.0
~ which is available at https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.
~
~ SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 OR Apache-2.0
~
-->
```

Found in path(s):

* /vertx-core-4-5-8-jar/META-INF/maven/io.vertx/vertx-core/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# Copyright (c) 2011-2017 Contributors to the Eclipse Foundation
#
```

```
# This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the
# terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at
# http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0, or the Apache License, Version 2.0
# which is available at https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 OR Apache-2.0
```

```
# Core commands
io.vertx.core.impl.launcher.commands.RunCommandFactory
io.vertx.core.impl.launcher.commands.VersionCommandFactory
io.vertx.core.impl.launcher.commands.BareCommandFactory
```

```
# Background application control
io.vertx.core.impl.launcher.commands.ListCommandFactory
io.vertx.core.impl.launcher.commands.StartCommandFactory
io.vertx.core.impl.launcher.commands.StopCommandFactory
```

Found in path(s):

- * /vertx-core-4-5-8-jar/META-INF/services/io.vertx.core.spi.launcher.CommandFactory

1.51 jsr305 3.0.2

1.51.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright (c) 2005 Brian Goetz
 * Released under the Creative Commons Attribution License
 * (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5)
 * Official home: http://www.jcip.net
 */
```

Found in path(s):

- * /jsr305-3-0-2-sources-12-jar/javax/annotation/concurrent/Immutable.java
- * /jsr305-3-0-2-sources-12-jar/javax/annotation/concurrent/GuardedBy.java
- * /jsr305-3-0-2-sources-12-jar/javax/annotation/concurrent/NotThreadSafe.java
- * /jsr305-3-0-2-sources-12-jar/javax/annotation/concurrent/ThreadSafe.java

1.52 npth 1.6-3

1.52.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal

permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

compilation and installation of the library.

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

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

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any

application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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

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

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

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

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

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding

machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

engineering for debugging such modifications.

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

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is

normally

distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any

other library

facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you

do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the

Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.53 attr 2.5.1-4

1.53.1 Available under license :

Most components of the "attr" package are licensed under Version 2.1 of the GNU Lesser General Public License (see below).
below.

Some components (as annotated in the source) are licensed under Version 2 of the GNU General Public License (see COPYING).

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary

General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

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

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License").

Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The modified work must itself be

a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must

be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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

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

In addition, mere

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library

mechanism for linking with the

Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is

interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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

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

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

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any

attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made

generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE

IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public

License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!
Most components of the "attr" package are licensed under
Version 2.1 of the GNU Lesser General Public License (see COPYING.LGPL).

Some components (as annotated in the source) are licensed
under Version 2 of the GNU General Public License (see below),

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free
software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This
General Public License applies to most of the Free Software
Foundation's software
and to any other program whose authors commit to
using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by
the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to
your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for

this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in

the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include

anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by

all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author

to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.54 cups 2.4.2-3+deb12u8

1.54.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: CUPS

Upstream-Contact: Michael Sweet <msweet@apple.com>

Source: <https://github.com/OpenPrinting/cups/>

Copyright: 2020-2021 by Michael R Sweet

2007-2019 by Apple Inc.

1997-2007 by Easy Software Products.

License: Apache-2.0-with-GPL2-LGPL2-Exception

Files: *

Copyright: 2020-2021 by Michael R Sweet

2007-2019 by Apple Inc.

1997-2007 by Easy Software Products.

License: Apache-2.0-with-GPL2-LGPL2-Exception

Files: config-scripts/cups-gssapi.m4

cups/auth.c

cups/http.c

cups/tls.c

scheduler/auth.c

scheduler/client.c

scheduler/ipp.c

Copyright: 2007-2019, Apple Inc.

1993-2007, Easy Software Products

2006, Jelmer Vernooij

License: Apache-2.0-with-GPL2-LGPL2-Exception

Files: configure

Copyright: 1992-1996, 1998-2012, Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: FSFUL

This configure script is free software; the Free Software Foundation gives unlimited permission to copy, distribute and modify it.

Files:

cups/md5-internal.h

cups/md5.c

Copyright: 2007-2019, Apple Inc.

1993-2007, Easy Software Products

1999, Aladdin Enterprises.

License: Zlib

Files: debian/local/*

Copyright: 2009, Canonical Ltd.

License: Apache-2.0

Files: debian/manpage-po4a/*

Copyright: 2021, Amrico Monteiro <a_monteiro@gmx.com>

2008-2022, Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>

2009 Chris Leick <c.leick@vollbio.de>

2007 Nicolas Franois <nicolas.francois@centraliens.net>

2012-2013 Julien Patriarca <patriarcaj@gmail.com>

2012 Didier Raboud <odyx@debian.org>

2016-2018 Jean-Paul Guillonnew

License: Apache-2.0-with-GPL2-LGPL2-Exception

Files: notifier/dbus.c

Copyright: 2007-2019, Apple Inc.

1993-2007, Easy Software Products

2011, 2013 Red Hat, Inc.

2007 Tim Waugh <twauth@redhat.com>

License: Apache-2.0-with-GPL2-LGPL2-Exception

Files: scheduler/colorman.c

Copyright: 2011, Red Hat, Inc.

2007-2019, Apple Inc.

1993-2007, Easy Software

Products

License: Apache-2.0-with-GPL2-LGPL2-Exception or BSD-2-clause

License: Apache-2.0

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

limitations under the License.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the Apache License,

Version 2.0 can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/Apache-2.0'.

License: Apache-2.0-with-GPL2-LGPL2-Exception

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

limitations under the License.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the Apache License, Version 2.0 can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/Apache-2.0'.

.

As an exception, if, as a result of your compiling your source code, portions of this Software are embedded into an Object form of such source code, you may redistribute such embedded portions in such Object form without complying with the conditions of Sections 4(a), 4(b) and 4(d) of the License.

.

In addition, if you combine or link compiled forms of this Software with software that is licensed under the GPLv2 ("Combined Software") and if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the patent provision (Section 3), the indemnity provision (Section 9) or other Section of the License conflicts with the conditions of the GPLv2, you may retroactively and prospectively choose to deem waived or otherwise exclude such Section(s) of the License, but only in their entirety and only with respect to the Combined Software.

License: BSD-2-Clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

.

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED

WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS

FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: Zlib

The zlib License

.
This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

.
Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

usr/share/man/man1/lpq.1
usr/share/man/man1/lpr.1
usr/share/man/man1/lprm.1
usr/share/man/man8/lpc.8
usr/bin/lpq
usr/bin/lpr
usr/bin/lprm
usr/sbin/lpc

1.55 bouncy-castle 1.78.1

1.55.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/**  
 * The Bouncy Castle License  
 *  
 * Copyright (c) 2000-2023 The Legion Of The Bouncy Castle Inc. (https://www.bouncycastle.org)  
 * <p>  
 * Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software  
 * and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction,  
 * including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense,  
 * and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so,  
 * subject to the following conditions:  
 * <p>  
 * The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial  
 * portions of the Software.
```

```

* <p>
* THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED,
* INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A
PARTICULAR
* PURPOSE AND
NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE
* LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF
CONTRACT, TORT OR
* OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR
OTHER
* DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/LICENSE.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/**
```

```
* Contains the polynomial classes used in the NTRU round 3 algorithm.
```

```
*
```

```
* <p>
```

```
* This implementation is based on the C reference implementation submitted for the round 3 NIST PQC
competition,
```

```
* released under CC0-1.0 license.
```

```
* </p>
```

```
*
```

```
* <p><a href="https://csrc.nist.gov/CSRC/media/Projects/post-quantum-cryptography/documents/round-
3/submissions/NTRU-Round3.zip">NIST submission files</a></p>
```

```
* <p><a href="https://github.com/jschanck/ntru/blob/master/LICENSE">License of reference
implementation</a></p>
```

```
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/pqc/math/ntru/package-info.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
// now keep space is free to use
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/pqc/legacy/crypto/gmss/GMSSPrivateKeyParameters.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/**
```

```
* SPHINCS-256 signer.
```

```
* <p>
```

```
* This implementation is heavily based on the reference implementation in SUPERCOP, the main difference being
the digests used
```

- * for message hashing and tree construction are now configurable (within limits...) and that the implementation produces
- * detached signatures.

</p>

<p>

- * The SPHINCS reference implementation is public domain, as per the statement in the second last paragraph of
- * section 1 in <https://eprint.iacr.org/2014/795.pdf>

</p>

/

Found in path(s):

- * /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/pqc/crypto/sphincs/SPHINCS256Signer.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/**

- * Poly1305 message authentication code, designed by D. J. Bernstein.

<p>

- * Poly1305 computes a 128-bit (16 bytes) authenticator, using a 128 bit nonce and a 256 bit key
- * consisting of a 128 bit key applied to an underlying cipher, and a 128 bit key (with 106
- * effective key bits) used in the authenticator.

<p>

- * The polynomial calculation in this implementation is adapted from the public domain <a
- * href="https://github.com/floodyberry/poly1305-donna">poly1305-donna-unrolled C implementation
- * by Andrew M (@floodyberry).
- * @see Poly1305KeyGenerator

/

Found in path(s):

- * /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/crypto/mac/Poly1305.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/**

- * Magic value for proprietary OpenSSH private key.

**/

Found in path(s):

- * /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/crypto/util/OpenSSHPrivateKeyUtil.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/**

- * The NTRU algorithm based on the round 3 submission of the NIST post-quantum cryptography. For the old NTRU, see
- * {@link org.bouncycastle.pqc.legacy.crypto.ntru}.

<p>

- * This implementation is based on the C reference implementation submitted for the round 3 NIST PQC competition,
- * released under CC0-1.0 license.

```

* </p>
*
* <p><a href="https://csrc.nist.gov/CSRC/media/Projects/post-quantum-cryptography/documents/round-3/submissions/NTRU-Round3.zip">NIST submission files</a></p>
* <p><a href="https://github.com/jschanck/ntru/blob/master/LICENSE">License of reference implementation</a></p>
*
* @see <a href="https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/post-quantum-cryptography/round-3-submissions">NIST round 3 PQC submissions page</a>
* @see <a href="https://ntru.org/">NTRU website</a>
* @see <a href="https://ntru.org/f/ntru-20190330.pdf">NTRU specification</a>
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/pqc/crypto/ntru/package-info.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
public DomainParameters(BigInteger p, BigInteger g, BigInteger q, BigInteger j,
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/asn1/x9/DomainParameters.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/**
```

```

* An implementation of <a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7253">RFC 7253 on The OCB
* Authenticated-Encryption Algorithm</a>. For those still concerned about the original patents
* around this, please see:

```

```
* <p>
```

```
* https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/cfrg/qLTveWOdTJcLn4HP3ev-vrj05Vg/
```

```
* </p>
```

```
* Text reproduced below.
```

```
* <blockquote>
```

```
* Phillip Rogaway &gt;rogaway@cs.ucdavis.edu&lt; Sat, 27 February 2021 02:46 UTCShow header
```

```
*
```

```
* I can confirm that I have abandoned all OCB patents
```

```
* and placed into the public domain all OCB-related IP of mine.
```

```
* While I have been telling people this for quite some time, I don't
```

```
* think I ever made a proper announcement to the CFRG or on the
```

```
* OCB webpage. Consider that done.
```

```
* </blockquote>
```

```
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /bcprov-jdk18on-1-78-1-sources-jar/org/bouncycastle/crypto/modes/OCBBlockCipher.java
```

1.56 open-ldap 2.5.13+dfsg-5

1.56.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: OpenLDAP

Source: <https://openldap.org/>

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2013 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright 1998-2006 Net Boolean Incorporated.

Portions Copyright 2001-2006 IBM Corporation.

Portions Copyright 1999-2008 Howard Y.H. Chu.

Portions Copyright 1999-2008 Symas Corporation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Hallvard B. Furuseth.

Portions Copyright 2007-2011 Gavin Henry.

Portions Copyright 2007-2011 Suretec Systems Ltd.

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Comment:

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted only as authorized by the OpenLDAP Public License.

.

A copy of this license is available in the file LICENSE in the top-level directory

of the distribution or, alternatively, at

<<http://www.OpenLDAP.org/license.html>>.

.

OpenLDAP is a registered trademark of the OpenLDAP Foundation.

.

Individual files and/or contributed packages may be copyright by other parties and/or subject to additional restrictions.

.

This work is derived from the University of Michigan LDAP v3.3 distribution. Information concerning this software is available at <<http://www.umich.edu/~dirsvcs/ldap/ldap.html>>.

.

This work also contains materials derived from public sources.

.

Additional information about OpenLDAP can be obtained at <<http://www.openldap.org/>>.

Files-Excluded: doc/drafts/*

doc/rfc/*

servers/slapd/schema/collective.schema

servers/slapd/schema/corba.schema

servers/slapd/schema/core.ldif

servers/slapd/schema/core.schema

servers/slapd/schema/cosine.schema

servers/slapd/schema/duaconf.schema

servers/slapd/schema/inetorgperson.schema

servers/slapd/schema/java.schema

servers/slapd/schema/namedobject.schema

servers/slapd/schema/pmi.schema

Files: *

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

All rights reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: aclocal.m4

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1996-2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright 2004 Scott James Remnant <scott@netsplit.com>.

Copyright 2012-2015 Dan Nicholson <dbn.lists@gmail.com>

License: FSF-unlimited and GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

Files: contrib/ldapc++/*

Copyright: Copyright 2000-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: build/config.guess

build/config.sub

contrib/ldapc++/config.guess

contrib/ldapc++/config.sub

Copyright: Copyright 1992-2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-3+ with Autoconf exception

Files: build/libtool.m4

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1996-2001, 2003-2015 Free
Software Foundation, Inc.

License: FSF-unlimited

Files: build/ltmain.sh

contrib/ldapc++/ltmain.sh

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1996-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2004-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2010-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-2+ with Libtool exception and GPL-3+ with Libtool exception and GPL-3+

Files: build/lt~obsolete.m4

build/ltoptions.m4

build/ltsugar.m4

build/ltversion.m4

Copyright: Copyright (C) 2004-2005, 2007, 2009, 2011-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: FSF-unlimited

Files: build/missing

contrib/ldapc++/missing

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1996-2014 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

Files: build/shtool

Copyright: Copyright (c) 1994-2008 Ralf S. Engelschall <rse@engelschall.com>

License: GPL-2+

Comment:

NOTICE: Given that you include this file verbatim into your own source tree, you are justified in saying that it remains separate

from your package, and that this way you are simply just using GNU shtool. So, in this situation, there is no requirement that your package itself is licensed under the GNU General Public License in order to take advantage of GNU shtool.

Files: clients/tools/common.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright 2003 IBM Corporation.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: clients/tools/ldapcompare.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright 1998-2001 Net Boolean Incorporated.

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.

Portions Copyright 2002, F5 Networks, Inc, All rights reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich and F5

Files: clients/tools/ldapdelete.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright

1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: clients/tools/ldapexop.c

Copyright: Copyright 2005-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: clients/tools/ldapmodify.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2006 Howard Chu.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright 1998-2001 Net Boolean Incorporated.

Portions Copyright 2001-2003 IBM Corporation.

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: clients/tools/ldapmodrdn.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright 1998-2001 Net Boolean Incorporated.

Portions Copyright 2001-2003 IBM Corporation.

Portions Copyright 1999,

Juan C. Gomez.

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and JCG and UMich

Files: clients/tools/ldappasswd.c

clients/tools/ldapsearch.c

clients/tools/ldapwhoami.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright 1998-2001 Net Boolean Incorporated.

Portions Copyright 2001-2003 IBM Corporation.

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: clients/tools/ldapurl.c

Copyright: Copyright 2008-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2008 Pierangelo Masarati, SysNet

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: clients/tools/ldapvc.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2010 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright (c) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: configure

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright (C) 1992-1996, 1998-2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2014 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and FSF-unlimited and GPL-2+ with Libtool exception

Files: contrib/ldapc++/aclocal.m4

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1996-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 1996-2001, 2003-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2014 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: FSF-unlimited and GPL-2+ with Libtool exception

Files: contrib/ldapc++/configure

Copyright: Copyright 2000-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright (C) 1992-1996, 1998-2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2014 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and FSF-unlimited and GPL-2+ with Libtool exception

Files: contrib/ldapc++/depcomp

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

Files: contrib/ldapc++/examples/Makefile.in

contrib/ldapc++/Makefile.in

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

License: FSF-unlimited and OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/ldapc++/install-sh

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1994 X Consortium

License: MIT-XC

Comment:

FSF changes to this file are in the public domain.

Files: contrib/ldaptcl/configure

Copyright: Copyright (C) 1992-1996, 1998-2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: FSF-unlimited

Files: contrib/ldaptcl/ldaperr.tcl

contrib/ldaptcl/ldap.n

contrib/ldaptcl/Makefile.in

contrib/ldaptcl/man.macros

contrib/ldaptcl/neoXldap.c

contrib/ldaptcl/pkgIndex.tcl.in

contrib/ldaptcl/tclAppInit.c

contrib/ldaptcl/tkAppInit.c

Copyright: Copyright (c) 1998-1999 NeoSoft, Inc.

All Rights Reserved.

License: NeoSoft-permissive

This software may be used, modified, copied, distributed, and sold, in both source and binary form provided that these copyrights are retained and their terms are followed.

.

Under no circumstances are the authors or NeoSoft Inc. responsible for the proper functioning of this software, nor do the authors assume any liability for damages incurred with its use.

.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted provided that this notice is preserved and that due credit is given to NeoSoft, Inc.

.

NeoSoft, Inc. may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission. This software is provided ``as is" without express or implied warranty.

.

Requests for permission may be sent to NeoSoft Inc, 1770 St. James Place, Suite 500, Houston, TX, 77056.

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/acl/gssacl.c

Copyright: Copyright 2011 PADL Software Pty Ltd.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/addpartial/*

Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright (C) 2004 Virginia Tech, David Hawes.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/adremap/*

Copyright: Copyright 2015 Howard Chu <hyc@symas.com>.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/autogroup/*

Copyright: Copyright 2007-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2007 Micha Szulczynski.

Portions Copyright 2009 Howard Chu.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/cloak/cloak.c

Copyright: Copyright 2008-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2008 Emmanuel Dreyfus

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/comp_match/*

Copyright: Copyright

2004 Sang Seok Lim, IBM . All rights reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/datamorph/Makefile

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 2017 Ondrej Kuznk, Symas Corp. All Rights Reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/datamorph/slapo-datamorph.5

Copyright: Copyright 2016-2017 Symas Corp. All Rights Reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/lastbind/*

Copyright: Copyright 2009 Jonathan Clarke <jonathan@phillipoux.net>.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/nops/*

Copyright: Copyright 2008-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 2008 Emmanuel Dreyfus.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/*

libraries/libldap/tavl.c

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_load.c

libraries/liblmbd/mtest6.c

libraries/liblmbd/midl.h

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_copy.1

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_stat.c

libraries/liblmbd/mtest3.c

libraries/liblmbd/intro.doc

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_copy.c

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_dump.c

libraries/liblmbd/midl.c

libraries/liblmbd/mtest4.c

libraries/liblmbd/sample-bdb.txt

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_load.1

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_stat.1

libraries/liblmbd/sample-mdb.txt

libraries/liblmbd/mtest5.c

libraries/liblmbd/mtest2.c

libraries/liblmbd/mtest.c

libraries/liblmbd/mdb_dump.1

Copyright: Copyright 2008-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2004-2022 by Howard Chu, Symas Corp.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/nssov.*

contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/pam.c

Copyright: Copyright 2008-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2008 by Howard Chu, Symas Corp.

Portions Copyright 2013 by Ted C. Cheng, Symas Corp.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/nss-pam-ldapd/attrs.h

contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/nss-pam-ldapd/README

contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/nss-pam-ldapd/tio.c

contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/nss-pam-ldapd/tio.h

Copyright: Copyright (C) 2007, 2008, 2012 Arthur de Jong
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/nss-pam-ldapd/nslcd.h
contrib/slapd-modules/nssov/nss-pam-ldapd/nslcd-prot.h
Copyright: Copyright (C) 2006 West Consulting
Copyright (C) 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 Arthur de Jong
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/passwd/totp/*
Copyright: Copyright 2015-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2015 by Howard Chu, Symas Corp.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/passwd/sha2/*
Copyright: Copyright 2009-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/passwd/sha2/sha2.*
Copyright: Copyright (c) 2000-2001, Aaron D. Gifford
License: BSD-3-clause

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/passwd/kerberos.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright (c) 1997, 1998, 1999 Kungliga Tekniska H\x6f6gskolan
(Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden).
Copyright (c) 1989 Regents of the University of California.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and BSD-3-clause

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/passwd/apr1.c
Copyright: Copyright 2011 Devin J. Pohly
Portions Copyright 2011 Howard Chu
Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG>
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and Beerware

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/passwd/apr1-*.pl
Copyright: (C) 2011 Devin J. Pohly
License: public-domain

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/proxyOld/*
Copyright: Copyright 2005-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2005 by Howard Chu, Symas Corp.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/rbac/slapo-rbac.5
Copyright: Copyright 1999-2021 SYMAS Corporation All Rights Reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/samba4/*
libraries/libldap/stctrl.c
libraries/librewrite/Makefile.in

Copyright:

Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2008 Pierangelo Masarati.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/samba4/Makefile
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 2004 Howard Chu, Symas Corp. All Rights Reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/smbk5pwd/smbk5pwd.c
contrib/slapd-modules/smbk5pwd/Makefile
Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2004-2005 by Howard Chu, Symas Corp.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/variant/*
Copyright: Copyright 2016-2021 Symas Corporation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-modules/variant/tests/*
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapd-tools/*
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2004 Hallvard B. Furuseth.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: contrib/slapi-plugins/addrdnvalues/*
Copyright:
Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 2003-2004 PADL Software Pty Ltd.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapo-remoteauth.5
Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2004-2017 Howard Chu, Symas Corporation.
Portions Copyright 2017-2021 Ondrej Kuznk, Symas Corporation.
Portions Copyright 2004 Hewlett-Packard Company
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapo-rwm.5
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation, All Rights Reserved.

Copyright 2004, Pierangelo Masarati, All rights reserved. <ando@sys-net.it>
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapd-asyncmeta.5
Copyright: Copyright 2016-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2016 Symas Corporation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapo-otp.5
Copyright: Copyright 2015-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2015 by Howard Chu, Symas Corp.
All rights reserved.
Portions Copyright 2018 by Ondej Kuznk, Symas Corp. All rights reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapd-meta.5
doc/man/man5/slapo-pcache.5
doc/man/man5/slapo-retcode.5
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation, All Rights Reserved.
Copyright 2001, Pierangelo Masarati, All rights reserved. <ando@sys-net.it>
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapo-autoca.5
Copyright: Copyright 2009-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation All Rights Reserved.
Copyright 2009-2018 Howard Chu All Rights Reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapo-constraint.5
Copyright: Copyright 2005-2006 Hewlett-Packard Company
Copyright 2006-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation All Rights Reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: doc/man/man5/slapo-sssvlv.5
Copyright: Copyright 2009-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation All Rights Reserved.
Copyright 2009 Symas Corporation All Rights Reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files:
doc/man/man1/ldapexop.1
Copyright: Copyright 2009 Peter Marschall
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: include/ldap_queue.h
Copyright: Copyright 2001-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright (c) 1991, 1993 The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and BSD-4-clause-California

Files: include/slapi-plugin.h

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1997,2002,2003 IBM Corporation.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: include/rewrite.h

Copyright: Copyright 2000-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2000-2003 Pierangelo Masarati.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: include/ldap_utf8.h

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright (C) 2000 Novell, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: include/sysexits-compat.h

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright (c) 1987 Regents of the University
of California.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and BSD-3-clause-variant

Files: include/lutil_meter.h

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2009 by Emily Backes, Symas Corp.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: include/ldap_avl.h

include/ldap.h

include/ldap_defaults.h

include/ldif.h

include/ldap_log.h

include/lber.h

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright (c) 1993 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: libraries/liblutil/getopt.c

libraries/liblutil/hash.c

libraries/liblutil/entropy.c

libraries/libldap/apitest.c

libraries/libldap/fetch.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/liblutil/meter.c

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2009 by Emily Backes, Symas Corp.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/liblutil/base64.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

Portions Copyright 1995 IBM Corporation.

Copyright (c) 1996, 1998 by Internet Software Consortium.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and Expat-ISC

Files: libraries/liblutil/detach.c

- libraries/libldap/testtavl.c
- libraries/libldap/filter.c
- libraries/libldap/search.c
- libraries/libldap/open.c
- libraries/libldap/add.c
- libraries/libldap/avl.c
- libraries/libldap/abandon.c
- libraries/libldap/sbind.c
- libraries/libldap/getentry.c
- libraries/libldap/url.c
- libraries/libldap/sort.c
- libraries/libldap/getvalues.c
- libraries/libldap/delete.c
- libraries/libldap/testavl.c
- libraries/libldap/ldifutil.c
- libraries/libldap/bind.c
- libraries/libldap/compare.c
- libraries/libldap/getattr.c
- libraries/libldap/unbind.c
- libraries/libldap/free.c
- libraries/libldap/lbase64.c
- libraries/libldap/getdn.c
- libraries/liblber/io.c
- libraries/liblber/lber-int.h
- libraries/liblber/bprint.c
- libraries/liblber/idtest.c
- libraries/liblber/decode.c
- libraries/liblber/dtest.c
- libraries/liblber/encode.c
- libraries/liblber/etest.c
- libraries/libldap/addentry.c
- libraries/libldap/ldif.c
- libraries/libldap/ldap-int.h
- libraries/libldap/modify.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright (c) 1990, 1994 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: libraries/liblutil/getpass.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.
Portions Copyright 2009 Howard Chu.
Portions Copyright (c) 1992, 1993 Regents of the University of Michigan.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: libraries/liblutil/uuid.c
Copyright: Copyright 2000-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions
Copyright 2000-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/liblunicode/ucdata/MUTTUCData.txt
libraries/liblunicode/ucdata/ucpgba.h
libraries/liblunicode/ucdata/ucdata.h
libraries/liblunicode/ucdata/ucdata.c
libraries/liblunicode/ucdata/ucpgba.c
libraries/liblunicode/ucdata/ucgendat.c
libraries/liblunicode/ure/README
libraries/liblunicode/ure/urestubs.c
libraries/liblunicode/ure/ure.c
libraries/liblunicode/ure/ure.h
libraries/liblunicode/utbm/utbm.h
libraries/liblunicode/utbm/utbmstub.c
libraries/liblunicode/utbm/utbm.c
libraries/liblunicode/utbm/README
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 1997-2001 Computing Research Labs
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and Expat-UNM

Files: libraries/libldap/pagectrl.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 2006 Hans Leidekker
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/utf-8-conv.c
libraries/libldap/result.c
libraries/libldap/vlvctrl.c
libraries/libldap/controls.c
libraries/libldap/sortctrl.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright (C) 1999, 2000 Novell, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/deref.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2008 Pierangelo Masarati.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/modrdn.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright (c) 1990 Regents of the University of Michigan.

Copyright 1999, Juan C. Gomez, All rights reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and Expat

Files: libraries/libldap/os-local.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright (c) 1995 Regents of the University of Michigan.

Portions (C) Copyright PADL Software Pty Ltd. 1999

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and

Expat

Files: libraries/libldap/msctrl.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2018 Howard Chu.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/dds.c

Copyright: Copyright 2005-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2005-2006 SysNet s.n.c.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/os-ip.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1999 Lars Uffmann.

Portions Copyright (c) 1995 Regents of the University of Michigan.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/ppolicy.c

Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2004 Hewlett-Packard Company.

Portions Copyright 2004 Howard Chu, Symas Corp.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/rq.c

Copyright: Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2003 IBM Corporation.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/request.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright (c) 1995 Regents of the University of Michigan.

Copyright (C) 1999, 2000 Novell, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/account_usability.c

Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 2004 Hewlett-Packard Company.

Portions Copyright 2004 Howard Chu, Symas Corp.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/libldap/util-int.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998 A. Hartgers.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: libraries/liblmbd/mdb.c

libraries/liblmbd/lmdb.h

Copyright: Copyright 2011-2021 Howard Chu, Symas Corp.

Copyright (c) 2009, 2010 Martin Hedenfalk <martin@bzero.se>

License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and Expat

Files: servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/Makefile.in

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/search.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/init.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/message_queue.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/modrdn.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/add.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/config.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/back-asyncmeta.h

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/conn.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/delete.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/bind.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/candidates.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/compare.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/dnccache.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/proto-asyncmeta.h

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/modify.c

servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/meta_result.c

Copyright: Copyright 2016-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 2016 Symas Corporation.

All rights reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-asyncmeta/map.c

Copyright: Copyright 2016-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 2016 Symas Corporation.

Copyright 1999, Howard Chu <hyc@highlandsun.com>

All rights reserved.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-dnssrv/Makefile.in

servers/slapd/back-dnssrv/search.c

servers/slapd/back-dnssrv/init.c

servers/slapd/back-dnssrv/config.c
servers/slapd/back-dnssrv/referral.c
servers/slapd/back-dnssrv/bind.c
servers/slapd/back-dnssrv/compare.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-ldap/monitor.c

servers/slapd/back-ldap/search.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/init.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/modrdn.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/add.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/back-ldap.h
servers/slapd/back-ldap/config.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/delete.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/bind.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/compare.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/unbind.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/modify.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1999-2003 Howard Chu.

Portions Copyright 2000-2003 Pierangelo Masarati.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-ldap/chain.c

servers/slapd/back-ldap/distproc.c
servers/slapd/back-ldap/pbind.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1999-2003 Howard Chu.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-meta/search.c

servers/slapd/back-meta/init.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/suffixmassage.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/modrdn.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/add.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/config.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/conn.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/delete.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/bind.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/candidates.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/map.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/proto-meta.h
servers/slapd/back-meta/compare.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/dncache.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/back-meta.h

servers/slapd/back-meta/unbind.c
servers/slapd/back-meta/modify.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2001-2003 Pierangelo Masarati.
Portions Copyright 1999-2003 Howard Chu.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-monitor/time.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/search.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/proto-back-monitor.h
servers/slapd/back-monitor/init.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/backend.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/conn.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/overlay.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/cache.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/back-monitor.h
servers/slapd/back-monitor/log.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/sent.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/bind.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/rww.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/operational.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/database.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/compare.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/listener.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/thread.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/entry.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/operation.c
servers/slapd/back-monitor/modify.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2001-2003 Pierangelo Masarati.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-passwd/search.c
servers/slapd/back-passwd/config.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright (c) 1995 Regents of the University of Michigan.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: servers/slapd/back-perl/close.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/search.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/init.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/proto-perl.h
servers/slapd/back-perl/modrdn.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/add.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/config.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/delete.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/bind.c
servers/slapd/back-perl/compare.c

servers/slapd/back-perl/perl_back.h
servers/slapd/back-perl/modify.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 1999 John C. Quillan.
Portions Copyright 2002 myinternet Limited.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-perl/Makefile.in
servers/slapd/back-perl/SampleLDAP.pm
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 1999 John C. Quillan.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-relay/init.c
servers/slapd/back-relay/back-relay.h
servers/slapd/back-relay/op.c
servers/slapd/back-relay/proto-back-relay.h
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2004 Pierangelo Masarati.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-sql/entry-id.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/search.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/back-sql.h
servers/slapd/back-sql/add.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/config.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/sql-wrap.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/schema-map.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 1999 Dmitry Kovalev.
Portions Copyright 2002 Pierangelo Masarati.
Portions Copyright 2004 Mark Adamson.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-sql/rdbms_depend/*
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2002 Pierangelo Masarati.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-sql/rdbms_depend/timesten/dnreverse/Makefile
servers/slapd/back-sql/rdbms_depend/timesten/dnreverse/dnreverse.cpp
Copyright: 1997-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
(c) Copyright 1996-1998, TimesTen Performance Software.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/back-sql/init.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/modrdn.c

servers/slapd/back-sql/api.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/delete.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/bind.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/operational.c

servers/slapd/back-sql/compare.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/proto-sql.h
servers/slapd/back-sql/util.c
servers/slapd/back-sql/modify.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1999 Dmitry Kovalev.

Portions Copyright 2002 Pierangelo Masarati.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/abandon.c

servers/slapd/aci.c
servers/slapd/acl.c
servers/slapd/aclparse.c
servers/slapd/add.c
servers/slapd/attr.c
servers/slapd/ava.c
servers/slapd/backend.c
servers/slapd/bind.c
servers/slapd/ch_malloc.c
servers/slapd/compare.c
servers/slapd/config.c
servers/slapd/connection.c
servers/slapd/delete.c
servers/slapd/dn.c
servers/slapd/entry.c
servers/slapd/filter.c
servers/slapd/filterentry.c
servers/slapd/frontend.c
servers/slapd/init.c
servers/slapd/lock.c
servers/slapd/main.c

servers/slapd/modify.c
servers/slapd/mods.c
servers/slapd/operation.c
servers/slapd/phonetic.c
servers/slapd/proto-slap.h
servers/slapd/result.c
servers/slapd/slap.h
servers/slapd/value.c
servers/slapd/search.c
servers/slapd/str2filter.c
servers/slapd/unbind.c

Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright (c) 1995 Regents of the University of Michigan.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: servers/slapd/daemon.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2007 by Howard Chu, Symas Corporation.
Portions Copyright (c) 1995 Regents of the University of Michigan.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: servers/slapd/syncrepl.c
Copyright: Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2003 by IBM Corporation.
Portions Copyright 2003-2008 by Howard Chu, Symas Corporation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files:
servers/slapd/modrdn.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 1999, Juan C. Gomez, All rights reserved.
Portions Copyright (c) 1995 Regents of the University of Michigan.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8 and UMich

Files: servers/slapd/saslauthz.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2000 Mark Adamson, Carnegie Mellon.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/slapacl.c
servers/slapd/slapadd.c
servers/slapd/slapauth.c
servers/slapd/slapcat.c
servers/slapd/slapcommon.c
servers/slapd/slapmodify.c
servers/slapd/slapschema.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.
Portions Copyright 2003 IBM Corporation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/slapindex.c
servers/slapd/slappasswd.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1998-2003 Kurt D. Zeilenga.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/slapdn.c

servers/slapd/slptest.c
Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2004 Pierangelo Masarati.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/user.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 1999 PM Lashley.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/component.c
servers/slapd/component.h
servers/slapd/ctxcsn.c
servers/slapd/ldapsync.c
servers/slapd/zn_malloc.c
Copyright: Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2003 by IBM Corporation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/syslog.c
Copyright: Copyright (c) 1983, 1988, 1993 The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
License: BSD-3-clause-California

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/dynlist.c
Copyright: Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions
Copyright 2004-2005 Pierangelo Masarati.
Portions Copyright 2008 Emmanuel Dreyfus.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/sssylv.c
servers/slapd/overlays/translucent.c
servers/slapd/overlays/auditlog.c
servers/slapd/overlays/homedir.c
servers/slapd/overlays/accesslog.c
servers/slapd/overlays/refint.c
servers/slapd/overlays/valsort.c
servers/slapd/overlays/unique.c
Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2004,2006-2007 Symas Corporation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/rwmdn.c
servers/slapd/overlays/rwmmmap.c
servers/slapd/overlays/rwm.c
servers/slapd/overlays/rwm.h
servers/slapd/overlays/rwmconf.c
Copyright: Copyright 1999-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.

Portions Copyright 1999-2003 Howard Chu.
Portions Copyright 2000-2003 Pierangelo Masarati.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/deref.c
servers/slapd/overlays/memberof.c
servers/slapd/overlays/retcode.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2005-2008 Pierangelo Masarati.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/remotauth.c
Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2017-2021 Ondej Kuznk, Symas Corporation.
Portions Copyright 2004-2017 Howard Chu, Symas Corporation.
Portions Copyright 2004 Hewlett-Packard Company.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/constraint.c
Copyright: Copyright 2003-2004 Hewlett-Packard Company
Copyright 2007 Emmanuel Dreyfus
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/pcache.c
Copyright: Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 2003 IBM Corporation.
Copyright 2003-2009 Symas Corporation.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/dyngroup.c
servers/slapd/overlays/collect.c
servers/slapd/overlays/overlays.c
servers/slapd/overlays/autoca.c
Copyright: Copyright 2003-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 2003-2018 by Howard Chu.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/otp.c
Copyright: Copyright 2015-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2015 by Howard Chu, Symas Corp.
Portions Copyright 2016-2017 by Michael Strder <michael@stroeder.com>
Portions Copyright 2018 by Ondej Kuznk, Symas Corp.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/dds.c
Copyright: Copyright 2005-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2005-2006 SysNet s.n.c.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/overlays/ppolicy.c
Copyright: Copyright 2004-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 2004-2005 Howard Chu, Symas Corporation.
Copyright 2004 Hewlett-Packard Company.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: servers/slapd/slapi/Makefile.in
servers/slapd/slapi/plugin.c
servers/slapd/slapi/printmsg.c
servers/slapd/slapi/slapi_pblock.c
servers/slapd/slapi/proto-slapi.h
servers/slapd/slapi/slapi_ext.c
servers/slapd/slapi/slapi.h
servers/slapd/slapi/slapi_utils.c
servers/slapd/slapi/slapi_ops.c
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright IBM Corp. 1997,2002,2003
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: tests/scripts/test057-memberof-refint
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Portions Copyright 2008 Red Hat, Inc.
All rights reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: tests/scripts/test080-hotp
tests/scripts/test082-remoteauth
tests/scripts/test081-totp
tests/scripts/test081-totp.py
Copyright: Copyright 1998-2022 The OpenLDAP Foundation.
Copyright 2016-2021 Ondrej Kuznk, Symas Corp.
All rights reserved.
License: OpenLDAP-2.8

Files: debian/*
Copyright: Bastian Blank <waldi@debian.org>
Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>
Giuseppe Iuculano <iuculano@debian.org>
Helmut Grohne <helmut@subdivi.de>
Jelmer Vernooij <jelmer@debian.org>
Matthijs Mhlmann <matthijs@cacholong.nl>

Michael Gilbert <mgilbert@debian.org>
Nico Golde <nion@debian.org>
Petter Reinholdtsen <pere@debian.org>
Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>
Russ Allbery <rra@debian.org>
Ryan Tandy <ryan@nardis.ca>
Sergio Durigan Junior <sergiodj@debian.org>
Stephen Frost <sfrost@debian.org>
Steve Langasek <vorlon@debian.org>
Thijs Kinkhorst <thijs@debian.org>
Timo Aaltonen <tjaalton@debian.org>
Torsten Landschoff <torsten@debian.org>
Wichert Akkerman <wakkerma@debian.org>
Canonical Ltd

License: OpenLDAP-2.8

License: F5

This software is not subject to any license of F5 Networks.

This is free software; you
can redistribute and use it
under the same terms as OpenLDAP itself.

License: FSF-unlimited

This file is free software; the Free Software Foundation
gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it,
with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law; without
even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A
PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

License: GPL-2+

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

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
General Public License for more details.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License
version 2 can be found in the file `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

License: GPL-2+ with Autoconf exception

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.

As a special exception to the GNU General Public License, if you distribute this file as part of a program that contains a configuration script generated by Autoconf, you may include it under the same distribution terms that you use for the rest of that program.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in the file ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'`.

License: GPL-2+ with Libtool exception

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

.

As a special exception to the GNU General Public License, if you distribute this file as part of a program or library that is built using GNU Libtool, you may include this file under the same distribution terms that you use for the rest of that program.

.

GNU Libtool is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in the file ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'`.

License: GPL-3+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of

MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 3 can be found in the file ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'``.

License: GPL-3+ with Autoconf exception

This file is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation;
either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

.

As a special exception to the GNU General Public License, if you distribute this file as part of a program that contains a configuration script generated by Autoconf, you may include it under the same distribution terms that you use for the rest of that program. This Exception is an additional permission under section of the GNU General Public License, version 3 ("GPLv3").

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 3 can be found in the file ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'``.

License:

GPL-3+ with Libtool exception

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

.

As a special exception to the GNU General Public License, if you distribute this file as part of a program or library that is built using GNU Libtool, you may include this file under the same distribution terms that you use for the rest of that program.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 3 can be found in the file ``/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'``.

License: JCG

This software is not subject to any license of Silicon Graphics Inc. or Purdue University.

.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted without restriction or fee of any kind as long as this notice is preserved.

Comment:

The following is additional information from Juan C. Gomez on how this license is to be interpreted:

.

Local-Date: Fri, 06 Jun 2003 13:18:52 -0400

Date: Fri, 6 Jun 2003 10:18:52 -0700

From: Juan Gomez <juang@us.ibm.com>

To: Stephen Frost <sfrost@debian.org>

X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.2a (Intl) 23 November 1999

Subject: Re: Juan C. Gomez license in OpenLDAP Source

.

Stephen,

.

"There is no restriction on modifications and derived works" on the work I did for the openldap server as long as this is consistent with the openldap license. Please forward this email to Kurt so he does the appropriate changes to the files to reflect this.

.

Regards, Juan

License: MIT-XC

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation

files (the "Software"), to

deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

.
Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

License: OpenLDAP-2.8
The OpenLDAP Public License
Version 2.8, 17 August 2003

.
Redistribution and use of this software and associated documentation ("Software"), with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions in source form must retain copyright statements and notices,
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce applicable copyright statements and notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution, and
3. Redistributions must contain a verbatim copy of this document.

.
The OpenLDAP Foundation may revise this license from time to time. Each revision is distinguished by a version number. You may use this Software under terms of this license revision or under the terms of any subsequent revision of the license.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION, ITS CONTRIBUTORS, OR THE AUTHOR(S) OR OWNER(S) OF THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

.
The names of the authors and copyright holders must not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealing in this Software without specific, written prior permission. Title

to copyright in this Software shall at all times remain with copyright holders.

OpenLDAP is a registered trademark of the OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 1999-2003 The OpenLDAP Foundation, Redwood City, California, USA. All Rights Reserved. Permission to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this document is granted.

License: UMich

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted provided that this notice is preserved and that due credit is given to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The name of the University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission. This software is provided ``as is" without express or implied warranty.

Comment:

After discussing this license with the OpenLDAP Foundation we received clarification on it:

To: Stephen Frost <sfrost@snowman.net>

Subject:

Re: OpenLDAP Licenseing issues

From: "Kurt D. Zeilenga" <Kurt@OpenLDAP.org>

Date: Wed, 28 May 2003 10:55:44 -0700

Cc: Steve Langasek <vorlon@netexpress.net>, debian-legal@lists.debian.org, openldap-devel@OpenLDAP.org

In-reply-to: <20030528162613.GB8524@ns.snowman.net>

Message-id: <5.2.0.9.0.20030528094229.02924780@127.0.0.1>

Old-return-path: <Kurt@OpenLDAP.org>

Steven,

The OpenLDAP Foundation believes it the Regents' statement grants a license to redistribute derived works and is confident that the University, who is quite aware of our actions (as they actively participate in them), does not consider our actions to infringe on their rights. You are welcomed to your opinions. I suggest, however, that before you rely on your or other people's opinions (including ours), that you consult with a lawyer familiar with applicable law and the particulars of your situation.

The Foundation sees no reason for it to expend its limited resources seeking clarifications which it believes are unnecessary. You are, of course, welcomed to expend time and energy seeking clarifications you think are necessary. I suggest you contact University's general counsel office (<http://www.umich.edu/~vpgc/>).

Regards, Kurt

License: Beerware

<phk@FreeBSD.ORG> wrote this file. As long as you retain this notice you can do whatever you want with this stuff. If we meet some day, and you think this stuff is worth it, you can buy me a beer in return Poul-Henning Kamp

License: BSD-3-clause-variant

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are duplicated in all such forms and that any documentation, advertising materials, and other materials related to such distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed by the University of California, Berkeley. The name of the University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

License: Expat-ISC

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND INTERNET SOFTWARE CONSORTIUM DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL INTERNET SOFTWARE CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

License: Expat-UNM

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,

FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COMPUTING RESEARCH LAB OR NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: Expat

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: BSD-3-clause-California

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)

HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-4-clause-California

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software must display the following acknowledgement:
This product includes software developed by the University of California, Berkeley and its contributors.
4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the copyright holder nor the names of contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software

without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTOR(S) ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.57 file 5.44-3

1.57.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) Ian F. Darwin 1986-1995.

Software written by Ian F. Darwin and others;

maintained 1995-present by Christos Zoulas and others.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice immediately at the beginning of the file, without modification, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

\$File: COPYING,v 1.2 2018/09/09 20:33:28 christos Exp \$

Copyright (c) Ian F. Darwin 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1995.

Software written by Ian F. Darwin and others;

maintained 1994- Christos Zoulas.

This software is not subject to any export provision of the United States Department of Commerce, and may be exported to any country or planet.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice immediately at the beginning of the file, without modification, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.58 sysv-init 3.06-4

1.58.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by

the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which

contains

a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies
of the Program's

source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide

a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or

executable form with such
an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent

infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number

of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN

IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest

to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sysvinit is Copyright (C) 1991-2004 Miquel van Smoorenburg

Updated Copyright (C) 2018 Jesse Smith

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2`.

Send patches to sysvinit-devel@nongnu.org

1.59 sshpass 1.09-1+b1

1.59.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: sshpass

Upstream-Contact: sshpass-devel mailing list <https://sourceforge.net/p/sshpass/mailman/sshpass-devel/>

Source: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/sshpass>

Files: *

Copyright:

Copyright (C) 2006-2011 Lingnu Open Source Consulting ltd. <<https://www.lingnu.com>>

Copyright (C) 2015-2016 Shachar Shemesh <shachar@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

.

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 dated June, 1991.

.

This package is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of

MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this package; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate

copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole

or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program

except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is

implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED

OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.60 libcap-ng 0.8.3-1+b3

1.60.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original

author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

^L

Finally,
software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in

non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

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

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

^L

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from

such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

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

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If

identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library,
and

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

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

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms

of the ordinary GNU General Public

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

^L

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

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the

complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the

source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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

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

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

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

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

^L

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

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the

copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)

will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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

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

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

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

^L

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined

with any other library

facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited

by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

^L

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

^L

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

^L

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest

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

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library.

It is safest to attach them to the start of each source

file to most

effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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

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

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

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your

school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

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

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so

that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1

above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by

modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each

time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED

TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN
IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.61 sqlite 3.40.1-2+deb12u1

1.61.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>
Upstream-Name: sqlite3
Source: <https://www.sqlite.org/cgi/src/dir?ci=trunk>

Files: *
Copyright: D. Richard Hipp <drh@hwaci.com>
License: public-domain

Files: debian/*
Copyright: 2006- Laszlo Boszormenyi (GCS) <gcs@debian.org>,
2005-2006 Tomas Fasth <tomfa@debian.org>,
2001-2005 Andreas Rottmann <rotty@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as published by the Free Software Foundation.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.
.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this package; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin St,
Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

On Debian systems, the full text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in the file `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2`.

Files: `debian/sqlite3_analyzer.1`

Copyright: 2018 Yuriy M. Kaminskiy Aq yumkam+debian@gmail.com

License: public-domain

Files: `debian/patches/*`

Copyright: D. Richard Hipp <drh@hwaci.com>

License: public-domain

Files: `debian/patches/02-use-packaged-lempar.c.patch`

`debian/patches/31-increase_SQLITE_MAX_DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE_to_32k.patch`

Copyright: 2006- Laszlo Boszormenyi (GCS) <gcs@debian.org>

License: public-domain

Files: `debian/patches/40-amalgamation_configure.patch`

Copyright: Jan Palus <atler@pld-linux.org>

License: public-domain

License: public-domain

The files listed have been put on the public domain by the sqlite3 contributors.

1.62 libidn 2.3.3-1+b1

1.62.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library. Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or

b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters,

data structure

layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.
- c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.
- d) Do one of the following:

- 0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version"

applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

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

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that

you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you

conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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

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

collective works based on the Program.

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program

except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is

implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED

OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU

General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

```
Libidn2 COPYING -- Licensing information.          -*- outline -*-
Copyright (C) 2011-2016 Simon Josefsson
See the end for copying conditions.
```

The source code for the C library (libidn2.a or libidn.so) are licensed under the terms of either the GNU General Public License version 2.0 or later (see the file COPYINGv2) or the GNU Lesser General Public License version 3.0 or later (see the file COPYING.LESSERv3), or both in parallel as here.

The command line tool, self tests, examples, and other auxiliary files, are licensed under the GNU General Public License version 3.0 or later.

The license of the Unicode character data files (which are parsed into static storage in the library) are documented in COPYING.unicode.

Other files are licensed as indicated in each file.

There may be exceptions to these general rules, see each file for precise information.

This file is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This file is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this file. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

A. Unicode Copyright.

Copyright 1991-2016 Unicode, Inc. All rights reserved.

Certain documents and files on this website contain a legend indicating that "Modification is permitted." Any person is hereby authorized, without fee, to modify such documents and files to create derivative works conforming to the Unicode Standard, subject to Terms and Conditions herein.

Any person is hereby authorized, without fee, to view, use, reproduce, and distribute all documents and files solely for informational purposes and in the creation of products supporting the Unicode Standard, subject to the Terms and Conditions herein.

Further specifications of rights and restrictions pertaining to the use of the particular set of data files known as the "Unicode Character Database" can be found in the License.

Each version of the Unicode Standard has further specifications of rights and restrictions of use. For the book editions (Unicode 5.0 and earlier), these are found on the back of the title page. The online code charts carry specific restrictions. All other files, including online documentation of the core specification for Unicode 6.0 and later, are covered under these general Terms of Use.

No license is granted to "mirror" the Unicode website where a fee is charged for access to the "mirror" site.

Modification is not permitted with respect to this document. All copies of this document must be verbatim.

B. Restricted Rights Legend.

Any technical data or software which is licensed to the United States of America, its agencies and/or instrumentalities under this Agreement is commercial technical data or commercial computer software developed exclusively at private expense as defined in FAR 2.101, or DFARS 252.227-7014 (June 1995), as applicable. For technical data, use, duplication, or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions as set forth in DFARS 202.227-7015 Technical Data, Commercial and Items (Nov 1995) and this Agreement. For Software, in accordance with FAR 12-212 or DFARS 227-7202, as applicable, use, duplication or disclosure by the Government is subject to the restrictions set forth in this Agreement.

C. Warranties and Disclaimers.

This publication and/or website may include technical or typographical errors or other inaccuracies . Changes are periodically added to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of the publication and/or website. Unicode may make improvements and/or changes in the product(s) and/or program(s) described in this publication and/or website at any time.

If this file has been purchased on magnetic or optical media from Unicode, Inc. the sole and exclusive remedy for any claim will be exchange of the defective media within ninety (90) days of original purchase.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION C.2, THIS PUBLICATION AND/OR SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND EITHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED, OR STATUTORY, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,

ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR NON-INFRINGEMENT. UNICODE AND ITS LICENSORS ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS OR OMISSIONS IN THIS PUBLICATION AND/OR SOFTWARE OR OTHER DOCUMENTS WHICH ARE REFERENCED BY OR LINKED TO THIS PUBLICATION OR THE UNICODE WEBSITE.

D. Waiver of Damages.

In no event shall Unicode or its licensors be liable for any special, incidental, indirect or consequential damages of any kind, or any damages whatsoever, whether or not Unicode was advised of the possibility of the damage, including, without limitation, those resulting from the following: loss of use, data or profits, in connection with the use, modification or distribution of this information or its derivatives.

E. Trademarks & Logos.

The Unicode Word Mark and the Unicode Logo are trademarks of Unicode, Inc. The Unicode Consortium and Unicode, Inc. are trade names of Unicode, Inc. Use of the information and materials found on this website indicates your acknowledgement

of Unicode, Inc.'s exclusive worldwide rights in the Unicode Word Mark, the Unicode Logo, and the Unicode trade names.

The Unicode Consortium Name and Trademark Usage Policy (Trademark Policy) are incorporated herein by reference and you agree to abide by the provisions of the Trademark Policy, which may be changed from time to time in the sole discretion of Unicode, Inc.

All third party trademarks referenced herein are the property of their respective owners.

F. Miscellaneous.

Jurisdiction and Venue. This server is operated from a location in the State of California, United States of America. Unicode makes no representation that the materials are appropriate for use in other locations. If you access this server from other locations, you are responsible for compliance with local laws. This Agreement, all use of this site and any claims and damages resulting from use of this site are governed solely by the laws of the State of California without regard to any principles

which would apply the laws of a different jurisdiction. The user agrees that any disputes regarding this site shall be resolved solely in the courts located in Santa Clara County, California. The user agrees said courts have personal jurisdiction and agree to waive any right to transfer the dispute to any other forum.

Modification by Unicode Unicode shall have the right to modify this Agreement at any time by posting it to this site. The user may not assign any part of this Agreement without Unicode's prior written consent.

Taxes. The user agrees to pay any taxes arising from access to this website or use of the information herein, except for those based on Unicode's net income.

Severability. If any provision of this Agreement is declared invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in effect.

Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties.

EXHIBIT 1

Unicode Data Files include all data files
under the directories

<http://www.unicode.org/Public/>, <http://www.unicode.org/reports/>,
<http://www.unicode.org/cldr/data/>, <http://source.icu-project.org/repos/icu/>, and
<http://www.unicode.org/utility/trac/browser/>.

Unicode Data Files do not include PDF online code charts under the
directory <http://www.unicode.org/Public/>.

Software includes any source code published in the Unicode Standard
or under the directories

<http://www.unicode.org/Public/>, <http://www.unicode.org/reports/>,
<http://www.unicode.org/cldr/data/>, <http://source.icu-project.org/repos/icu/>, and
<http://www.unicode.org/utility/trac/browser/>.

NOTICE TO USER: Carefully read the following legal agreement.

BY DOWNLOADING, INSTALLING, COPYING OR OTHERWISE USING UNICODE INC.'S
DATA FILES ("DATA FILES"), AND/OR SOFTWARE ("SOFTWARE"),
YOU UNEQUIVOCALLY ACCEPT, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY, ALL OF THE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT.

IF YOU DO NOT AGREE, DO NOT DOWNLOAD, INSTALL, COPY, DISTRIBUTE OR USE
THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

COPYRIGHT

AND PERMISSION NOTICE

Copyright 1991-2016 Unicode, Inc. All rights reserved.

Distributed under the Terms of Use in <http://www.unicode.org/copyright.html>.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining
a copy of the Unicode data files and any associated documentation
(the "Data Files") or Unicode software and any associated documentation
(the "Software") to deal in the Data Files or Software
without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use,
copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, and/or sell copies of
the Data Files or Software, and to permit persons to whom the Data Files
or Software are furnished to do so, provided that either
(a) this copyright and permission notice appear with all copies
of the Data Files or Software, or
(b) this copyright and permission notice appear in associated
Documentation.

THE DATA FILES AND SOFTWARE ARE PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF
ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED

TO THE
WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND
NONINFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.
IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR HOLDERS INCLUDED IN THIS
NOTICE BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, OR ANY SPECIAL INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES, OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE,
DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER
TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR
PERFORMANCE OF THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of a copyright holder
shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale,
use or other dealings in these Data Files or Software without prior
written authorization of the copyright holder.

1.63 netty-resolver-dns 4.1.110.Final

1.63.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2020 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/LoggingDnsQueryLifeCycleObserverFactory.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/UnixResolverOptions.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
 * Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
```

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsServerAddressStream.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DefaultDnsServerAddresses.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/RotationalDnsServerAddresses.java
 *
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/SingletonDnsServerAddresses.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsQueryContextManager.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/SequentialDnsServerAddressStream.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsNameResolverException.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/ShuffledDnsServerAddressStream.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsNameResolverBuilder.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2024 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsQueryIdSpace.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/ThreadLocalNameServerAddressStream.java
 * /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/ResolvConf.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2017 The Netty Project

```

*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DefaultDnsServerAddressStreamProvider.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/NoopDnsQueryLifecycleObserver.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsNameResolverTimeoutException.java
*
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsQueryLifecycleObserver.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/MultiDnsServerAddressStreamProvider.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsServerAddressStreamProvider.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/UnixResolverDnsServerAddressStreamProvider.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/SequentialDnsServerAddressStreamProvider.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsServerAddressStreamProviders.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/SingletonDnsServerAddressStreamProvider.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/UniSequentialDnsServerAddressStreamProvider.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/BiDnsQueryLifecycleObserver.java
*
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/BiDnsQueryLifecycleObserverFactory.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsQueryLifecycleObserverFactory.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/LoggingDnsQueryLifecycleObserver.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsCacheEntry.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/NoopDnsQueryLifecycleObserverFactory.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2023 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

```

```

*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsErrorCauseException.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/package-info.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsAddressResolverGroup.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsQueryContext.java
*
/netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsServerAddresses.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsNameResolver.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsResolveContext.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2018 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

```

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/AuthoritativeDnsServerCacheAdapter.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/NameServerComparator.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsAddressDecoder.java
*
/netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/NoopDnsCnameCache.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/Cache.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsCnameCache.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/AuthoritativeDnsServerCache.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/NoopAuthoritativeDnsServerCache.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsRecordResolveContext.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DirContextUtils.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DefaultDnsCnameCache.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsAddressResolveContext.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DefaultAuthoritativeDnsServerCache.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DatagramDnsQueryContext.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/PreferredAddressTypeComparator.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/TcpDnsQueryContext.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
*

```

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/RoundRobinDnsAddressResolverGroup.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/InflightNameResolver.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/NoopDnsCache.java
*
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsCache.java
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DefaultDnsCache.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

# The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
# version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
# with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/native-image/io.netty/netty-resolver-dns/native-
image.properties

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*
* Copyright 2022 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-  
jar/io/netty/resolver/dns/DnsServerResponseFeedbackAddressStream.java  
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
<!--  
~ Copyright 2014 The Netty Project  
~  
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,  
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance  
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:  
~  
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0  
~  
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software  
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT  
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the  
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations  
~ under the License.  
-->
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-resolver-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-resolver-dns/pom.xml
```

1.64 protobuf-java 3.25.1

1.64.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
// Copyright 2008 Google Inc. All rights reserved.  
// Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without  
// modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are  
// * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright  
// notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.  
// * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above  
// copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer  
// in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the  
// * Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its  
// this software without specific prior written permission.
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/duration.proto  
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/field_mask.proto  
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/type.proto  
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/any.proto  
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/source_context.proto  
*
```


/protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/descriptor.proto
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/empty.proto
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/wrappers.proto
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/api.proto
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/timestamp.proto
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/google/protobuf/struct.proto
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Manifest-Version: 1.0
Created-By: mergejars
Bnd-LastModified: 1700075063475
Bundle-Description: Core Protocol Buffers library. Protocol Buffers are
a way of encoding structured data in an efficient yet extensible format
.
Bundle-DocURL: <https://developers.google.com/protocol-buffers/>
Bundle-License: <https://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause>
Bundle-ManifestVersion: 2
Bundle-Name: Protocol Buffers [Core]
Bundle-SymbolicName: com.google.protobuf
Bundle-Version: 3.25.1
Export-Package: com.google.protobuf;version="3.25.1",com.google.protobuf
.compiler;version="3.25.1";uses:="com.google.protobuf"
Import-Package: com.google.protobuf;version="[3.25,4)",sun.misc;resoluti
on:=optional
Require-Capability: osgi.ee;filter="(&(osgi.ee=JavaSE)(version=1.8))"
Tool: Bnd-6.4.0.202211291949
Target-Label: //java/core:lite_runtime_only

Found in path(s):
* /protobuf-java-3-25-1-jar/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF

1.65 iproute 6.1.0-3

1.65.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>
Upstream-Name: iproute2
Source: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/net/iproute2/>
Comment:
The former upstream was:
<http://devresources.linuxfoundation.org/dev/iproute2/download/>
<http://developer.osdl.org/dev/iproute2>
<ftp://ftp.inr.ac.ru/ip-routing/iproute2-2.4.7-now-ss010824.tar.gz>
Upstream-Contact: netdev@vger.kernel.org

Files: *
Copyright: 1996-2001 Alexey Kuznetsov <kuznet@ms2.inr.ac.ru>
1996-2017 Stephen Hemminger <stephen@networkplumber.org>

1999 Pavel Golubev <pg@ksi-linux.com>
2001-2004 Lubomir Bulej <pallas@kadan.cz>
2001 Robert Olsson <robert.olsson@its.uu.se>
2000-2002 Joakim Axelsson <gozem@linux.nu>
2000-2002 J Hadi Salim <hadi@cyberus.ca>
2002-2007 Volkswagen Group Electronic Research
2003-2010 Jozsef Kadlecsek <kadlec@blackhole.kfki.hu>
2004 Harald Welte <laforge@gnumonks.org>
2004-2007

USAGI/WIDE Project

2006,2008 Junio C Hamano
2008 Intel Corporation.
2009 Wolfgang Grandegger <wg@grandegger.com>
2011 Czech Technical University in Prague
2011 Volkswagen Group Research
2011-2012 Kathleen Nichols <nichols@pollere.com>
2011-2012 Van Jacobson <van@pollere.com>
2012 Michael D. Taht <dave.taht@bufferbloat.net>
2012 Eric Dumazet <edumazet@google.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 1996 Tom Lees <tom@lpdg.demon.co.uk>
1998 Christoph Lameter <christoph@lameter.com>
1998-1999 Roberto Lumbreras <rover@debian.org>
1999-2003 Juan Cespedes <cespedes@debian.org>
2005-2017 Alexander Wirt <formorer@debian.org>
2008-2015 Andreas Henriksson <andreas@fatal.se>
2017-2023 Luca Boccassi <bluca@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

License: GPL-2

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as published by the Free Software Foundation.

.

This package is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this package; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

1.66 okio 1.16.0-2

1.66.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the

editorial
revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications
represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes
of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain
separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of,
the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including
the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions
to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally
submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner
or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of
the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted"
means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent
to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to
communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems,
and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the
Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but
excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise
designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity
on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and
subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of
this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual,
worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable
copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of,
publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the
Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of
this
License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual,
worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable
(except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made,
use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work,
where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable
by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their
Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s)
with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You
institute patent litigation against any entity (including a
cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work
or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct
or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses
granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate
as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute

copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of

this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.67 libsemanage-common 3.4-1

1.67.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some

specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The

former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

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

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves,

then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this

License.

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables

containing that work also fall under Section 6,
whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the

Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work

based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status

of
all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing
and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL

DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line
and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or

modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library 'Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.68 vixie-cron 3.0pl1-162

1.68.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: vixie-cron

Upstream-Contact: Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com>

Source:

The original source for this package could be obtained from <ftp://ftp.vix.com/pub/vixie/cron-3.0>, although that link appears to have gone down.

Files: *

Copyright: 1988, 1990, 1993, 1994, Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com>

1994, Ian Jackson <ian@davenant.greenend.org.uk>

1996-2005, Steve Greenland <stevegr@debian.org>

2005-2014, Javier Fernandez-Sanguino Pea <jfs@debian.org>

2010-2016, Christian Kastner <ckk@debian.org>

Numerous contributions via the Debian BTS copyright their respective authors

License: Paul-Vixie's-license

Files: database.c

Copyright: 1988, 1990, 1993, 1994 Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com>

1996-2005, Steve Greenland <stevegr@debian.org>

2003, Clint Adams <schizo@debian.org>

2010-2011, Christian Kastner <ckk@debian.org>

2011, Red Hat,

Inc.

License: Paul-Vixie's-license and GPL-2+ and ISC

Files: debian/examples/cron-stats.pl

Copyright: 2006, Javier Fernandez-Sanguino Pea <jfs@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/examples/cron-tasks-review.sh

Copyright: 2011, Javier Fernandez-Sanguino Pea <jfs@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/examples/crontab2english.pl

Copyright: 2001, Sean M. Burke

License: Artistic

License: Paul-Vixie's-license

Distribute freely, except: don't remove my name from the source or documentation (don't take credit for my work), mark your changes (don't get me blamed for your possible bugs), don't alter or remove this notice. May be sold if buildable source is provided to buyer. No warranty of any kind, express or implied, is included with this software; use at your own risk, responsibility for damages (if any) to anyone resulting from the use of this software rests entirely with the user.

License: GPL-2+

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This package is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

License: Artistic

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the "Artistic License" which comes with Debian.

.
THIS PACKAGE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the Artistic License can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/Artistic".

License: ISC

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

.
THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND ISC DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL ISC BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

1.69 log-rotate 3.21.0-1

1.69.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to

your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below,

refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but

does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source

code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this

License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software

Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this

is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

1.70 berkeley-db 5.3.28+dfsg2-1

1.70.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 1996, 2013 Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

See the file LICENSE for redistribution information.

This software is copyrighted by Christian Werner <chw@ch-werner.de>

and other authors. The following terms apply to all files associated with the software unless explicitly disclaimed in individual files.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR DISTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, ITS DOCUMENTATION, OR ANY DERIVATIVES

THEREOF, EVEN IF THE AUTHORS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.

This software is copyrighted by Christian Werner <chw@ch-werner.de> and others.

The following terms apply to all files associated with the software unless explicitly disclaimed in individual files.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where

they apply.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR DISTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, ITS DOCUMENTATION, OR ANY DERIVATIVES THEREOF,

EVEN IF THE AUTHORS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.

/*_

* \$Id\$

*/

The following is the license that applies to this copy of the Berkeley DB software. For a license to use the Berkeley DB software under conditions other than those described here, or to purchase support for this software, please contact Oracle at berkeleydb-info_us@oracle.com.

=====

/*

* Copyright (c) 1990, 2013 Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

*

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

* are met:

* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

* documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* 3. Redistributions in any form must be accompanied by information

on

* how to obtain complete source code for the DB software and any

* accompanying software that uses the DB software. The source code

* must either be included in the distribution or be available for no

* more than the cost of distribution plus a nominal fee, and must be

* freely redistributable under reasonable conditions. For an

* executable file, complete source code means the source code for all

* modules it contains. It does not include source code for modules or

* files that typically accompany the major components of the operating

* system on which the executable file runs.

*

* THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ORACLE ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR
* IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED
* WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR
* NON-INFRINGEMENT, ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL ORACLE BE LIABLE
* FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR
* CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF
* SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR
* BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY,
* WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE
* OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN
* IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

*/

/*

* Copyright (c) 1990, 1993, 1994, 1995

* The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

*

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

* are met:

* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

* documentation and/or other materials provided with

the distribution.

* 3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors

* may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software

* without specific prior written permission.

*

* THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND

* ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE

* IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

* ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE

* FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL

* DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS

* OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)

* HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT

* LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY

* OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF

* SUCH DAMAGE.

*/

/*

* Copyright (c) 1995, 1996

* The President and Fellows of Harvard University. All rights reserved.

*

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

- * are met:
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * 3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY HARVARD AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL HARVARD OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
- */
- =====
- /***
- * ASM: a very small and fast Java bytecode manipulation framework
- * Copyright (c) 2000-2005 INRIA, France Telecom
- * All rights reserved.
- *
- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * 3. Neither the name of the copyright holders nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF

* SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;
LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS
* INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN
* CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
* ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF
* THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

*/

NOTE

The license is based on the zlib/libpng license. For more details see
<http://www.opensource.org/licenses/zlib-license.html>. The intent of the
license is to:

- keep the license as simple as possible
- encourage the use of CuTest in both free and commercial applications
and libraries
- keep the source code together
- give credit to the CuTest contributors for their work

If you ship CuTest in source form with your source distribution, the
following license document must be included with it in unaltered form.
If you find CuTest useful we would like to hear about it.

LICENSE

Copyright (c) 2003 Asim Jalis

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied
warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages
arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose,
including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it
freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin
of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not
claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in
a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be
appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not
be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source
distribution.

This package was debianized by Sam Clegg <samo@debian.org> on
Tue, 25 Jul 2006 11:43:45 +0100.

It was downloaded from <<http://www.ch-werner.de/sqliteodbc/>>

Upstream Author: Christian Werner <chw@ch-werner.de>

Copyright: Copyright (c) 2001-2011 Christian Werner <chw@ch-werner.de>

OS/2 Port Copyright (c) 2004 Lorne R. Sunley <lsunley@mb.sympatico.ca>

License:

This software is copyrighted by Christian Werner <chw@ch-werner.de> and other authors. The following terms apply to all files associated with the software unless explicitly disclaimed in individual files.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR DISTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, ITS DOCUMENTATION, OR ANY DERIVATIVES THEREOF, EVEN IF THE AUTHORS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.

The Debian packaging is (C) 2006, Sam Clegg <samo@debian.org> and is licensed under the GPL-3, see ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'`.`

1.71 xz 5.4.1-0.2

1.71.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three

years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among

countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this

is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if

you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of

works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with

the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified

it, and giving a relevant date.

b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years

and valid for as

long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user

actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions

apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does

not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or

modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that

contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement,
or
that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting
any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may
otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or
otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not
excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a
covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this
License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may
not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you
to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey
the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this
License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have
permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed
under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single
combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this
License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work,
but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License,
section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the
combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of
the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will
be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to
address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the
Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General
Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you
have the
option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered
version or of any later version published by the Free Software
Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the
GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published
by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you

may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

XZ Utils Licensing

=====

Different licenses apply to different files in this package. Here is a rough summary of which licenses apply to which parts of this package (but check the individual files to be sure!):

- liblzma is in the public domain.
- xz, xzdec, and lzmadec command line tools are in the public domain unless GNU getopt_long had to be compiled and linked in from the lib directory. The getopt_long code is under GNU LGPLv2.1+.
- The scripts to grep, diff, and view compressed files have been adapted from gzip. These scripts and their documentation are under GNU GPLv2+.
- All the documentation in the doc directory and most of the XZ Utils specific documentation files in other directories are in the public domain.
- Translated messages are in the public domain.
- The build system contains public domain files, and files that are under GNU GPLv2+ or GNU GPLv3+. None of these files end up in the binaries being built.
- Test files and test code in the tests directory, and debugging utilities in the debug directory are in the public domain.
- The extra directory may contain public domain files, and files that are under various free software licenses.

You can do whatever you want with the files that have been put into the public domain. If you find public domain legally problematic, take the previous sentence as a license grant. If you still find the lack of copyright legally problematic, you have too many lawyers.

As usual, this software is provided "as is", without any warranty.

If you copy significant amounts of public domain code from XZ Utils into your project, acknowledging this somewhere in your software is polite (especially if it is proprietary, non-free software), but naturally it is not legally required. Here is an example of a good notice to put into "about box" or into documentation:

This software includes code from XZ Utils <<https://tukaani.org/xz/>>.

The following license texts are included in the following files:

- COPYING.LGPLv2.1: GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
- COPYING.GPLv2: GNU General Public License version 2
- COPYING.GPLv3: GNU General Public License version 3

Note that the toolchain (compiler, linker etc.) may add some code pieces that are copyrighted. Thus, it is possible that e.g. liblzma binary wouldn't actually be in the public domain in its entirety even though it contains no copyrighted code from the XZ Utils source package.

If you have questions, don't hesitate to ask the author(s) for more information.

1.72 debian-archive-keyring 2023.3+deb12u1

1.72.1 Available under license :

This is Debian GNU's GnuPG keyrings of archive keys.

This package was originally put together by Michael Vogt
<mvo@debian.org>

The keys in the keyrings don't fall under any copyright. Everything else in the package is covered by the GNU GPL.

Debian support files Copyright (C) 2006 Michael Vogt <mvo@debian.org>
based on the debian-keyring package maintained by James Troup

Debian support files for debian-archive-keyring are free software; you can redistribute them and/or modify them under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.

Debian support files for debian-archive-keyring are distributed in the hope that they will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License with your Debian system, in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL, or with the Debian GNU debian-archive-keyring source package as the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

1.73 apt 2.6.1

1.73.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the

source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate

copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt

otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made

generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF

MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ``show w'` and ``show c'`; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this

is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: apt

Upstream-Contact: APT Development Team <deity@lists.debian.org>

Source: <https://salsa.debian.org/apt-team/apt>

Comment:

APT is an old software with lots of contributors over its lifetime. This file is a best effort to document the statements of copyright and licenses as stated in the file, but is not a complete representation of all copyright holders - those have been lost to times.

.

Several bits of apt-pkg/contrib have had public domain dedications but contributions from authors in countries not recognizing a public domain concept. We believe that these contributions have been done in good faith, and we treat them as if they had been made under the GPL-2+ as we believe some contributors may have missed these facts and the overall license statement for the project has always been GPL-2+, so we cannot be sure that contributors meant to grant additional permissions.

Translation files

are considered to generally be GPL-2+,
but they also include strings used by methods/rsh.cc which appears to be GPL-2.
As the translations are split into separate domains later on,
these strings are not loaded by library users outside of apt
(they are in the 'apt' translation domain).

The apt-pkg/contrib/fileutil.cc file states "RunScripts()" is "GPLv2".
We believe that this was not meant to exclude later versions of the GPL,
as that would have changed the overall project license.

Files: *

Copyright: 1997-1999 Jason Gunthorpe and others

2018, 2019 Canonical Ltd

2009, 2010, 2015, 2016 Julian Andres Klode <jak@debian.org>

1998, Ben Gertzfield <che@debian.org>

2002-2019 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012 Software in the Public Interest

2002-2003 Lars Bahner <bahner@debian.org>

2003-2004 Axel Bojer <axelb@skolelinux.no>

2004 Klaus Ade Johnstad <klaus@skolelinux.no>

2004 Bjorn Steensrud <bjornst@powertech.no>

2003, 2005-2010 Hans Fredrik Nordhaug <hans@nordhaug.priv.no>

2016, 2018 Petter Reinholdtsen <pere@hungry.com>

2009 Rosetta Contributors and Canonical Ltd 2009

2013 Debian L10n Turkish 2013

2013-2018 Mert Dirik <mertdirik@gmail.com>

2004 Krzysztof Fiertek <akfedux@megapolis.pl>

2000-2004, 2010, 2012 Robert Lubberda <robert@debian.org>

2000-2017 Debian Italian l10n team <debian-l10n-italian@lists.debian.org>

2003-2017 Debian Japanese List <debian-japanese@lists.debian.org>

2000-2018 Debian French l10n team <debian-l10n-french@lists.debian.org>

1997 Manoj Srivastava

1997 Tom Lees

2014 Anthony Towns

License: GPL-2+

Files: methods/rsh.cc

Copyright: 2000 Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

Comment:

This file stated:

Licensed under the GNU General Public License v2 [no exception
clauses]

We believe that this was intended to be not a statement against future
versions of the GPL, but meant to exclude the Qt license exception in

place in APT until that time.

.

We received permission from Ben in 2021 to relicense under GPL-2+, contributions from Adam Heath and Daniel Hartwig may still have to be considered GPL-2 for the time being.

.

Other contributions are GPL-2+

Files: CMake/FindBerkeley.cmake

Copyright: 2006, Alexander Dymo, <adymo@kdevelop.org>

2016, Julian Andres Klode <jak@debian.org>

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

.

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files: CMake/Documentation.cmake

CMake/FindLFS.cmake

Copyright: 2016 Julian

Andres Klode <jak@debian.org>

License: Expat

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.
The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.
THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: GPL-2

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms version 2 of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation.

.
This package is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation;
either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

1.74 grep 3.8-5

1.74.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:
(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the

earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10
makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
"keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This

License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the

written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object

code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty
or limiting liability differently from the
terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or
author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal
Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or
requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in
reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or
authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some
trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that
material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of
it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for
any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above

requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or

otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

```
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
```

```
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.75 libxcrypt 4.4.33-2

1.75.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who
decide to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of
it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do
these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for
you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library,
whether gratis
or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave
you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source
code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide
complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them
with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for

making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form

under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work

under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for

reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if

written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH

DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.76 libassuan 2.5.5-5

1.76.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide
to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations
below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of
it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do
these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for
you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages

are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under

copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a

table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all

subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object

code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above

specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or

distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to

be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY

AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE
LIABLE TO YOU
FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE
LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING
RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A
FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF
SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH
DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether

gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this

License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To

"modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices"

to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than

the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major

Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction

and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users'

Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is

released under this License and any conditions added under section

7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to

"keep intact all notices".

c) You must license

the entire work, as a whole, under this

License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This

License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7

additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts,

regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no

permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not

invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display

Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive

interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your

work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and

its resulting copyright are not

used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users

beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work

in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other

parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms

of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the

machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License,

in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product

(including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the

Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium

customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product

(including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a

written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as

long as you offer spare parts or customer

support for that product

model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a

copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the

product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge.

You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute

modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the

additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time

you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not

impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control"

includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you

to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program comes with

ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first,

please read
<<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.77 libpkit 0.24.1-2

1.77.1 Available under license :

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * The names of contributors to this software may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.78 coreutils 9.1-1

1.78.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to

use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through

a computer network, with no transfer of a copy,
is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is

covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's

users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program,

in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain

clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in

ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or

requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright

holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright

holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights

granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work

in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have

permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/why-not-lgpl.html>.

1.79 vertx-bridge-common 4.5.8

1.79.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise

designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any

risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.80 libpsl 0.21.2-1

1.80.1 Available under license :

Copyright (C) 2014-2022 Tim Rhsen

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

* The following License is for the source code files
psl-make-dafsa and lookup_string_in_fixed_set.c.

```
// Copyright 2015 The Chromium Authors. All rights reserved.  
//  
// Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without  
// modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are  
// met:  
//  
// * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright  
// notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.  
// * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above  
// copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer  
// in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the  
// distribution.  
// * Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its  
// contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from  
// this software without specific prior written permission.
```

```
//  
// THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS  
// "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING,  
// BUT NOT  
// LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR  
// A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT  
// OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,  
// SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT  
// LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE,  
// DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY  
// THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT  
// (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE  
// OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
```

1.81 gzip 1.12-1

1.81.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed
to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast,
the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to
share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free
software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the
GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to
any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to
your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to
freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for
them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you
want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new
free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you

these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose

of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10

makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a

written offer, valid for at least three years

and valid for as

long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status

of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent

that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms

of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However,

nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily

for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program

into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.82 libunistring 1.0-2

1.82.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive

or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees"

and

"recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that

Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of

your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section

7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to

"keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical

medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option

remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating

where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting

any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest

to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates
the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public
License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser
General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU
General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License,
other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided
by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library.
Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is
deemed a mode
of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an
Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library
with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked
Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the
Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code
for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are
based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the
object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data
and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the
Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License
without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying

Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or
- b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

1.83 bcpkix-fips 1.0.7

1.83.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/**
 * Base constructor.
 * <p>
 * The authorizer attempts to perform matching (including the use of the wildcard) in accordance with RFC 6125.
 * </p>
 * <p>
 * Known suffixes is a list of public domain suffixes that can't be used as wild cards for
 * example *.com, or c*c.com, as a dns wildcard could match every/most .com domains if a registrar were issue it.
 * If *.com is in the known suffixes list will not be allowed to match.
 * </p>
 *
 * @param knownSuffixes a set of suffixes that cannot be wild-carded, e.g. { ".com", ".net", ".org" }
 */
```

Found in path(s):

* /bcpkix-fips-1-0-7-sources-2-jar/org/bouncycastle/est/jcajce/JsseDefaultHostnameAuthorizer.java

1.84 libksba 1.6.3-2

1.84.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:
(1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer
you this License
giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains
that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and
authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as
changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to
authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run
modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer
can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of
protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic
pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to
use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we
have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those
products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we
stand ready to extend this provision to those domains
in future versions
of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents.
States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of
software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to
avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could
make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that
patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and
modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of
works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this
License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and
"recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To

"modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices"

to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than

the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component

(kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under

the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer

support for that product

model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the

Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge.

You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute

modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place

additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the

form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions;
the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may
not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly
provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or
modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under
this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third
paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your
license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a)
provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and
finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright
holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means
prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is
reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the
violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have
received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that
copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after
your
receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the
licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under
this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently
reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same
material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or
run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work
occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission
to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However,
nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or
modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do
not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a
covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time

you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent

(such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different

permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively

state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates
the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public
License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser
General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU
General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License,
other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided
by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library.
Defining a subclass of a class defined by
the Library is deemed a mode
of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an
Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library
with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked
Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the
Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code
for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are
based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the
object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data
and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the
Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License
without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or
- b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law:

that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to

control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For

example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ``show w'` and ``show c'`; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

KSBA is distributed under mixed GPL and LGPL licenses. Please see the file AUTHOR for details. The text of the used licenses can be found in the files:

COPYING.LGPLv3

COPYING.GPLv3

COPYING.GPLv2

1.85 usrmerge 37~deb12u1

1.85.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Comment:

This package was created by Marco d'Itri <md@linux.it> on

Sat Nov 1 04:27:59 CET 2014.

Files: *

Copyright: 2014-2022 Marco d'Itri <md@linux.it>

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Comment:

On Debian systems the complete text of the license can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 .

1.86 gnutls 3.7.9-2+deb12u3

1.86.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know

that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of

any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits

its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in

non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for

writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in

themselves,

then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not

compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one

of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally

accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent

infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute

so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and

"any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the

ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!
Statement of Purpose

The laws of most jurisdictions throughout the world automatically confer exclusive Copyright and Related Rights (defined below) upon the creator and subsequent owner(s) (each and all, an "owner") of an original work of authorship and/or a database (each, a "Work").

Certain owners wish to permanently relinquish those rights to a Work for the purpose of contributing to a commons of creative, cultural and scientific works ("Commons") that the public can reliably and without fear of later claims of infringement build upon, modify, incorporate in other works, reuse and redistribute as freely as possible in any form

whatsoever and for any purposes, including without limitation commercial purposes. These owners may contribute to the Commons to promote the ideal of a free culture and the further production of creative, cultural and scientific works, or to gain reputation or greater distribution for their Work in part through the use and efforts of others.

For these and/or

other purposes and motivations, and without any expectation of additional consideration or compensation, the person associating CC0 with a Work (the "Affirmer"), to the extent that he or she is an owner of Copyright and Related Rights in the Work, voluntarily elects to apply CC0 to the Work and publicly distribute the Work under its terms, with knowledge of his or her Copyright and Related Rights in the Work and the meaning and intended legal effect of CC0 on those rights.

1. Copyright and Related Rights. A Work made available under CC0 may be protected by copyright and related or neighboring rights ("Copyright and Related Rights"). Copyright and Related Rights include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the right to reproduce, adapt, distribute, perform, display, communicate, and translate a Work;
- moral rights retained by the original author(s) and/or performer(s);
- publicity and privacy rights pertaining to a person's image or likeness depicted in a Work;
- rights protecting against unfair competition in regards to a Work, subject to the limitations in paragraph 4(a), below;
- rights protecting the extraction, dissemination, use and reuse of data in a Work;
- database rights (such as those arising under Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 1996 on the legal protection of databases, and under any national implementation thereof, including any amended or successor version of such directive); and
- other similar, equivalent or corresponding rights throughout the world based on applicable law or treaty, and any national implementations thereof.

2. Waiver. To the greatest extent permitted by, but not in contravention of, applicable law, Affirmer hereby overtly, fully, permanently, irrevocably and unconditionally waives, abandons, and surrenders all of Affirmer's Copyright and Related Rights and associated claims and causes of action, whether now known or unknown (including existing as well as future claims

and causes of action), in the Work (i) in all territories worldwide, (ii) for the maximum duration provided by applicable law or treaty (including future time extensions), (iii) in any current or future medium and for any number of copies, and (iv) for any purpose whatsoever, including without limitation commercial, advertising or promotional purposes (the "Waiver"). Affirmer makes the Waiver for the benefit of each member of the public at large and to the detriment of Affirmer's heirs and successors, fully intending that such Waiver shall not be subject to revocation, rescission, cancellation, termination, or any other legal or equitable action to disrupt the quiet enjoyment of the Work by the public as contemplated by Affirmer's express Statement of Purpose.

3. Public License Fallback. Should any part of the Waiver for any reason be judged legally invalid or ineffective under applicable law, then the Waiver shall be preserved to the maximum extent permitted taking into account Affirmer's

express Statement of Purpose. In addition, to the extent the Waiver is so judged Affirmer hereby grants to each affected person a royalty-free, non transferable, non sublicensable, non exclusive, irrevocable and unconditional license to exercise Affirmer's Copyright and Related Rights in the Work (i) in all territories worldwide, (ii) for the maximum duration provided by applicable law or treaty (including future time extensions), (iii) in any current or future medium and for any number of copies, and (iv) for any purpose whatsoever, including without limitation commercial, advertising or promotional purposes (the "License"). The License shall be deemed effective as of the

date CC0 was applied by Affirmer to the Work. Should any part of the License for any reason be judged legally invalid or ineffective under applicable law, such partial invalidity or ineffectiveness shall not invalidate the remainder of the License, and in such case Affirmer hereby affirms that he or she will not (i) exercise any of his or her remaining Copyright and Related Rights in the Work or (ii) assert any associated claims and causes of action with respect to the Work, in either case contrary to Affirmer's express Statement of Purpose.

4. Limitations and Disclaimers.

No trademark or patent rights held by Affirmer are waived, abandoned, surrendered, licensed or otherwise affected by this document.

Affirmer offers the Work as-is and makes no representations or warranties of any kind concerning the Work, express, implied, statutory or otherwise, including without limitation warranties of title, merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, non infringement, or the absence of latent or other defects, accuracy, or the present or absence of errors, whether or not discoverable, all to the greatest extent permissible under applicable law.

Affirmer disclaims responsibility for clearing rights of other persons that may apply to the Work or any use thereof, including without

limitation any person's Copyright and Related Rights in the Work. Further, Affirmer disclaims responsibility for obtaining any necessary consents, permissions or other rights required for any use of the Work.

Affirmer understands and acknowledges that Creative Commons is not a party to this document and has no duty or obligation with respect to this CC0 or use of the Work.

The "inih" library is distributed under the New BSD license:

Copyright (c) 2009, Ben Hoyt
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Ben Hoyt nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY BEN HOYT "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL BEN HOYT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS

SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Constant-time SSSE3 AES core implementation.
version 0.1

By Mike Hamburg (Stanford University), 2009
Public domain.

For details see http://shiftleft.org/papers/vector_aes/ and
<http://crypto.stanford.edu/vpaes/>.

*** This file is auto-generated ***
#

LICENSING

=====

Since GnuTLS version 3.1.10, the core library is released under the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) version 2.1 or later (see doc/COPYING.LESSER for the license terms).

The GNU LGPL applies to the main GnuTLS library, while the included applications as well as gnutls-openssl library are under the GNU GPL version 3. The gnutls library is located in the lib/ and libdane/ directories, while the applications in src/ and, the gnutls-openssl library is at extra/.

The documentation in doc/ is under the GNU FDL license 1.3.

Note, however, that the nettle and the gmp libraries which are GnuTLS dependencies, they are distributed under a LGPLv3+ or GPLv2+ dual license. As such binaries linking to them need to adhere to either LGPLv3+ or the GPLv2+ license.

For any copyright year range specified as YYYY-ZZZZ in this package note that the range specifies every single year in that closed interval.

=====

Written by Andy Polyakov <appro@fy.chalmers.se> for the OpenSSL project. The module is, however, dual licensed under OpenSSL and CRYPTOGAMS licenses depending on where you obtain it. For further details see <https://www.openssl.org/~appro/cryptogams/>.

=====

Copyright (c) 2006-2012, CRYPTOGAMS by <appro@openssl.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

are met:

* Redistributions of source code must retain copyright notices, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name of the CRYPTOGAMS nor the names of its copyright holder and contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, provided that this notice is retained in full, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL), in which case the provisions of the GPL apply INSTEAD OF those given above.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

#####

Constant-time SSSE3 AES core implementation.

version 0.1

##

By Mike Hamburg (Stanford University), 2009

Public domain.

##

For details see https://shiftleft.org/papers/vector_aes/ and

<https://crypto.stanford.edu/vpaes/>.

Copyright (c) 2011-2016, Andy Polyakov <appro@openssl.org>

All rights reserved.

#

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

```
# modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
# are met:
#
# * Redistributions of source code must retain copyright notices,
#   this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
#
# * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above
#   copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following
#   disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials
#   provided with the distribution.
#
# * Neither the name of the Andy Polyakov nor the names of its
#   copyright holder and contributors may be used to endorse or
#   promote products derived from this software without specific
#   prior written permission.
#
# ALTERNATIVELY, provided that this notice is retained in full, this
# product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public
# License (GPL), in
#   which case the provisions of the GPL apply INSTEAD OF
#   those given above.
#
# THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS
# "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
# LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR
# A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT
# OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
# SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT
# LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE,
# DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY
# THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT
# (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE
# OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
#
# *** This file is auto-generated ***
#
#
# Copyright (C) 2011-2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
# Copyright (C) 2013 Nikos Mavrogiannopoulos
#
# Author: Nikos Mavrogiannopoulos
#
# This file is part of GnuTLS.
#
# The GnuTLS is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
# modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License
# as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of
# the License, or (at your option) any later version.
```

```
#
# This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
# WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
# Lesser General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
#
# *** This file is auto-generated ***
#
The MIT License (MIT)
```

Copyright (c) 2016 Wrymouth Innovation Ltd

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to

share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the

extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is

covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and

appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey,
and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to
produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the
terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified
it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is
released under this License and any conditions added under section
7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section
4 to
"keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this
License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This
License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7
additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts,
regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no
permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not
invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display
Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive
interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your
work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent
works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work,
and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program,
in or on a volume of a storage or distribution
medium, is called an
"aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not
used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users
beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work
in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other
parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.
- e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding

Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and

protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright

holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered

work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS),

EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary.

For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.87 zlib 1.2.13.dfsg-1

1.87.1 Available under license :

Copyright notice:

(C) 1995-2022 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly
jloup@gzip.org

Mark Adler
madler@alumni.caltech.edu

1.88 pinentry 1.2.1-1

1.88.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute

and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such

parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6.

Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through

any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS),
EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1.89 libsemanage-common 3.4-1+b5

1.89.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge

for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary

General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License").

Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified

Library refers to a function or a

table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves,

then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to

a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables

containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user

installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is

implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR

OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL

DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should
also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!
Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>
Comment: This is the Debian package for libsemanage.
Source: <https://github.com/SELinuxProject/selinux/wiki/Releases>

Files: *
Copyright: (C) 2004-2007, 2009 Tresys Technology, LLC
(C) 2005 Red Hat, Inc.
(C) 2005-2021 Red Hat, Inc.
(C) 2017 Mellanox Technologies Inc.

License: LGPL-2.1+
This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1

Comment:
On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the Lesser GNU General Public License version 2.1 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1'.

Files: debian/*
Copyright: 2005-2009, Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

The Debian specific changes are distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License, version 2.

A copy of the GNU General Public License is also available at [<URL:http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>](http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html). You may also obtain it by writing to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

Comment:

On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'`.

1.90 openssh 9.2p1-2+deb12u3

1.90.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: OpenSSH

Upstream-Contact: openssh-unix-dev@mindrot.org

Source: <https://www.openssh.com/portable.html>

Comment:

The overall licence of the OpenSSH upstream code amounts to BSD-3-clause or various less restrictive licences, with the additional restrictions that derived versions must be clearly marked as such and that if derived works are incompatible with the RFC-specified protocol then they must be called by a name other than "ssh" or "Secure Shell".

Files: *

Copyright:

1995 Tatu Ylonen [<ylo@cs.hut.fi>](mailto:ylo@cs.hut.fi), Espoo, Finland

Markus Friedl

Theo de Raadt

Niels Provos

Dug Song

Aaron Campbell

Damien Miller

Kevin Steves

Daniel Kouril

Wesley Griffin

Per Allansson

Nils Nordman

Simon Wilkinson

Ben Lindstrom

Tim Rice

Andre Lucas

Chris Adams

Corinna Vinschen

Cray Inc.

Denis Parker
Gert Doering
Jakob Schlyter
Jason Downs
Juha Yrjö
Michael Stone
Networks Associates Technology, Inc.
Solar
Designer
Todd C. Miller
Wayne Schroeder
William Jones
Darren Tucker
Sun Microsystems
The SCO Group
Daniel Walsh
Red Hat, Inc
Simon Vallet / Genoscope
Internet Software Consortium
Reyk Floeter
Chad Mynhier
License: OpenSSH

Tatu Ylonen's original licence is as follows (excluding some terms about third-party code which are no longer relevant; see the LICENCE file for details):

- .
As far as I am concerned, the code I have written for this software can be used freely for any purpose. Any derived versions of this software must be clearly marked as such, and if the derived work is incompatible with the protocol description in the RFC file, it must be called by a name other than "ssh" or "Secure Shell".
- .
Note that any information and cryptographic algorithms used in this software are publicly available on the Internet and at any major bookstore, scientific library, and patent office worldwide. More information can be found e.g. at "<http://www.cs.hut.fi/crypto>".
- .
The legal status of this program is some combination of all these permissions and restrictions. Use only at your own responsibility. You will be responsible for any legal consequences yourself; I am not making any claims whether possessing or using this is legal or not in your country, and I am not taking any responsibility on your behalf.
- .
Most remaining components of the software are provided under a standard 2-term BSD licence:
- .
Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE

IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Some code is licensed under an ISC-style license, to the following copyright holders:

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND TODD C. MILLER DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL TODD C. MILLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

Files: ssh-keyscan.*

Copyright: 1995, 1996 David Mazieres <dm@lcs.mit.edu>

License: Mazieres-BSD-style

Modification and redistribution in source and binary forms is permitted provided that due credit is given to the author and the OpenBSD project by leaving this copyright notice intact.

Files: rijndael.*

License: public-domain

This code is from a reference implementation of the Rijndael cipher which has been dedicated to the public domain.

@version

3.0 (December 2000)

•
Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

•
@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

•
This code is hereby placed in the public domain.

•
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files: loginrec.c openbsd-compat/* scp.c

Copyright:

1983, 1995-1997 Eric P. Allman

1999 Aaron Campbell

1993 by Digital Equipment Corporation

2000 Andre Lucas

1999-2010 Damien Miller

1997-2010 Todd C. Miller

1995, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2008 Theo de Raadt

2003 Constantin S. Svintsoff <kostik@iclub.nsu.ru>

1980, 1983, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 The Regents of the University of California

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3.

Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

•
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND

ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files: openbsd-compat/bsd-sprintf.c

Copyright: 1995 Patrick

Powell

License: Powell-BSD-style

This code is based on code written by Patrick Powell

(papowell@astart.com) It may be used for any purpose as long as this notice remains intact on all source code distributions

Files: openbsd-compat/sigact.*

Copyright: 1998, 2000 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: Expat-with-advertising-restriction

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, distribute with modifications, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS

OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

.

Except as contained in this notice, the name(s) of the above copyright holders shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization.

Files: debian/*

Copyright: Matthew Vernon, Colin Watson

License: BSD-2-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.91 libsepol 3.4-2.1

1.91.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You

can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser

General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a

fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves,

then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under

the terms of the
Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any

particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of

all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public

License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.92 libgpg-error 1.46-1

1.92.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by

the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work

which contains
a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim
copies of the Program's
source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in

whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide

a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code

or executable form with such
an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy
the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6.

Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent

infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version

number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest

to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands

`show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages

are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under

copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a

table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all

subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object

code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above

specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or

distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to

be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY

AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE
LIABLE TO YOU
FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE
LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING
RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A
FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF
SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH
DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.93 vertx-web-common 4.5.8

1.93.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
 *
 * The Eclipse Public License is available at
 * http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
 *
 * The Apache License v2.0 is available at
 * http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
 *
 * You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/common/template/impl/TemplateHolder.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/codec/impl/StreamingBodyCodec.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/common/template/CachingTemplateEngine.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/codec/spi/BodyStream.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/common/template/TemplateEngine.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright (c) 2011-2013 The original author or authors
 * -----
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
```



```

* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/codecs/BodyCodec.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/codecs/impl/BodyCodecImpl.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2018 Red Hat, Inc.
*
* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/common/WebEnvironment.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright (c) 2011-2018 The original author or authors
* -----
* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php

```

*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/multipart/impl/FormDataTypeImpl.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/multipart/impl/MultipartFormImpl.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/multipart/MultipartForm.java
* /vertx-web-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/multipart/FormDataType.java

1.94 asm 9.6

1.94.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
// All rights reserved.  
// Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without  
// modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions  
// are met:  
// 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright  
//    notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.  
// 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright  
//    notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the  
//    documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.  
// 3. Neither the name of the copyright holders nor the names of its  
//    this software without specific prior written permission.
```

Found in path(s):

* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Context.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/MethodTooLargeException.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/TypeReference.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Type.java
*
/asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/MethodVisitor.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Frame.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Opcodes.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/AnnotationVisitor.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ConstantDynamic.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/FieldVisitor.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/FieldWriter.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/SymbolTable.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/RecordComponentVisitor.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ClassReader.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Handle.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Label.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ModuleVisitor.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/signature/SignatureWriter.java

```

* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Attribute.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Symbol.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ClassWriter.java
*
/asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/CurrentFrame.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ClassTooLargeException.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ByteVector.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Handler.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/AnnotationWriter.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/RecordComponentWriter.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ModuleWriter.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/signature/SignatureReader.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/MethodWriter.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Edge.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/Constants.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/TypePath.java
* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/ClassVisitor.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

// All rights reserved.
// Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
// modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
// are met:
// 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
// notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
// 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
// notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
// documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
// 3. Neither the name of the copyright holders nor the names of its
// this software without specific prior written permission.

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/signature/SignatureVisitor.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

<!--
* ASM: a very small and fast Java bytecode manipulation framework
* Copyright (c) 2000-2011 INRIA, France Telecom
* All rights reserved.
*
* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
* are met:
* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
*   notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
* 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
*   notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
*   documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

```

- * 3. Neither the name of the copyright holders nor the names of its
- * contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from
- * this software without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
- * "AS IS"
- * AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
- * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE
- * LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR
- * CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF
- * SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS
- * INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN
- * CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
- * ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF
- * THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
- >

Found in path(s):

- * /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/signature/package.html
- * /asm-9-6-sources-3-jar/org/objectweb/asm/package.html

1.95 also 1.2.8-1

1.95.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed

to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it,

either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim
copies of the Program's

source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in

whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to

control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6.

Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent

license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands
`show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

1.96 vertx-auth-common 4.5.8

1.96.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
 *
 * The Eclipse Public License is available at
 * http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
 *
 * The Apache License v2.0 is available at
 * http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
 *
 * You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/User.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/package-info.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authentication/Credentials.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/hash/PBKDF2.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/PRNG.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/examples/package-info.java
*
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/ChainAuthImpl.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/hash/SHA512.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/Codec.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/examples/AuthCommonExamples.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/HashingAlgorithm.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authentication/AuthenticationProvider.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/HashingStrategy.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authentication/CredentialValidationException.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/ChainAuth.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/AuthProvider.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/HashString.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright (c) 2019 Stephane Bastian
 *
 * This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the 2
```

* terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at
 * <http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0>.
 *
 * SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 3
 *
 * Contributors: 4
 * Stephane Bastian - initial API and implementation
 *****/

Found in path(s):

* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/RoleBasedAuthorizationConverter.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/RoleBasedAuthorization.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/AndAuthorizationConverter.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/PermissionBasedAuthorizationConverter.java
 *
 /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/AuthorizationConverter.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/NotAuthorizationConverter.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/AuthorizationContext.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/AuthorizationContextImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/AndAuthorizationImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/RoleBasedAuthorizationImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/PermissionBasedAuthorization.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/WildcardPermissionBasedAuthorizationImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/NotAuthorization.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/AuthorizationProvider.java
 *
 /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/PermissionBasedAuthorizationImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/OrAuthorizationImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/VariableAwareExpression.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/NotAuthorizationImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/UserImpl.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/WildcardPermissionBasedAuthorizationConverter.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/AndAuthorization.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/WildcardPermissionBasedAuthorization.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/Authorization.java
 *
 /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/UserConverter.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/OrAuthorization.java
 * /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/OrAuthorizationConverter.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright (c) 2011-2019 The original author or authors

```

*
* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/hash/SHA1.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/hash/AbstractMDHash.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/hash/SHA256.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Licensed to the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) under one
* or more contributor license agreements. See the NOTICE file
* distributed with this work for additional information
* regarding copyright ownership. The ASF licenses this file
* to you under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the
* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing,
* software distributed under the License is distributed on an
* "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY
* KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the
* specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/WildcardExpression.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 Red Hat, Inc.
*
* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0

```

```

* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/jose/JWE.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/http/SimpleHttpResponse.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/jose/JWS.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/KeyStoreOptions.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/NoSuchKeyIdException.java
*
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/VertxContextPRNG.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/http/SimpleHttpClient.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/jose/JWT.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/AuthOptions.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/jose/JWK.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2019 Red Hat, Inc.
*
* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/cose/CWK.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/CertificateHelper.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/impl/asn/ASN1.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*****

```

```

* Copyright (c) 2019 Stephane Bastian
*
* This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the 2
* terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0.
*
* SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 3
*
* Contributors: 1
*   Stephane Bastian - initial API and implementation
*****/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/Authorizations.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authorization/impl/AuthorizationsImpl.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/* *****
* Copyright (c) 2020 Stephane Bastian
*
* This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the 2
* terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0.
*
* SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 3
*
* Contributors: 4
*   Stephane Bastian - initial API and implementation
*****/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authentication/UsernamePasswordCredentials.java
* /vertx-auth-common-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/auth/authentication/TokenCredentials.java

```

1.97 diffutils 3.8-4

1.97.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for

software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those

products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is

not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered

by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of

technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

- publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
- keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
- keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution

medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the

Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of

rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this

License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS

THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see [<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>](http://www.gnu.org/licenses/).

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read [<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>](http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html).

1.98 vertx-uri-template 4.5.8

1.98.1 Available under license :

Copyright 2011- The Authors

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the
terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at

<http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0>, or the Apache Software License 2.0 which is available at <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>.

Eclipse Public License - Version 2.0

Eclipse Public License - v 2.0

THE ACCOMPANYING PROGRAM IS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS ECLIPSE PUBLIC LICENSE ("AGREEMENT"). ANY USE, REPRODUCTION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAM CONSTITUTES RECIPIENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT.

1. DEFINITIONS

"Contribution" means:

a) in the case of the initial Contributor, the initial content Distributed under this Agreement, and

b) in the case of each subsequent Contributor:

i) changes to the Program, and

ii) additions to the Program;

where such changes and/or additions to the Program originate from and are Distributed by that particular Contributor.

A Contribution

"originates" from a Contributor if it was added to the Program by such Contributor itself or anyone acting on such Contributor's behalf. Contributions do not include changes or additions to the Program that are not Modified Works.

"Contributor" means any person or entity that Distributes the Program.

"Licensed Patents" mean patent claims licensable by a Contributor which are necessarily infringed by the use or sale of its Contribution alone or when combined with the Program.

"Program" means the Contributions Distributed in accordance with this Agreement.

"Recipient" means anyone who receives the Program under this Agreement or any Secondary License (as applicable), including Contributors.

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source Code or other form, that is based on (or derived from) the Program and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship.

"Modified Works" shall mean any work in Source Code or other form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the

contents of the Program, including, for purposes of clarity any new file in Source Code form that contains any contents of the Program. Modified Works shall not include works that contain only declarations, interfaces, types, classes, structures, or files of the Program solely in each case in order to link to, bind by name, or subclass the Program or Modified Works thereof.

"Distribute" means the acts of a) distributing or b) making available in any manner that enables the transfer of a copy.

"Source Code" means the form of a Program preferred for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Secondary License" means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, or any later versions of that license, including any exceptions or additional permissions as identified by the initial Contributor.

2. GRANT OF RIGHTS

a) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Contributor hereby grants Recipient a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, Distribute and sublicense the Contribution of such Contributor, if any, and such Derivative Works.

b) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Contributor hereby grants Recipient a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under Licensed Patents to make, use, sell, offer to sell, import and otherwise transfer the Contribution of such Contributor, if any, in Source Code or other form. This patent license shall apply to the combination of the Contribution and the Program if, at the time the Contribution is added by the Contributor, such addition of the Contribution causes such combination to be covered by the Licensed Patents. The patent license shall not apply to any other combinations which include the Contribution. No hardware per se is licensed hereunder.

c) Recipient understands that although each Contributor grants the licenses to its Contributions set forth herein, no assurances are provided by any Contributor that the Program does not infringe the patent or other intellectual property rights of any other entity. Each Contributor disclaims any liability to Recipient for claims brought by any other entity based on infringement of intellectual property rights or otherwise. As a condition to exercising the rights and licenses granted hereunder, each Recipient hereby

assumes sole responsibility to secure any other intellectual property rights needed, if any. For example, if a third party

patent license is required to allow Recipient to Distribute the Program, it is Recipient's responsibility to acquire that license before distributing the Program.

d) Each Contributor represents that to its knowledge it has sufficient copyright rights in its Contribution, if any, to grant the copyright license set forth in this Agreement.

e) Notwithstanding the terms of any Secondary License, no Contributor makes additional grants to any Recipient (other than those set forth in this Agreement) as a result of such Recipient's receipt of the Program under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3).

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 If a Contributor Distributes the Program in any form, then:

a) the Program must also be made available as Source Code, in accordance with section 3.2, and the Contributor must accompany the Program with a statement that the Source Code for the Program is available under this Agreement, and informs Recipients how to obtain it in a reasonable manner on or through a medium customarily used for software exchange; and

b) the Contributor may Distribute the Program under a license different than this Agreement, provided that such license:

i) effectively disclaims on behalf of all other Contributors all warranties and conditions, express and implied, including warranties or conditions of title and non-infringement, and implied warranties or conditions of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose;

ii) effectively excludes on behalf of all other Contributors all liability for damages, including direct, indirect, special, incidental and consequential damages, such as lost profits;

iii) does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights in the Source Code under section 3.2; and

iv) requires any subsequent distribution of the Program by any party to be under a license that satisfies the requirements of this section 3.

3.2 When the Program is Distributed as Source Code:

- a) it must be made available under this Agreement, or if the Program (i) is combined with other material in a separate file or files made available under a Secondary License, and (ii) the initial Contributor attached to the Source Code the notice described in Exhibit A of this Agreement, then the Program may be made available under the terms of such Secondary Licenses, and
- b) a copy of this Agreement must be included with each copy of the Program.

3.3 Contributors may not remove or alter any copyright, patent, trademark, attribution notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations of liability ("notices") contained within the Program from any copy of the Program which they Distribute, provided that Contributors may add their own appropriate notices.

4. COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION

Commercial distributors of software may accept certain responsibilities with respect to end users, business partners and the like. While this license is intended to facilitate the commercial use of the Program, the Contributor who includes the Program in a commercial product offering should do so in a manner which does not create potential liability for other Contributors. Therefore, if a Contributor includes the Program in a commercial product offering, such Contributor ("Commercial Contributor") hereby agrees to defend and indemnify every other Contributor ("Indemnified Contributor") against any losses, damages and costs (collectively "Losses") arising from claims, lawsuits and other legal actions brought by a third party against the Indemnified Contributor to the extent caused by the acts or omissions of such Commercial Contributor in connection with its distribution of the Program

in a commercial product offering. The obligations in this section do not apply to any claims or Losses relating to any actual or alleged intellectual property infringement. In order to qualify, an Indemnified Contributor must: a) promptly notify the Commercial Contributor in writing of such claim, and b) allow the Commercial Contributor to control, and cooperate with the Commercial Contributor in, the defense and any related settlement negotiations. The Indemnified Contributor may participate in any such claim at its own expense.

For example, a Contributor might include the Program in a commercial product offering, Product X. That Contributor is then a Commercial Contributor. If that Commercial Contributor then makes performance claims, or offers warranties related to Product X, those performance

claims and warranties are such Commercial Contributor's responsibility alone. Under this section, the Commercial Contributor would have to defend claims against the other Contributors related to those performance claims and warranties, and if a court requires any other Contributor to pay any damages as a result, the Commercial Contributor must pay those damages.

5. NO WARRANTY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT, AND TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE PROGRAM IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Each Recipient is solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using and distributing the Program and assumes all risks associated with its exercise of rights under this Agreement, including but not limited to the risks and costs of program errors, compliance with applicable laws, damage to or loss of data, programs or equipment, and unavailability or interruption of operations.

6. DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT, AND TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, NEITHER RECIPIENT NOR ANY CONTRIBUTORS SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION LOST PROFITS), HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAM OR THE EXERCISE OF ANY RIGHTS GRANTED HEREUNDER, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

7. GENERAL

If any provision of this Agreement is invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, it shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remainder of the terms of this Agreement, and without further action by the parties hereto, such provision shall be reformed to the minimum extent necessary to make such provision valid and enforceable.

If Recipient institutes patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Program itself (excluding combinations of the Program with other software or hardware) infringes such Recipient's patent(s), then such Recipient's rights granted under Section 2(b) shall terminate as of the date such

litigation is filed.

All Recipient's rights under this Agreement shall terminate if it fails to comply with any of the material terms or conditions of this Agreement and does not cure such failure in a reasonable period of time after becoming aware of such noncompliance. If all Recipient's rights under this Agreement terminate, Recipient agrees to cease use and distribution of the Program as soon as reasonably practicable. However, Recipient's obligations under this Agreement and any licenses granted by Recipient relating to the Program shall continue and survive.

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute copies of this Agreement, but in order to avoid inconsistency the Agreement is copyrighted and may only be modified in the following manner. The Agreement Steward reserves the right to publish new versions (including revisions) of this Agreement from time to time. No one other than the Agreement Steward has the right to modify this Agreement. The Eclipse Foundation is the initial Agreement Steward. The Eclipse Foundation may assign the responsibility to serve as the Agreement Steward to a suitable separate entity. Each new version of the Agreement will be given a distinguishing version number. The Program (including Contributions) may always be Distributed subject to the version of the Agreement under which it was received. In addition, after a new version of the Agreement is published, Contributor may elect to Distribute the Program (including its Contributions) under the new version.

Except as expressly stated in Sections 2(a) and 2(b) above, Recipient receives no rights or licenses to the intellectual property of any Contributor under this Agreement, whether expressly, by implication, estoppel or otherwise. All rights in the Program not expressly granted under this Agreement are reserved. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to be enforceable by any entity that is not a Contributor or Recipient. No third-party beneficiary rights are created under this Agreement.

Exhibit A - Form of Secondary Licenses Notice

"This Source Code may also be made available under the following Secondary Licenses when the conditions for such availability set forth in the Eclipse Public License, v. 2.0 are satisfied: {name license(s), version(s), and exceptions or additional permissions here}."

Simply including a copy of this Agreement, including this Exhibit A is not sufficient to license the Source Code under Secondary Licenses.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular

file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

Apache License - Version 2.0

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity"

shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of

this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You

institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct

or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute,

all copyright, patent, trademark, and

attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and

do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise,

any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax

for the file format. We also recommend that a

file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

1.99 error_prone_annotations 2.23.0

1.99.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<!--

Copyright 2015 The Error Prone Authors.

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

-->

Found in path(s):

* /error-prone-annotations-2-23-0-jar/META-INF/maven/com.google.errorprone/error_prone_annotations/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Manifest-Version: 1.0

Created-By: Maven JAR Plugin 3.2.2

Build-Jdk-Spec: 17

Automatic-Module-Name: com.google.errorprone.annotations

Bundle-Description: Error Prone is a static analysis tool for Java that catches common programming mistakes at compile-time.

Bundle-DocURL: https://errorprone.info/error_prone_annotations

Bundle-License: "Apache 2.0";link="http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.txt"

Bundle-ManifestVersion: 2

Bundle-Name: error-prone annotations

Bundle-SCM: url="https://github.com/google/error-prone/error_prone_annotations",connection="scm:git:https://github.com/google/error-prone.git/error_prone_annotations",developer-connection="scm:git:git@github.com:google/error-prone.git/error_prone_annotations",tag=HEAD

Bundle-SymbolicName: com.google.errorprone.annotations

Bundle-Vendor: Google LLC

Bundle-Version: 2.23.0

Export-Package: com.google.errorprone.annotations;uses:="javax.lang.model.element";version="2.23.0",com.google.errorprone.annotations.concurrent;version="2.23.0"

Import-Package: javax.lang.model.element

Require-Capability: osgi.ee;filter:="(&(osgi.ee=JavaSE)(version=1.8))"

Found in path(s):

* /error-prone-annotations-2-23-0-jar/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF

1.100 shadow 4.13+dfsg1-1+b1

1.100.1 Available under license :

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-3-Clause

All files under this project either

1. fall under the BSD 3 clause license (by default).
 2. carry an SPDX header declaring what license applies.
- or
3. list a full custom license

This software is originally

* Copyright (c) 1989 - 1994, Julianne Frances Haugh

* All rights reserved.

*

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

* are met:

* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

* documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* 3. The name of the copyright holders or contributors may not be used to

* endorse or promote products derived from this software without

* specific

prior written permission.

*

* THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

* ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT

* LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A

* PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT

* HOLDERS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,

* SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT

* LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE,

* DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY

* THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT

* (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE

* OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: Shadow

Source: <https://github.com/shadow-maint/shadow>

Note: atudel is licensed under BSD-4-Clause which is not DFSG compatible

Files-Excluded: contrib/atudel

Files: *

Copyright: 1989-1994, Julianne Frances Haugh

2016-2022, Serge Hallyn <serge@hallyn.com>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/po/da.po

man/po/de.po

man/tr/man1/su.1

po/da.po

po/de.po

po/es.po

po/eu.po

po/fi.po
po/gl.po
po/it.po
po/kk.po
po/nb.po
po/nl.po
po/nn.po
po/pl.po
po/pt_BR.po
po/ru.po
po/sq.po
po/sv.po
po/vi.po

Copyright: 1999-2015, Free Software Foundation, Inc

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/fi/man1/chfn.1
man/id/man1/*
man/ko/man1/chfn.1
man/ko/man1/chsh.1
man/tr/man1/chfn.1
man/zh_TW/man1/chfn.1
man/zh_TW/man1/chsh.1

Copyright: 1994, salvatore

valente <svalente@athena.mit.edu>

License: GPL-1

Files: man/pt_BR/man8/*
man/zh_TW/man8/usermod.8

Copyright: 1991-1994, Julianne Frances Haugh

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/hu/man1/gpasswd.1
man/ja/man1/gpasswd.1
man/pt_BR/man1/*

Copyright: 1996, Rafal Maszkowski <rzm@pdi.net>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/id/man1/login.1
man/ko/man1/login.1
man/tr/man1/login.1

Copyright: 1993, Rickard E. Faith <faith@cs.unc.edu>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/ja/man1/groups.1
man/ja/man5/limits.5
man/ja/man8/vipw.8

Copyright: 2001, Maki KURODA

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/pt_BR/man5/passwd.5

man/tr/man5/passwd.5

Copyright: 1993, Michael Haardt <michael@morla.de>

License: GPL-2+

Files: man/ja/man1/chage.1

man/ja/man5/suauth.5

Copyright: 1997, Kazuyoshi Furutaka

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/po/fr.po

po/fr.po

Copyright: 2011-2013, Debian French l10n team <debian-l10n-french@lists.debian.org>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files:

man/zh_TW/man5/*

Copyright: 1993, Michael Haardt <michael@morla.de>

1993, Scorpio, www.linuxforum.net

License: GPL-2+

Files: contrib/udbachk.tgz

Copyright: 1999, Sami Kerola and Janne Riihijarvi

License: GPL-2+

Files: man/hu/man5/*

Copyright: 1993, Michael Haardt <u31b3hs@pool.informatik.rwth-aachen.de>

License: GPL-2+

Files: contrib/adduser2.sh

Copyright: 1996, Petri Mattila, Prihateam Networks <petri@prihateam.fi>

License: GPL-2+

Files: contrib/pwdauth.c

Copyright: 1996, Marek Michalkiewicz

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: lib/subordinateio.h

Copyright: 2012, Eric W. Biederman

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: libmisc/date_to_str.c

Copyright: 2021, Alejandro Colomar <alx.manpages@gmail.com>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/hu/man1/su.1

Copyright: 1999, Ragnar Hojland Espinosa <ragnar@macula.net>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/ja/man1/id.1

Copyright: 2000, ISHIKAWA Keisuke

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: man/ja/man8/pwconv.8

Copyright: 2001, Yuichi SATO

License: BSD-3-clause

Files:

src/login_nopam.c

Copyright: 1995, Wietse Venema

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: src/su.c

Copyright: 1989 - 1994, Julianne Frances Haugh

1996 - 2000, Marek Michakiewicz

2000 - 2006, Tomasz Koczko

2007 - 2013, Nicolas Franois

License: GPL-2+

Files: src/vipw.c

Copyright: 1997, Guy Maor <maor@ece.utexas.edu>

1999 - 2000, Marek Michakiewicz

2002 - 2006, Tomasz Koczko

2007 - 2013, Nicolas Franois

License: GPL-2+

Files: libmisc/getdate.y

Copyright: Steven M. Bellovin <smb@research.att.com>

License: public-domain

Originally written by Steven M. Bellovin <smb@research.att.com> while at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Later tweaked by a couple of people on Usenet. Completely overhauled by Rich \$alz <rsalz@bbn.com> and Jim Berets <jberets@bbn.com> in August, 1990;

.

This code is in the public domain and has no copyright.

Files: man/ko/man5/*

Copyright: 2000, ASPLINUX <man@asp-linux.co.kr>

License:

GPL-2+

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 1999-2001, Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>

2001-2004 Karl Ramm <kcr@debian.org>

2004-2014 Christian Perrier <bubulle@debian.org>
2006-2012 Nicolas Francois (Nekral) <nicolas.francois@centraliens.net>
2017-2022 Balint Reczey <balint@balintreczey.hu>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: debian/HOME_MODE.xml

Copyright: 1991-1993, Chip Rosenthal

1991-1993, Julianne Frances Haugh

2007-2009, Nicolas Franois

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: debian/patches/401_cppw_src.dpatch

Copyright: 1997, Guy Maor <maor@ece.utexas.edu>

1999, Stephen Frost <sfrost@snowman.net>

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/passwd.expire.cron

Copyright: 1999, Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>

License: BSD-3-clause

License: BSD-3-clause

All rights reserved.

.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1.

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: GPL-1

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 1

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of version 1 of the GNU General Public License can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-1'.

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 dated June, 1991, or (at your option) any later version.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of version 2 of the GNU General Public License can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you

distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program).

Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim
copies of the Program's

source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you
conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate
copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the
notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty;
and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License
along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and
you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion
of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and
distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1
above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices
stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in
whole
or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any
part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third
parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively
when run, you must cause it, when started running for such
interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an
announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a
notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide
a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under
these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this
License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but
does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on
the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If
identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program,
and can be reasonably

considered independent and separate works in
themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those
sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you
distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based
on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of
this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the

entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent

access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6.

Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other

circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1.101 xxhash 0.8.1-1

1.101.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program"

means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on

the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any

associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you

may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY

FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ``show w'` and ``show c'`; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

xxHash Library
Copyright (c) 2012-2020 Yann Collet
All rights reserved.

BSD 2-Clause License (<https://www.opensource.org/licenses/bsd-license.php>)

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.102 nss 3.87.1-1+deb12u1

1.102.1 Available under license :

NSS is available under the Mozilla Public License, version 2, a copy of which is below.

Note on GPL Compatibility

The MPL 2, section 3.3, permits you to combine NSS with code under the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2, or any later version of that license, to make a Larger Work, and distribute the result under the GPL. The only condition is that you must also make NSS, and any changes you have made to it, available to recipients under the terms of the MPL 2 also.

Anyone who receives the combined code from you does not have to continue to dual licence in this way, and may, if they wish, distribute under the terms of either of the two licences - either the MPL alone or the GPL alone. However, we discourage people from distributing copies of NSS under

the GPL alone, because it means that any improvements they make cannot be reincorporated into the main version of NSS. There is never a need to do this for license compatibility reasons.

Note on LGPL Compatibility

The

above also applies to combining MPLeD code in a single library with code under the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) version 2.1, or any later version of that license. If the LGPLed code and the MPLeD code are not in the same library, then the copyleft coverage of the two licences does not overlap, so no issues arise.

Mozilla Public License Version 2.0

=====

1. Definitions

1.1. "Contributor"

means each individual or legal entity that creates, contributes to the creation of, or owns Covered Software.

1.2. "Contributor Version"

means the combination of the Contributions of others (if any) used by a Contributor and that particular Contributor's Contribution.

1.3. "Contribution"

means Covered Software of a particular Contributor.

1.4. "Covered Software"

means Source Code Form to which the initial Contributor has attached the notice in Exhibit A, the Executable Form of such Source Code Form, and Modifications of such Source Code Form, in each case including portions thereof.

1.5. "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses"

means

(a) that the initial Contributor has attached the notice described in Exhibit B to the Covered Software; or

(b) that the Covered Software was made available under the terms of version 1.1 or earlier of the License, but not also under the terms of a Secondary License.

1.6. "Executable Form"

means any form of the work other than Source Code Form.

1.7. "Larger Work"

means a work that combines Covered Software with other material, in a separate file or files, that is not Covered Software.

1.8. "License"

means this document.

1.9. "Licensable"

means having the right to grant, to the maximum extent possible, whether at the time of the initial grant or subsequently, any and all of the rights conveyed by this License.

1.10. "Modifications"

means any
of the following:

(a) any file in Source Code Form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the contents of Covered Software; or

(b) any new file in Source Code Form that contains any Covered Software.

1.11. "Patent Claims" of a Contributor

means any patent claim(s), including without limitation, method, process, and apparatus claims, in any patent Licensable by such Contributor that would be infringed, but for the grant of the License, by the making, using, selling, offering for sale, having made, import, or transfer of either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

1.12. "Secondary License"

means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, the GNU Lesser General Public License, Version 2.1, the GNU Affero General Public License, Version 3.0, or any later versions of those licenses.

1.13. "Source Code Form"

means the form of the work preferred for making modifications.

1.14.

"You" (or "Your")

means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under this License. For legal entities, "You" includes any entity that

controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with You. For purposes of this definition, "control" means (a) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (b) ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding shares or beneficial ownership of such entity.

2. License Grants and Conditions

2.1. Grants

Each Contributor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license:

- (a) under intellectual property rights (other than patent or trademark) Licensable by such Contributor to use, reproduce, make available, modify, display, perform, distribute, and otherwise exploit its Contributions, either on an unmodified basis, with Modifications, or as part of a Larger Work; and
- (b) under Patent Claims of such Contributor to make, use, sell, offer for sale, have made, import, and otherwise transfer either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

2.2. Effective Date

The licenses granted in Section 2.1 with respect to any Contribution become effective for each Contribution on the date the Contributor first distributes such Contribution.

2.3. Limitations on Grant Scope

The licenses granted in this Section 2 are the only rights granted under this License. No additional rights or licenses will be implied from the distribution or licensing of Covered Software under this License. Notwithstanding Section 2.1(b) above, no patent license is granted by a Contributor:

- (a) for any code that a Contributor has removed from Covered Software; or
- (b) for infringements caused by: (i) Your and any other third party's modifications of Covered Software, or (ii) the combination of its Contributions with other software (except as part of its Contributor Version); or

(c) under Patent Claims infringed by Covered Software in the absence of its Contributions.

This License does not grant any rights in the trademarks, service marks, or logos of any Contributor (except as may be necessary to comply with the notice requirements in Section 3.4).

2.4. Subsequent Licenses

No Contributor makes additional grants as a result of Your choice to distribute the Covered Software under a subsequent version of this License (see Section 10.2) or under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3.3).

2.5. Representation

Each Contributor represents that the Contributor believes its Contributions are its original creation(s) or it has sufficient rights to grant the rights to its Contributions conveyed by this License.

2.6. Fair Use

This License is not intended to limit any rights You have under applicable copyright doctrines of fair use, fair dealing, or other equivalents.

2.7. Conditions

Sections

3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 are conditions of the licenses granted in Section 2.1.

3. Responsibilities

3.1. Distribution of Source Form

All distribution of Covered Software in Source Code Form, including any Modifications that You create or to which You contribute, must be under the terms of this License. You must inform recipients that the Source Code Form of the Covered Software is governed by the terms of this License, and how they can obtain a copy of this License. You may not attempt to alter or restrict the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form.

3.2. Distribution of Executable Form

If You distribute Covered Software in Executable Form then:

- (a) such Covered Software must also be made available in Source Code Form, as described in Section 3.1, and You must inform recipients of the Executable Form how they can obtain a copy of such Source Code Form by reasonable means in a timely manner, at a charge no more than the cost of distribution to the recipient; and
- (b) You may distribute such Executable Form under the terms of this License, or sublicense it under different terms, provided that the license for the Executable Form does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form under this License.

3.3. Distribution of a Larger Work

You may create and distribute a Larger Work under terms of Your choice, provided that You also comply with the requirements of this License for the Covered Software. If the Larger Work is a combination of Covered Software with a work governed by one or more Secondary Licenses, and the Covered Software is not Incompatible With Secondary Licenses, this License permits You to additionally distribute such Covered Software under the terms of such Secondary License(s), so that the recipient of the Larger Work may, at their option, further distribute the Covered Software under the terms of either this License or such Secondary License(s).

3.4.

Notices

You may not remove or alter the substance of any license notices (including copyright notices, patent notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations of liability) contained within the Source Code Form of the Covered Software, except that You may alter any license notices to the extent required to remedy known factual inaccuracies.

3.5. Application of Additional Terms

You may choose to offer, and to charge a fee for, warranty, support, indemnity or liability obligations to one or more recipients of Covered Software. However, You may do so only on Your own behalf, and not on behalf of any Contributor. You must make it absolutely clear that any such warranty, support, indemnity, or liability obligation is offered by You alone, and You hereby agree to indemnify every Contributor for any liability incurred by such Contributor as a result of warranty, support, indemnity or liability terms You offer. You may include additional disclaimers of warranty and limitations of liability

specific to any
jurisdiction.

4. Inability to Comply Due to Statute or Regulation

If it is impossible for You to comply with any of the terms of this License with respect to some or all of the Covered Software due to statute, judicial order, or regulation then You must: (a) comply with the terms of this License to the maximum extent possible; and (b) describe the limitations and the code they affect. Such description must be placed in a text file included with all distributions of the Covered Software under this License. Except to the extent prohibited by statute or regulation, such description must be sufficiently detailed for a recipient of ordinary skill to be able to understand it.

5. Termination

5.1. The rights granted under this License will terminate automatically if You fail to comply with any of its terms. However, if You become compliant, then the rights granted under this License from a particular Contributor
are reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until such Contributor explicitly and finally terminates Your grants, and (b) on an ongoing basis, if such Contributor fails to notify You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after You have come back into compliance. Moreover, Your grants from a particular Contributor are reinstated on an ongoing basis if such Contributor notifies You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means, this is the first time You have received notice of non-compliance with this License from such Contributor, and You become compliant prior to 30 days after Your receipt of the notice.

5.2. If You initiate litigation against any entity by asserting a patent infringement claim (excluding declaratory judgment actions, counter-claims, and cross-claims) alleging that a Contributor Version directly or indirectly infringes any patent, then the rights granted to You by any and all Contributors for the Covered Software under Section 2.1 of
this License shall terminate.

5.3. In the event of termination under Sections 5.1 or 5.2 above, all end user license agreements (excluding distributors and resellers) which have been validly granted by You or Your distributors under this License prior to termination shall survive termination.

```

*                                     *
* 6. Disclaimer of Warranty                                     *
* -----                                                     *
*                                     *
* Covered Software is provided under this License on an "as is" *
* basis, without warranty of any kind, either expressed, implied, or *
* statutory, including, without limitation, warranties that the *
* Covered Software is free of defects, merchantable, fit for a *
* particular purpose or non-infringing. The entire *
* risk as to the *
* quality and performance of the Covered Software is with You. *
* Should any Covered Software prove defective in any respect, You *
* (not any Contributor) assume the cost of any necessary servicing, *
* repair, or correction. This disclaimer of warranty constitutes an *
* essential part of this License. No use of any Covered Software is *
* authorized under this License except under this disclaimer. *
*                                     *
*****

```

```

*****
*                                     *
* 7. Limitation of Liability                                     *
* -----                                                     *
*                                     *
* Under no circumstances *
* and under no legal theory, whether tort *
* (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, shall any *
* Contributor, or anyone who distributes Covered Software as *
* permitted above, be liable to You for any direct, indirect, *
* special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character *
* including, without limitation, damages for lost profits, loss of *
* goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any *
* and all other commercial damages or losses, even if such party *
* shall have been informed of the possibility of such damages. This *
* limitation of liability shall not apply to liability for death or *
* personal injury resulting from such party's negligence to the *
* extent applicable law prohibits such limitation. Some *
* jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of *
* incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion and *
*
* limitation may not apply to You. *
*                                     *
*****

```

8. Litigation

Any litigation relating to this License may be brought only in the

courts of a jurisdiction where the defendant maintains its principal place of business and such litigation shall be governed by laws of that jurisdiction, without reference to its conflict-of-law provisions. Nothing in this Section shall prevent a party's ability to bring cross-claims or counter-claims.

9. Miscellaneous

This License represents the complete agreement concerning the subject matter hereof. If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable. Any law or regulation which provides that the language of a contract shall be construed against the drafter shall not be used to construe this License against a Contributor.

10. Versions of the License

10.1. New Versions

Mozilla Foundation is the license steward. Except as provided in Section 10.3, no one other than the license steward has the right to modify or publish new versions of this License. Each version will be given a distinguishing version number.

10.2. Effect of New Versions

You may distribute the Covered Software under the terms of the version of the License under which You originally received the Covered Software, or under the terms of any subsequent version published by the license steward.

10.3. Modified Versions

If you create software not governed by this License, and you want to create a new license for such software, you may create and use a modified version of this License if you rename the license and remove any references to the name of the license steward (except to note that such modified license differs from this License).

10.4. Distributing

Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses

If You choose to distribute Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses under the terms of this version of the License, the

notice described in Exhibit B of this License must be attached.

Exhibit A - Source Code Form License Notice

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

Exhibit B - "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses" Notice

This Source Code Form
is "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses", as
defined by the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0.
Copyright 2005 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

Copyright 2008, Google Inc.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR

CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Copyright (c) 2006, CRYPTOGRAMS by <appro@openssl.org>

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain copyright notices, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of the CRYPTOGRAMS nor the names of its copyright holder and contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, provided that this notice is retained in full, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL), in which case the provisions of the GPL apply INSTEAD OF those given above.

THIS

SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE

OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Copyright notice:

(C) 1995-2022 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu

Within this directory, each of the file listed below is licensed under the terms given in the file LICENSE-MPL, also in this directory.

basecvt.pod

gcd.pod

invmod.pod

isprime.pod

lap.pod

mpi-test.pod

prime.txt

prng.pod

This file contains a list of people who've made non-trivial
contribution to the Google C++ Testing Framework project. People
who commit code to the project are encouraged to add their names
here. Please keep the list sorted by first names.

Ajay Joshi <jaj@google.com>
Balzs Dn <balazs.dan@gmail.com>
Benoit Sigoure <tsuna@google.com>
Bharat Mediratta <bharat@menalto.com>
Bogdan Pilocla <boo@google.com>
Chandler Carruth <chandlerc@google.com>
Chris Prince <cprince@google.com>
Chris Taylor <taylorc@google.com>
Dan Egnor <egnor@google.com>

Dave MacLachlan <dmaclach@gmail.com>
David Anderson <danderson@google.com>
Dean Sturtevant
Eric Roman <eroman@chromium.org>
Gene Volovich <gv@cite.com>
Hady Zalek <hady.zalek@gmail.com>
Hal Burch <gmock@hburch.com>
Jeffrey Yasskin <jyasskin@google.com>
Jim Keller <jimkeller@google.com>
Joe Walnes <joe@truemesh.com>
Jon Wray <jwray@google.com>
Ji Sigursson <joi@google.com>
Keir Mierle <mierle@gmail.com>
Keith Ray <keith.ray@gmail.com>
Kenton Varda
<kenton@google.com>
Kostya Serebryany <kcc@google.com>
Krystian Kuzniarek <krystian.kuzniarek@gmail.com>
Lev Makhlis
Manuel Klimek <klimek@google.com>
Mario Tanev <radix@google.com>
Mark Paskin
Markus Heule <markus.heule@gmail.com>
Matthew Simmons <simmonmt@acm.org>
Mika Raento <mikie@iki.fi>
Mike Bland <mbland@google.com>
Mikls Fazekas <mfazekas@szemafor.com>
Neal Norwitz <nnorwitz@gmail.com>
Nermin Ozkiranartli <nermin@google.com>
Owen Carlsen <ocarlsen@google.com>
Paneendra Ba <paneendra@google.com>
Pasi Valminen <pasi.valminen@gmail.com>
Patrick Hanna <phanna@google.com>
Patrick Riley <pfr@google.com>
Paul Menage <menage@google.com>
Peter Kaminski <piotrk@google.com>
Piotr Kaminski <piotrk@google.com>
Preston Jackson <preston.a.jackson@gmail.com>
Rainer Klaffenboeck <rainer.klaffenboeck@dynatrace.com>
Russ Cox <rsc@google.com>
Russ Rufer <russ@pentad.com>
Sean McAfee <eefacm@gmail.com>
Sigurur sgeirsson <siggi@google.com>
Sverre Sundsdal <sundsda@gmail.com>
Takeshi Yoshino <tyoshino@google.com>
Tracy
Bialik <tracy@pentad.com>
Vadim Berman <vadimb@google.com>

Vlad Losev <vladl@google.com>
Wolfgang Klier <wklier@google.com>
Zhanyong Wan <wan@google.com>

1.103 libtasn 4.19.0-2

1.103.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who
decide to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of
it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do
these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for
you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages

are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under

copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a

table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all

subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the

object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.
Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6,
whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany
the work with the complete corresponding
machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate
properly with a modified version of the library, if
the user installs one, as long as the modified version is
interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above

specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or

distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE,

BE LIABLE TO YOU
FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE
LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING
RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A
FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF
SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH
DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey

the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work

in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system

(if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10
makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
"keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from

a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work,

for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions;

the above
requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and

propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a

party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where

the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.
@c The GNU Free Documentation License.
@center Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

@c This file is intended to be included within another document,
@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@display

Copyright @copyright{} 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

@uref{http://fsf.org/}

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

@end display

@enumerate 0

@item

PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other
functional and useful document @dfn{free} in the sense of freedom: to
assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it,
with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially.
Secondarily, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way
to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible
for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of ``copyleft'', which means that derivative
works of the document
must themselves be free in the same sense. It
complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft
license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free
software, because free software needs free documentation: a free
program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the
software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals;
it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or
whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License
principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

@item

APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that
contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be
distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a
world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that
work under the conditions stated herein. The ``Document'', below,
refers

to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a
licensee, and is addressed as ``you''. You accept the license if you

copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A ``Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A ``Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The ``Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The ``Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A ``Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not ``Transparent" is called ``Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, `La@TeX{}` input

format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG@. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The ``Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, ``Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

The ``publisher" means any person or entity that distributes copies of the Document to the public.

A section ``Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as ``Acknowledgements", ``Dedications", ``Endorsements", or ``History".) To ``Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section ``Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

@item

VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies

you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

@item

COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

@item

MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

@enumerate A

@item

Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.

@item

List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.

@item

State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.

@item

Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.

@item

Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.

@item

Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.

@item

Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.

@item

Include an unaltered copy of this License.

@item

Preserve the section Entitled ``History'', Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled ``History'' in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

@item

Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the ``History'' section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.

@item

For any

section Entitled ``Acknowledgements'' or ``Dedications'', Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

@item

Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

@item

Delete any section Entitled ``Endorsements''. Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

@item

Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled ``Endorsements'' or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

@item

Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

@end enumerate

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant

Sections in the Modified Version's license notice.
These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled ``Endorsements'', provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties---for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

@item

COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number.

Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled ``History'' in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled ``History''; likewise combine any sections Entitled ``Acknowledgements'', and any sections Entitled ``Dedications''. You must delete all

sections Entitled ``Endorsements."

@item

COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

@item

AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an ``aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form.

Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

@item

TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the

Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled ``Acknowledgements'', ``Dedications'', or ``History'', the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

@item

TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License.

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, receipt of a copy of some or all of the same material does not give you any rights to use it.

@item

FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See

@uref{http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/}.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License ``or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document.

@item
RELICENSING

``Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site" (or ``MMC Site") means any World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A ``Massive Multiauthor Collaboration" (or ``MMC") contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

``CC-BY-SA" means the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 license published by Creative Commons Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation with a principal place of business in San Francisco, California, as well as future copyleft versions of that license published by that same organization.

``Incorporate" means to publish or republish a Document, in whole or in part, as part of another Document.

An MMC is ``eligible for relicensing" if it is licensed under this License, and if all works that were first published under this License somewhere other than this MMC, and subsequently incorporated in whole or in part into the MMC, (1) had no cover texts or invariant sections, and (2) were thus incorporated prior to November 1, 2008.

The operator of an MMC Site may republish an MMC contained in the site under CC-BY-SA on the same site at any time before August 1, 2009, provided the MMC is eligible for relicensing.

@end enumerate

@page

@heading ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License

in a document you have written, include a copy of
the License in the document and put the following copyright and
license notices just after the title page:

@smallexample

@group

Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{your name}.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document
under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3
or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation;
with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover
Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled ``GNU
Free Documentation License".

@end group

@end smallexample

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts,
replace the ``with@dots{ } Texts."@: line with this:

@smallexample

@group

with the Invariant Sections being @var{list their titles}, with
the Front-Cover Texts being @var{list}, and with the Back-Cover Texts
being @var{list}.

@end group

@end smallexample

If you have Invariant

Sections without Cover Texts, or some other
combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the
situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we
recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of
free software license, such as the GNU General Public License,
to permit their use in free software.

@c Local Variables:

@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

LICENSING

=====

The libtasn1 library is released under the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) version 2.1 or later; see [COPYING.LESSER](doc/COPYING.LESSER) for the license terms.

The GNU LGPL applies to the main libtasn1 library, while the included applications library are under the GNU GPL version 3. The libtasn1 library is located in the lib directory, while the applications in src/.

The documentation in doc/ is under the GNU FDL license 1.3.

For any copyright year range specified as YYYY-ZZZZ in this package note that the range specifies every single year in that closed interval.

1.104 bzip2 1.0.8-5+b1

1.104.1 Available under license :

This program, "bzip2", the associated library "libbzip2", and all documentation, are copyright (C) 1996-2019 Julian R Seward. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
3. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
4. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Julian Seward, jseward@acm.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.8 of 13 July 2019

1.105 guava 32.1.2-jre

1.105.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided

that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.106 slf4j 2.0.13

1.106.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<!--

! CDDL HEADER START

!

! The contents of this file are subject to the terms of the

! Common Development and Distribution License, Version 1.0 only
! (the "License"). You may not use this file except in compliance
! with the License.
!
! You can obtain a copy of the license at legal/CDDLv1_0.txt or
! <http://forgerock.org/license/CDDLv1.0.html>.
! See the License for the specific language governing permissions
! and limitations under the License.
!
! When distributing Covered Code, include this CDDL HEADER in each
! file and include the License file at legal/CDDLv1_0.txt. If applicable,
! add the following below this CDDL HEADER, with the fields enclosed
! by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information:
! Portions Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]
!
! CDDL HEADER END
!
! Copyright 2011 ForgeRock AS
!
-->

Found in path(s):

* /slf4j-2-0-13-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/org.openidentityplatform.commons.i18n-framework/slf4j/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* The contents of this file are subject to the terms of the Common Development and
* Distribution License (the License). You may not use this file except in compliance with the
* License.
*
* You can obtain a copy of the License at legal/CDDLv1.0.txt. See the License for the
* specific language governing permission and limitations under the License.
*
* When distributing Covered Software, include this CDDL Header Notice in each file and include
* the License file at legal/CDDLv1.0.txt. If applicable, add the following below the CDDL
* Header, with the fields enclosed by brackets [] replaced by your own identifying
* information: "Portions Copyrighted [year] [name of copyright owner]".
*
* Copyright 2011 ForgeRock AS
*/

Found in path(s):

* /slf4j-2-0-13-sources-jar/org/forgerock/i18n/slf4j/package-info.java

* /slf4j-2-0-13-sources-jar/org/forgerock/i18n/slf4j/LocalizedLoggerFactory.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* The contents of this file are subject to the terms of the Common Development and

```

* Distribution License (the License). You may not use this file except in compliance with the
* License.
*
* You can obtain a copy of the License at legal/CDDLv1.0.txt. See the License for the
* specific language governing permission and limitations under the License.
*
* When distributing Covered Software, include this CDDL Header Notice in each file and include
* the License file at legal/CDDLv1.0.txt. If applicable, add the following below the CDDL
* Header, with the fields enclosed by brackets [] replaced by your own identifying
* information: "Portions Copyrighted [year] [name of copyright owner]".
*
*   Copyright 2014 ForgeRock AS
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /slf4j-2-0-13-sources-jar/org/forgerock/i18n/slf4j/LocalizedMarker.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*
* The contents of this file are subject to the terms of the Common Development and
* Distribution License (the License). You may not use this file except in compliance with the
* License.
*
* You can obtain a copy of the License at legal/CDDLv1.0.txt. See the License for the
* specific language governing permission and limitations under the License.
*
* When distributing Covered Software, include this CDDL Header Notice in each file and include
* the License file at legal/CDDLv1.0.txt. If applicable, add the following below the CDDL
* Header, with the fields enclosed by brackets [] replaced by your own identifying
* information: "Portions Copyrighted [year] [name of copyright owner]".
*
*   Copyright 2011-2014 ForgeRock AS
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /slf4j-2-0-13-sources-jar/org/forgerock/i18n/slf4j/LocalizedLogger.java
```

1.107 audit 3.0.9-1

1.107.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies

of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

^L

Finally,
software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

^L

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must

be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

^L

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a

medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a

"work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute

the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

^L

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)

will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major

components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

^L

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library

subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

^L

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation

may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

^L

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based

on it,
under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of
Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING

WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN
IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License,
or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author

Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program `Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

1.108 libcbor 0.8.0-2+b1

1.108.1 Available under license :

MIT License

Copyright (c) 2014-2017 Pavel Kalvoda

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER

LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,
OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION
WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE
SOFTWARE.

1.109 netty-codec 4.1.110.Final

1.109.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Lz4FrameEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2MTFAndRLE2StageEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/json/JsonObjectDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/FastLzFrameDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/SnappyFramedDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Crc32.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Lz4Constants.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Lz4FrameDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2Rand.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2MoveToFrontTable.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2HuffmanStageDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/FastLz.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/LzfEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/LzfDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2BlockDecompressor.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2Encoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/MessageAggregationException.java
```

```

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2Decoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/json/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/LzmaFrameEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DecoderResultProvider.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2BitReader.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2HuffmanAllocator.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2Constants.java
*
/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/SnappyFramedEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2DivSufSort.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2BitWriter.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/FastLzFrameEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/AsciiHeadersEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2BlockCompressor.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Bzip2HuffmanStageEncoder.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2024 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZstdDecoder.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2023 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

```

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/SnappyOptions.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/EncoderUtil.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/native-image/io.netty/netty-codec/native-image.properties

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/SnappyFrameDecoder.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/FixedLengthFrameDecoder.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/string/package-info.java

*

/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/JZlibDecoder.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/package-info.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/DefaultMarshallerProvider.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/LimitingByteInput.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/JdkZlibEncoder.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/MessageToMessageEncoder.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/WeakReferenceMap.java

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DelimiterBasedFrameDecoder.java

- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/MarshallingDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DecoderException.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/package-info.java
- *
- /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZlibCodecFactory.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/UnmarshallerProvider.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/CompatibleMarshallingDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/CompatibleMarshallingEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/MessageToMessageDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/CorruptedFrameException.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/CompactObjectInputStream.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/ReplayingDecoderByteBuf.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/CompatibleObjectEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/bytes/ByteArrayDecoder.java
- *
- /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/ChannelBufferByteInput.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/DefaultUnmarshallerProvider.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/MessageToMessageCodec.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/TooLongFrameException.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/ThreadLocalMarshallerProvider.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZlibUtil.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/MarshallingEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/CompressionException.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ClassResolver.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/PrematureChannelClosureException.java
- *
- /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/CompactObjectOutputStream.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/LineBasedFrameDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/base64/Base64Encoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-
- jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/ContextBoundUnmarshallerProvider.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/package-info.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/package-info.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/CodecException.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/base64/package-info.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/DecompressionException.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/ReplayingDecoder.java
- *
- /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Snappy.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ObjectEncoderOutputStream.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/MarshallerProvider.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZlibDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZlibEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/ThreadLocalUnmarshallerProvider.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ObjectDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZlibWrapper.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ObjectDecoderInputStream.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ClassLoaderClassResolver.java

```

*
/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/xml/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/string/StringDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/string/StringEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/bytes/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/EncoderException.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/SoftReferenceMap.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/UnsupportedMessageTypeException.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DecoderResult.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/protobuf/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/Delimiters.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/LengthFieldPrepender.java
*
/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/ByteToMessageCodec.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/base64/Base64Decoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/bytes/ByteArrayEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/MessageAggregator.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ClassResolvers.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/CachingClassResolver.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ReferenceMap.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/marshalling/ChannelBufferByteOutput.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/SnappyFrameEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/MessageToByteEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/serialization/ObjectEncoder.java
*
/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/JZlibEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/ByteToMessageDecoder.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

<!--
~ Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
~
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
~
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
~
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
~ under the License.
-->

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-codec/pom.xml

```


No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2021 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
/*
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZstdOptions.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/GzipOptions.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Zstd.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZstdEncoder.java
 *
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/BrotliEncoder.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/StandardCompressionOptions.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ZstdConstants.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/BrotliDecoder.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/DeflateOptions.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/BrotliOptions.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Brotli.java
 * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/CompressionOptions.java
 */
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2013 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/JdkZlibDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Crc32c.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/xml/XmlFrameDecoder.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the
* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a
* copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License
* is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
express
* or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DefaultHeadersImpl.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/CharSequenceValueConverter.java
- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/ValueConverter.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/protobuf/ProtobufEncoderNano.java

```

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/ProtocolDetectionState.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/protobuf/ProtobufVarint32LengthFieldPrepender.java
*
/netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/UnsupportedValueConverter.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/protobuf/ProtobufEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/protobuf/ProtobufDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/protobuf/ProtobufDecoderNano.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/protobuf/ProtobufVarint32FrameDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/HeadersUtils.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/ProtocolDetectionResult.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
/*
* Written by Robert Harder and released to the public domain, as explained at
* https://creativecommons.org/licenses/publicdomain
*/
/**
* Utility class for {@link ByteBuf} that encodes and decodes to and from
* Base64 notation.
*
* The encoding and decoding algorithm in this class has been derived from
* Robert Harder's Public Domain
* Base64 Encoder/Decoder.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/base64/Base64.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
*

```

```

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
/**
* A decoder that splits the received {@link ByteBuf}s dynamically by the
* value of the length field in the message. It is particularly useful when you
* decode a binary message which has an integer header field that represents the
* length of the message body or the whole message.
*
* <p>
* {@link LengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder} has many configuration parameters so
* that it can decode any message with a length field, which is often seen in
* proprietary client-server protocols. Here are some example that will give
* you the basic idea on which option does what.
*
* <h3>2 bytes length field at offset 0, do not strip header</h3>
*
* The value of the length field in this example is <tt>12 (0x0C)</tt> which
* represents the length of "HELLO, WORLD". By default, the decoder assumes
* that the length field represents the number of the bytes that follows the
* length field. Therefore, it can be decoded with the simplistic parameter
* combination.
* <pre>
* <b>lengthFieldOffset</b>  = <b>0</b>
* <b>lengthFieldLength</b> = <b>2</b>
* lengthAdjustment      = 0
* initialBytesToStrip = 0 (= do not strip header)
*
* BEFORE DECODE (14 bytes)      AFTER DECODE (14 bytes)
* +-----+-----+      +-----+-----+
* | Length | Actual Content
* |---->| Length | Actual Content |
* | 0x000C | "HELLO, WORLD" |   | 0x000C | "HELLO, WORLD" |
* +-----+-----+      +-----+-----+
* </pre>
*
* <h3>2 bytes length field at offset 0, strip header</h3>
*
* Because we can get the length of the content by calling

```

```

* {@link ByteBuf#readableBytes()}}, you might want to strip the length
* field by specifying initialBytesToStrip. In this example, we
* specified 2, that is same with the length of the length field, to
* strip the first two bytes.
* <pre>
* lengthFieldOffset = 0
* lengthFieldLength = 2
* lengthAdjustment = 0
* initialBytesToStrip = 2 (= the length of the Length field)
*
* BEFORE DECODE (14 bytes)    AFTER DECODE (12 bytes)
* +-----+-----+ +-----+
* | Length | Actual Content |---->| Actual Content |
* | 0x000C | "HELLO, WORLD" |    | "HELLO, WORLD" |
* +-----+-----+ +-----+
* </pre>
*
* <h3>2 bytes length field at offset 0, do not strip header, the length field
* represents the length of the whole message</h3>
*
* In most cases, the length field represents the length of the message body
* only, as shown in the previous examples. However, in some protocols, the
* length field represents the length of the whole message, including the
* message header. In such a case, we specify a non-zero
* lengthAdjustment. Because the length value in this example message
* is always greater than the body length by 2, we specify -2
* as lengthAdjustment for compensation.
* <pre>
* lengthFieldOffset = 0
* lengthFieldLength = 2
* lengthAdjustment = -2 (= the length of the Length field)
* initialBytesToStrip = 0
*
* BEFORE DECODE (14 bytes)    AFTER DECODE (14 bytes)
* +-----+-----+ +-----+-----+
* | Length | Actual Content |---->| Length | Actual
* Content |
* | 0x000E | "HELLO, WORLD" |    | 0x000E | "HELLO, WORLD" |
* +-----+-----+ +-----+-----+
* </pre>
*
* <h3>3 bytes length field at the end of 5 bytes header, do not strip header</h3>
*
* The following message is a simple variation of the first example. An extra
* header value is prepended to the message. lengthAdjustment is zero
* again because the decoder always takes the length of the prepended data into
* account during frame length calculation.
* <pre>

```

```

* <b>lengthFieldOffset</b> = <b>2</b> (= the length of Header 1)
* <b>lengthFieldLength</b> = <b>3</b>
* lengthAdjustment = 0
* initialBytesToStrip = 0
*
* BEFORE DECODE (17 bytes)          AFTER DECODE (17 bytes)
* +-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+-----+
* | Header 1 | Length | Actual Content |----->| Header 1 | Length | Actual Content |
* | 0xCAFE | 0x00000C | "HELLO, WORLD" |
* | 0xCAFE | 0x00000C | "HELLO, WORLD" |
* +-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+-----+
* </pre>
*
* <h3>3 bytes length field at the beginning of 5 bytes header, do not strip header</h3>
*
* This is an advanced example that shows the case where there is an extra
* header between the length field and the message body. You have to specify a
* positive <tt>lengthAdjustment</tt> so that the decoder counts the extra
* header into the frame length calculation.
* <pre>
* lengthFieldOffset = 0
* lengthFieldLength = 3
* <b>lengthAdjustment</b> = <b>2</b> (= the length of Header 1)
* initialBytesToStrip = 0
*
* BEFORE DECODE (17 bytes)          AFTER DECODE (17 bytes)
* +-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+-----+
* | Length | Header 1 | Actual Content |----->| Length | Header 1 | Actual Content |
* | 0x00000C | 0xCAFE | "HELLO, WORLD" | | 0x00000C | 0xCAFE | "HELLO,
* WORLD" |
* +-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+-----+
* </pre>
*
* <h3>2 bytes length field at offset 1 in the middle of 4 bytes header,
* strip the first header field and the length field</h3>
*
* This is a combination of all the examples above. There are the prepended
* header before the length field and the extra header after the length field.
* The prepended header affects the <tt>lengthFieldOffset</tt> and the extra
* header affects the <tt>lengthAdjustment</tt>. We also specified a non-zero
* <tt>initialBytesToStrip</tt> to strip the length field and the prepended
* header from the frame. If you don't want to strip the prepended header, you
* could specify <tt>0</tt> for <tt>initialBytesToSkip</tt>.
* <pre>
* lengthFieldOffset = 1 (= the length of HDR1)
* lengthFieldLength = 2
* <b>lengthAdjustment</b> = <b>1</b> (= the length of HDR2)
* <b>initialBytesToStrip</b> = <b>3</b> (= the length of HDR1 +

```

```

LEN)
*
* BEFORE DECODE (16 bytes)          AFTER DECODE (13 bytes)
* +-----+-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+
* | HDR1 | Length | HDR2 | Actual Content |---->| HDR2 | Actual Content |
* | 0xCA | 0x000C | 0xFE | "HELLO, WORLD" |    | 0xFE | "HELLO, WORLD" |
* +-----+-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+
* </pre>
*
* <h3>2 bytes length field at offset 1 in the middle of 4 bytes header,
*   strip the first header field and the length field, the length field
*   represents the length of the whole message</h3>
*
* Let's give another twist to the previous example. The only difference from
* the previous example is that the length field represents the length of the
* whole message instead of the message body, just like the third example.
* We have to count the length of HDR1 and Length into <tt>lengthAdjustment</tt>.
* Please note that we don't need to take the length of HDR2 into account
* because
* the length field already includes the whole header length.
* <pre>
* lengthFieldOffset = 1
* lengthFieldLength = 2
* <b>lengthAdjustment</b> = <b>-3</b> (= the length of HDR1 + LEN, negative)
* <b>initialBytesToStrip</b> = <b>3</b>
*
* BEFORE DECODE (16 bytes)          AFTER DECODE (13 bytes)
* +-----+-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+
* | HDR1 | Length | HDR2 | Actual Content |---->| HDR2 | Actual Content |
* | 0xCA | 0x0010 | 0xFE | "HELLO, WORLD" |    | 0xFE | "HELLO, WORLD" |
* +-----+-----+-----+-----+ +-----+-----+
* </pre>
* @see LengthFieldPrepender
*/

```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/LengthFieldBasedFrameDecoder.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the

* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a

* copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License
* is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
express
* or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DefaultHeaders.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/Headers.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/EmptyHeaders.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2016 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DateFormatter.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/string/LineEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/CodecOutputList.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/string/LineSeparator.java

*

* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DatagramPacketDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/CompressionUtil.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/DatagramPacketEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/ByteBufChecksum.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2019 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*


```

* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/compression/Lz4XXHash32.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

/*
* Written by Robert Harder and released to the public domain, as explained at
* https://creativecommons.org/licenses/publicdomain
*/

/**
* Enumeration of supported Base64 dialects.
*
* <p>
* The internal lookup tables in this class has been derived from
* <a href="http://iharder.sourceforge.net/current/java/base64/">Robert
  Harder's Public Domain
* Base64 Encoder/Decoder</a>.
*/

```

```

Found in path(s):
* /netty-codec-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/base64/Base64Dialect.java

```

1.110 logback-core 1.5.6

1.110.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2022, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
 *
 * This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
 * either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
 * the Eclipse Foundation
 *
 * or (per the licensee's choosing)
 *
 * under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
 * as published by the Free Software Foundation.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ConfigurationEventListener.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ConfigurationEvent.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/DelayingListAppender.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/FileToBufferUtil.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/NPEAppender.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/RandomUtil.java
*
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/TrivialStatusListener.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/TeeOutputStream.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/FileTestUtil.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/CoreTestConstants.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/StringListAppender.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/MockInitialContextFactory.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/SimpleInvocationGate.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/EnvUtilForTests.java
*/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/MockInitialContext.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/**
 * Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2022, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
 *
 * <p>
 * This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
 * either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
 * the Eclipse Foundation
 *
 * <p>
 * or (per the licensee's choosing)
 *
 * <p>
 * under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
 * as published by the Free Software Foundation.
```

*/

Found in path(s):

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/sanity/AppenderWithinAppenderSanityChecker.java

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/DefaultProcessor.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/**

* Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.

* Copyright (C) 1999-2024, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.

*

* This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under

* either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by

* the Eclipse Foundation

*

* or (per the licensee's choosing)

*

* under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1

* as published by the Free Software Foundation.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/StatusPrinter.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.

* Copyright (C) 1999-2023, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.

*

* This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under

* either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by

* the Eclipse Foundation

*

* or (per the licensee's choosing)

*

* under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1

* as published by the Free Software Foundation.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/XTeeOutputStream.java

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/SerializeModelModel.java

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/testUtil/DummyEncoder.java

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/ModelClassToModelHandlerLinkerBase.java

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/SerializeModelModelHandler.java

*

/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/encoder/JsonEscapeUtil.java

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/SerializeModelAction.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2024, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
 *
 * This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
 * either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
 * the Eclipse Foundation
 *
 * or (per the licensee's choosing)
 *
 * under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
 * as published by the Free Software Foundation.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/StatusPrinter2.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/util/AggregationAssessor.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/util/PropertyModelHandlerHelper.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/util/VariableSubstitutionsHelper.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/ModelUtil.java
*
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/IncludeModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ContextAwarePropertyContainer.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/StringUtil.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/**
 * Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2021, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
 *
 * This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
 * either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
 * the Eclipse Foundation
 *
 * or (per the licensee's choosing)
 *
 * under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
 * as published by the Free Software Foundation.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/AppenderModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/NamedComponentModel.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/AppenderRefModel.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/**
 * Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2015, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
 *
 * <p>
 * This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
 * either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
 * the Eclipse Foundation
 *
 * <p>
 * or (per the licensee's choosing)
 *
 * <p>
 * under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
 * as published by the Free Software Foundation.
 */

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/EnvUtil.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/StatusUtil.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/**
 * Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2002, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
 *
 * This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
 * either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
 * the Eclipse Foundation
 *
 *
 * or (per the licensee's choosing)
 *
 *
 * under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
 * as published by the Free Software Foundation.
 */

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/SiftingAppenderBase.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/SiftModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/NOPSiftModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/ImplicitModelHandler.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/**
 * Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework. Copyright (C) 1999-2015, QOS.ch. All rights
 * reserved.
 *
 * This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under either the terms of the Eclipse Public
 * License
 * v1.0 as published by the Eclipse Foundation
 *

```

* or (per the licensee's choosing)
*
* under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1 as published by the Free Software Foundation.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/ExecutorServiceUtil.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/SizeAndTimeBasedFNATP.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/RollingFileAppender.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/DefaultTimeBasedFileNamingAndTriggeringPolicy.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/TimeBasedArchiveRemover.java
*
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/GenericXMLConfigurator.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ImplicitModelDataForComplexProperty.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/**

* Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
* Copyright (C) 1999-2015, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
*
* This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
* either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
* the Eclipse Foundation
*
* or (per the licensee's choosing)
*
* under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
* as published by the Free Software Foundation.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/FixedDelay.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/FixedWindowRollingPolicy.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BoldGreenCompositeConverter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/TimestampAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/ConfigurationWatchList.java
*
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSL.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/subst/NodeToStringTransformer.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/StatusManager.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/encoder/EncoderBase.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/NoAutoStart.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/stax/StartEvent.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/FormattingNode.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/subst/Node.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/OptionHelper.java

- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/GreenCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/EndEvent.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/ConfigurableSSLSocketFactory.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/LifecycleManager.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/AbstractComponentTracker.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/DeferredProcessingAware.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/encoder/EchoEncoder.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/hook/DefaultShutdownHook.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/Appender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/ReplacingCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/NewRuleAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/RemoteReceiverServerListener.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/SimpleRuleStore.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/html/HTMLLayoutBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/IntegerTokenConverter.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/SocketConnector.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/PostCompileProcessor.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BoldBlueCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/CharSequenceState.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/hook/ShutdownHookBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/property/ResourceExistsPropertyDefiner.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/ConfigurableSSLServerSocketFactory.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/util/RestrictedEscapeUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/encoder/ByteArrayUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/helpers/Transform.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/AppenderFactory.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/IncompatibleClassException.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLComponent.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/helpers/ThrowableToStringArray.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/AutoFlushingObjectWriter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/JoranException.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/html/IThrowableRenderer.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/SaxEventInterpreter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/XMLUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/SizeAndTimeBasedRollingPolicy.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/util/AsIsEscapeUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/TriggeringPolicyBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/Compressor.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/StatusListenerAsList.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/ViewStatusMessagesServletBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/WarnStatus.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/AppenderAttachableImpl.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/PatternLayoutBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/PropertyContainer.java

- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/ElementSelector.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/Layout.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/LoginAuthenticator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/ConverterUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/RollingCalendar.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/SMTPAppenderBase.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/FilterAttachableImpl.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/StatusBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/stax/EndEvent.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/NoAutoStartUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/boolex/EventEvaluator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/util/PropertySetter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/util/StringToObjectConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/Token.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/read/ListAppender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/FileNamePattern.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/DefaultDiscriminator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/CyclicBufferTracker.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/ErrorStatus.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/util/ConfigurationWatchListUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/StatusListenerAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/PreconditionValidator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/CoreConstants.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/JoranConstants.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ImplicitActionDataForBasicProperty.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ImportAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/ElementPath.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/FileFilterUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/BasicStatusManager.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/EventEvaluatorAction.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/ANSIConstants.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BoldMagentaCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/CompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/HostClassAndPropertyDouble.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/WhiteCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/util/AlmostAsIsEscapeUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLParametersConfiguration.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/ServerListener.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/FileAppender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/helpers/CyclicBuffer.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/DefaultClass.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/OnConsoleStatusListener.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/StringCollectionUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/AppenderBase.java

- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/PatternLayoutEncoderBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/subst/Tokenizer.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/Loader.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/SSL.ServerSocketAppenderBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/AbstractSSL.SocketAppender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/RenameUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/Client.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/FormatInfo.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/Duration.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLConfiguration.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/SaxEventRecorder.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/property/FileExistsPropertyDefiner.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/PropertyAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/conditional/Condition.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/ActionException.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/DefaultNestedComponentRegistry.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BoldCyanCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/RollingPolicyBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/OnErrorConsoleStatusListener.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/RemoteReceiverServerRunner.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BlackCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BlueCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/boolex/EvaluationException.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/LayoutBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/hook/ShutdownHook.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/encoder/NonClosableInputStream.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/QueueFactory.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLContextFactoryBean.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/ConcurrentServerRunner.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/Discriminator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ConversionRuleAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/OutputStreamAppender.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/node/ComponentNode.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/ClientVisitor.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ActionUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/html/CssBuilder.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/SequenceNumberGeneratorAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BoldYellowCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/Compiler.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/read/CyclicBufferAppender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/TimeBasedFileNamingAndTriggeringPolicyBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/ServerRunner.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/Status.java
- *

```

/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/AggregationType.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/LocationUtil.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/LogbackException.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/encoder/LayoutWrappingEncoder.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/TimeUtil.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/DynamicConverter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ParamAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/helpers/NOPAppender.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ContextPropertyAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/util/RegularEscapeUtil.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SecureRandomFactoryBean.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/SimpleKeywordNode.java
*
/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/AppenderTracker.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BoldWhiteCompositeConverter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/YellowCompositeConverter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/NOPAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/KeyStoreFactoryBean.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/InfoStatus.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/Context.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/stax/BodyEvent.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/DefinePropertyAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/SyslogOutputStream.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/FormattingConverter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/DefaultSocketConnector.java
*
/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/Parser.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/filter/EvaluatorFilter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/IncludeAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/CompressionMode.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/layout/EchoLayout.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/StatusListenerConfigHelper.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/recovery/ResilientOutputStreamBase.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/CloseUtil.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/DefaultInvocationGate.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/PropertySetterException.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/filter/Filter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/SaxEvent.java
*
/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ShutdownHookAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/recovery/ResilientFileOutputStream.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/boolex/EventEvaluatorBase.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/ConsoleTarget.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/ContextBase.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/SyslogAppenderBase.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/subst/Parser.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/NopStatusListener.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/StartEvent.java

```

- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/PeriodicityType.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/util/IEscapeUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ContextAwareImpl.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/ConsoleAppender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/SiftProcessor.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/ForegroundCompositeConverterBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLConfigurable.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/ArchiveRemover.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/LifeCycle.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/conditional/PropertyEvalScriptBuilder.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/OnPrintStreamStatusListenerBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/FilterReply.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ObjectWriterFactory.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/BoldRedCompositeConverter.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/Converter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/stax/StaxEvent.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/GrayCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/OptionTokenizer.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/BodyEvent.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/AbstractDiscriminator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLConfigurableSocket.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/MagentaCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/TrustManagerFactoryFactoryBean.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/SizeBasedTriggeringPolicy.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ContextAware.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/DelayStrategy.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/SpacePadder.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/EventPlayer.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/AbstractSocketAppender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/ServerSocketListener.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/Action.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/LiteralConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/UnsynchronizedAppenderBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/RolloverFailure.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/PropertyDefiner.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/subst/Token.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/filter/AbstractMatcherFilter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/AppenderRefAction.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/ContextUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/RedCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/ContentTypeUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/CachingDateFormatter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/sift/AppenderFactoryUsingSiftModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/PreSerializationTransformer.java

- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/SystemInfo.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLConfigurableServerSocket.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/SaxEventInterpretationContext.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/AppenderAttachable.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/MonoTypedConverter.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/PropertyDefinerBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/TokenStream.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/FileSize.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/html/NOPTrowableRenderer.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/boolex/Matcher.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/RemoteReceiverStreamClient.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/event/stax/StaxEventRecorder.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/conditional/PropertyWrapperForScripts.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/Node.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/JNDIUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/SyslogConstants.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/KeyManagerFactoryFactoryBean.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/recovery/ResilientSyslogOutputStream.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/DateTokenConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ImplicitModelData.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/AbstractServerSocketAppender.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/RollingPolicy.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/SizeAndTimeBasedArchiveRemover.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/TokenConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/SiftAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/server/RemoteReceiverClient.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/color/CyanCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/TriggeringPolicy.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ComponentTracker.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/boolex/JaninoEventEvaluatorBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/FilterAttachable.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/status/StatusListener.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/IdentityCompositeConverter.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ScanException.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/helper/FileStoreUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/LogbackLock.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/recovery/RecoveryCoordinator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/encoder/Encoder.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/CharSequenceToRegexMapper.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/DatePatternToRegexUtil.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/pattern/parser/CompositeNode.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ssl/SSLNestedComponentRegistryRules.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ContextAwareBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/AsyncAppenderBase.java

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/ObjectWriter.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/DynamicClassLoadingException.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/util/FileUtil.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/spi/RuleStore.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/**

* Logback: the reliable, generic, fast and flexible logging framework.
* Copyright (C) 1999-2022, QOS.ch. All rights reserved.
*
* This program and the accompanying materials are dual-licensed under
* either the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 as published by
* the Eclipse Foundation
*
* or (per the licensee's choosing)
*
* under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1
* as published by the Free Software Foundation.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/ModelHandlerFactoryMethod.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/Model.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/AppenderModel.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/NOPModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/ProcessingPhase.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/JoranConfiguratorBase.java
*
/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/ModelInterpretationContext.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/conditional/ElseModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/spi/ErrorCodes.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/AppenderRefDependencyAnalyser.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/TimeBasedFileNamingAndTriggeringPolicy.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/util/ParentTag_Tag_Class_Tuple.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/conditional/ThenModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/conditional/IfModel.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/ImportModel.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/recovery/RecoveryListener.java
*
/logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/rolling/TimeBasedRollingPolicy.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/ShutdownHookModelHandler.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/net/HardenedObjectInputStream.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/conditional/IfAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/conditional/ThenAction.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/SequenceNumberGeneratorModel.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/InsertFromJNDIModel.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/ImplicitModel.java
* /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/conditional/ElseAction.java

- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/TimestampModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/NamedModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/ImplicitModelAction.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/ShutdownHookModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/ModelHandlerBase.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/conditional/ElseModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/ModelConstants.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/DefineModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/TimestampModelHandler.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/EventEvaluatorModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/ComponentModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-
- jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/SequenceNumberGeneratorModelHandler.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/StatusListenerModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/RefContainerDependencyAnalyser.java
- *
- /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/DefineModelHandler.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/PhaseIndicator.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/conditional/IfModelHandler.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/processor/DependencyDefinition.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/SiftModel.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/model/util/TagUtil.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/action/BaseModelAction.java
- * /logback-core-1-5-6-sources-jar/ch/qos/logback/core/joran/sanity/SanityChecker.java

1.111 avahi 0.8-10

1.111.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
 Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
 of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
 as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
 the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
 freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
 Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change

free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a

restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an

appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote

it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary
GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding
machine-readable source code, which
must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked

with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined

library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you

may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively

convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.112 scowl 2020.12.07-2

1.112.1 Available under license :

This English word list is comes directly from SCOWL and is thus under the same copyright of SCOWL. The affix file (only included in the aspell6 package) is based on the Ispell one which is under the same copyright of Ispell. Part of SCOWL is also based on Ispell thus the Ispell copyright is included with the SCOWL copyright. The collective work is Copyright 2000-2019 by Kevin Atkinson as well

as any of the copyrights mentioned below:

Copyright 2000-2019 by Kevin Atkinson

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell these word lists, the associated scripts, the output created from the scripts, and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Kevin Atkinson makes no representations about the suitability of this array for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Alan Beale <biljir@pobox.com> also deserves special credit as he has, in addition to providing the 12Dicts package and being a major contributor to the ENABLE word list, given me an incredible amount of feedback and created a number of special lists (those found in the Supplement) in order to help improve the overall quality of SCOWL.

The 10 level includes the 1000 most common English words (according to the Moby (TM) Words II [MWords] package), a subset of the 1000 most common words on the Internet (again, according to Moby Words II), and frequently class 16 from Brian Kelk's "UK English Wordlist with Frequency Classification".

The MWords package was explicitly placed in the public domain:

The Moby lexicon project is complete and has been placed into the public domain. Use, sell, rework, excerpt and use in any way on any platform.

Placing this material on internal or public servers is also encouraged. The compiler is not aware of any export restrictions so freely distribute world-wide.

You can verify the public domain status by contacting

Grady Ward
3449 Martha Ct.
Arcata, CA 95521-4884

grady@netcom.com
grady@northcoast.com

The "UK English Wordlist With Frequency Classification" is also in the Public Domain:

Date: Sat, 08 Jul 2000 20:27:21 +0100
From: Brian Kelk <Brian.Kelk@cl.cam.ac.uk>

> I was wondering what the copyright status of your "UK English
> Wordlist With Frequency Classification" word list as it seems to
> be lacking any copyright notice.

There were many many sources in total, but any text marked
"copyright" was avoided. Locally-written documentation was one
source. An earlier version of the list resided in a filespace called
PUBLIC on the University mainframe, because it was considered public
domain.

Date: Tue, 11 Jul 2000 19:31:34 +0100

> So are you saying your word list is also in the public domain?

That is the intention.

The 20 level includes frequency
classes 7-15 from Brian's word list.

The 35 level includes frequency classes 2-6 and words appearing in at
least 11 of 12 dictionaries as indicated in the 12Dicts package. All
words from the 12Dicts package have had likely inflections added via
my inflection database.

The 12Dicts package and Supplement is in the Public Domain.

The WordNet database, which was used in the creation of the
Inflections database, is under the following copyright:

This software and database is being provided to you, the LICENSEE,
by Princeton University under the following license. By obtaining,
using and/or copying this software and database, you agree that you
have read, understood, and will comply with these terms and
conditions.:

Permission to use, copy, modify and distribute this software and
database and its documentation for any purpose and without fee or
royalty is hereby granted, provided that you agree to comply with
the following copyright notice and statements, including
the
disclaimer, and that the same appear on ALL copies of the software,
database and documentation, including modifications that you make
for internal use or for distribution.

WordNet 1.6 Copyright 1997 by Princeton University. All rights reserved.

THIS SOFTWARE AND DATABASE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND PRINCETON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. BY WAY OF EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR THAT THE USE OF THE LICENSED SOFTWARE, DATABASE OR DOCUMENTATION WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS OR OTHER RIGHTS.

The name of Princeton University or Princeton may not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software and/or database. Title to copyright in this software, database and any associated documentation shall at all times remain with Princeton University and LICENSEE agrees to preserve same.

The 40 level includes words from Alan's 3esl list found in version 4.0 of his 12dicts package. Like his other stuff the 3esl list is also in the public domain.

The 50 level includes Brian's frequency class 1, words appearing in at least 5 of 12 of the dictionaries as indicated in the 12Dicts package, and uppercase words in at least 4 of the previous 12 dictionaries. A decent number of proper names is also included: The top 1000 male, female, and Last names from the 1990 Census report; a list of names sent to me by Alan Beale; and a few names that I added myself. Finally a small list of abbreviations not commonly found in other word lists is included.

The name files from the Census report is a government document which I don't think can be copyrighted.

The file special-jargon.50 uses common.lst and word.lst from the "Unofficial Jargon File Word Lists" which is derived from "The Jargon File". All of which is in the Public Domain.

This file also contains a few extra UNIX terms which are found in the file "unix-terms" in the special/ directory.

The 55 level includes words from Alan's 2of4brif list found in version 4.0 of his 12dicts package. Like his other stuff the 2of4brif is also in the public domain.

The 60 level includes all words appearing in at least 2 of the 12 dictionaries as indicated by the 12Dicts package.

The 70 level includes Brian's frequency class 0 and the 74,550 common dictionary words from the MWords package. The common dictionary words, like those from the 12Dicts package, have had all likely inflections added. The 70 level also included the 5desk list from version 4.0 of the 12Dicts package which is in the public domain.

The 80 level includes the ENABLE word list, all the lists in the ENABLE supplement package (except for ABLE), the "UK Advanced Cryptics Dictionary" (UKACD), the list of signature words from the YAWL package, and the 10,196 places list from the MWords package.

The

ENABLE package, mainted by M\Cooper <thegrendel@theriver.com>, is in the Public Domain:

The ENABLE master word list, WORD.LST, is herewith formally released into the Public Domain. Anyone is free to use it or distribute it in any manner they see fit. No fee or registration is required for its use nor are "contributions" solicited (if you feel you absolutely must contribute something for your own peace of mind, the authors of the ENABLE list ask that you make a donation on their behalf to your favorite charity). This word list is our gift to the Scrabble community, as an alternate to "official" word lists. Game designers may feel free to incorporate the WORD.LST into their games. Please mention the source and credit us as originators of the list. Note that if you, as a game designer, use the WORD.LST in your product, you may still copyright and protect your product, but you may **not** legally copyright or in any way restrict redistribution of the WORD.LST portion of your product. This **may** under law restrict your rights to restrict your users' rights, but that is only fair.

UKACD, by J Ross Beresford <ross@bryson.demon.co.uk>, is under the following copyright:

Copyright (c) J Ross Beresford 1993-1999. All Rights Reserved.

The following restriction is placed on the use of this publication: if The UK Advanced Cryptics Dictionary is used in a software package or redistributed in any form, the copyright notice must be prominently displayed and the text of this document must be included verbatim.

There are no other restrictions: I would like to see the list distributed as widely as possible.

The 95 level includes the 354,984 single words, 256,772 compound words, 4,946 female names and the 3,897 male names, and 21,986 names

from the MWords package, ABLE.LST from the ENABLE Supplement, and some additional words found in my part-of-speech database that were not found anywhere else.

Accent information was taken from UKACD.

The

VarCon package was used to create the American, British, Canadian, and Australian word list. It is under the following copyright:

Copyright 2000-2016 by Kevin Atkinson

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this array, the associated software, and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Kevin Atkinson makes no representations about the suitability of this array for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Copyright 2016 by Benjamin Titze

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this array, the associated software, and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Benjamin Titze makes no representations about the suitability of this array for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Since the original words lists come from the Ispell distribution:

Copyright 1993, Geoff Kuenning, Granada Hills, CA
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. All modifications to the source code must be clearly marked as such. Binary redistributions based on modified source code must be clearly marked

as modified versions in the documentation

and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

(clause 4 removed with permission from Geoff Kuenning)

5. The name of Geoff Kuenning may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY GEOFF KUENNING AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL GEOFF KUENNING OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

The collective work is Copyright 2000-2018 by Kevin Atkinson as well as any of the copyrights mentioned below:

Copyright 2000-2018 by Kevin Atkinson

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell these word lists, the associated scripts, the output created from the scripts, and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Kevin Atkinson makes no representations about the suitability of this array for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Alan Beale <biljir@pobox.com> also deserves special credit as he has, in addition to providing the 12Dicts package and being a major contributor to the ENABLE word list, given me an incredible amount of feedback and created a number of special lists (those found in the Supplement) in order to help improve the overall quality of SCOWL.

The 10 level includes the 1000 most common English words (according to the Moby (TM) Words II [MWords] package), a subset of the 1000 most common words on the Internet (again, according to Moby Words II), and frequently class 16 from Brian Kelk's "UK English Wordlist with Frequency Classification".

The MWords package was explicitly placed in the public domain:

The Moby lexicon project is complete and has

been place into the public domain. Use, sell,
rework, excerpt and use in any way on any platform.

Placing this material on internal or public servers is
also encouraged. The compiler is not aware of any
export restrictions so freely distribute world-wide.

You can verify the public domain status by contacting

Grady Ward
3449 Martha Ct.
Arcata, CA 95521-4884

grady@netcom.com
grady@northcoast.com

The "UK English Wordlist With Frequency Classification" is also in the
Public Domain:

Date: Sat, 08 Jul 2000 20:27:21
+0100
From: Brian Kelk <Brian.Kelk@cl.cam.ac.uk>

> I was wondering what the copyright status of your "UK English
> Wordlist With Frequency Classification" word list as it seems to
> be lacking any copyright notice.

There were many many sources in total, but any text marked
"copyright" was avoided. Locally-written documentation was one
source. An earlier version of the list resided in a filespace called
PUBLIC on the University mainframe, because it was considered public
domain.

Date: Tue, 11 Jul 2000 19:31:34 +0100

> So are you saying your word list is also in the public domain?

That is the intention.

The 20 level includes frequency classes 7-15 from Brian's word list.

The 35 level includes frequency classes 2-6 and words appearing in at
least 11 of 12 dictionaries as indicated in the 12Dicts package. All
words from the 12Dicts package have had likely inflections added via
my inflection database.

The 12Dicts package and Supplement is in the Public

Domain.

The WordNet database, which was used in the creation of the Inflections database, is under the following copyright:

This software and database is being provided to you, the LICENSEE, by Princeton University under the following license. By obtaining, using and/or copying this software and database, you agree that you have read, understood, and will comply with these terms and conditions.:

Permission to use, copy, modify and distribute this software and database and its documentation for any purpose and without fee or royalty is hereby granted, provided that you agree to comply with the following copyright notice and statements, including the disclaimer, and that the same appear on ALL copies of the software, database and documentation, including modifications that you make for internal use or for distribution.

WordNet 1.6 Copyright 1997 by Princeton University. All rights reserved.

THIS SOFTWARE AND DATABASE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND PRINCETON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. BY WAY OF EXAMPLE, BUT NOT LIMITATION, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR THAT THE USE OF THE LICENSED SOFTWARE, DATABASE OR DOCUMENTATION WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADEMARKS OR OTHER RIGHTS.

The name of Princeton University or Princeton may not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software and/or database. Title to copyright in this software, database and any associated documentation shall at all times remain with Princeton University and LICENSEE agrees to preserve same.

The 40 level includes words from Alan's 3esl list found in version 4.0 of his 12dicts package. Like his other stuff the 3esl list is also in the public domain.

The 50 level includes Brian's frequency class 1, words appearing in at least 5 of 12 of the dictionaries as indicated in the 12Dicts package, and uppercase words in at least 4 of the previous 12 dictionaries. A decent number of proper names is also included: The top 1000 male, female, and Last names from the 1990 Census report; a list of names sent to me by Alan Beale; and a few names that I added myself. Finally a small list of abbreviations not commonly found in

other word lists is included.

The name files from the Census report is a government document which I don't think can be copyrighted.

The file special-jargon.50 uses common.lst and word.lst from the "Unofficial Jargon File Word Lists" which is derived from "The Jargon File". All of which is in the Public Domain. This file also contains a few extra UNIX terms which are found in the file "unix-terms" in the special/ directory.

The 55 level includes words from Alan's 2of4brif list found in version 4.0 of his 12dicts package. Like his other stuff the 2of4brif is also in the public domain.

The 60 level includes all words appearing in at least 2 of the 12 dictionaries as indicated by the 12Dicts package.

The 70 level includes Brian's frequency class 0 and the 74,550 common dictionary words from the MWords package. The common dictionary words, like those from the 12Dicts package, have had all likely inflections added. The 70 level also included the 5desk list from version 4.0 of the 12Dicts package which is in the public domain.

The 80 level includes the ENABLE word list, all the lists in the ENABLE supplement package (except for ABLE), the "UK Advanced Cryptics Dictionary" (UKACD), the list of signature words from the YAWL package, and the 10,196 places list from the MWords package.

The ENABLE package, maintained by M\Cooper <thegrendel@theriver.com>, is in the Public Domain:

The ENABLE master word list, WORD.LST, is herewith formally released into the Public Domain. Anyone is free to use it or distribute it in any manner they see fit. No fee or registration is required for its use nor are "contributions" solicited (if you feel you absolutely must contribute something for your own peace of mind, the authors of the ENABLE list ask that you make a donation on their behalf to your favorite charity). This word list is our gift to the Scrabble community, as an alternate to "official" word lists. Game designers may feel free to incorporate the WORD.LST into their games. Please mention the source and credit us as originators of the list. Note that if you, as a game designer, use the WORD.LST in your product, you may still copyright and protect your product, but you may **not** legally copyright or in any way restrict redistribution of the WORD.LST portion of your product. This **may** under law restrict your

rights to restrict your users' rights, but that is only fair.

UKACD, by J Ross Beresford <ross@bryson.demon.co.uk>, is under the following copyright:

Copyright (c) J Ross Beresford 1993-1999. All Rights Reserved.

The following restriction is placed on the use of this publication:

if The UK Advanced Cryptics Dictionary is used in a software package or redistributed in any form, the copyright notice must be prominently displayed and the text of this document must be included verbatim.

There are no other restrictions: I would like to see the list distributed as widely as possible.

The 95 level includes the 354,984 single words, 256,772 compound words, 4,946 female names and the 3,897 male names, and 21,986 names from the MWords package, ABLE.LST from the ENABLE Supplement, and some additional words found in my part-of-speech database that were not found anywhere else.

Accent information was taken from UKACD.

The VarCon package was used to create the American, British, Canadian, and Australian word list. It is under the following copyright:

Copyright 2000-2016 by Kevin Atkinson

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this array, the associated software, and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Kevin Atkinson makes no representations about the suitability of this array for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Copyright 2016 by Benjamin Titze

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute and sell this array, the associated software, and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. Benjamin Titze makes no representations about the suitability of this array for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Since the original words lists come from the Ispell distribution:

Copyright 1993, Geoff Kuenning, Granada Hills, CA
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. All modifications to the source code must be clearly marked as such. Binary redistributions based on modified source code must be clearly marked as modified versions in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- (clause 4 removed with permission from Geoff Kuenning)
5. The name of Geoff Kuenning may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE

IS PROVIDED BY GEOFF KUENNING AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL GEOFF KUENNING OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

LICENSE

The YAWL list, word.list, is in the Public Domain. There are no restrictions on its use or distribution.

The author decided to release the list into the Public Domain because it is based primarily on other Public Domain lists by the author and his colleague, Alan Beale, and applying the stricter GPL to it would therefore be of doubtful validity.

The author has also released the source code to "anagram" and "multi" (multiple word anagram) into the Public Domain. He had previously posted

these utilities on the "alt.sources" newsgroup in shar archive form.

Please feel free to use the word list and/or source code in your own projects. It is, in fact, the intent of the author that this package inspire word game software for the Linux platform. If you use any portion of YAWL, please, as a courtesy, give credit to its author.

1.113 perfmark-api 0.27.0

1.113.1 Available under license :

Apache-2.0

1.114 iptables 1.8.9-2

1.114.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights.

These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program).

Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the

entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as

distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY
FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN
OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES
PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED
OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS
TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE
PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING,
REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING
WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR
REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES,
INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING
OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED
TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY
YOU OR
THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER
PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest
possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it
free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest
to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively
convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least
the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU

General Public License as published by

the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

1.115 proto-google-common-protos 2.29.0

1.115.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
// Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
// you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
// You may obtain a copy of the License at
//   http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
```

// distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

Found in path(s):

- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/decimal.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/config_change.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/cloud/audit/audit_log.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/client.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/service.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/quaternion.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/month.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/rpc/status.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/rpc/context/audit_context.proto
- *
- /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/expr.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/color.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/routing.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/monitored_resource.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/field_info.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/annotations.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/monitoring.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/resource.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/documentation.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/calendar_period.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/quota.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/rpc/error_details.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/date.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/policy.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/longrunning/operations.proto
- *
- /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/endpoint.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/consumer.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/logging/type/log_severity.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/datetime.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/logging/type/http_request.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/distribution.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/logging.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/usage.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/rpc/code.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/phone_number.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/error_reason.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/geo/type/viewport.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/rpc/context/attribute_context.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/money.proto
- *
- /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/control.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/visibility.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/cloud/location/locations.proto
- * /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/source_info.proto

```

* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/localized_text.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/fraction.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/auth.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/system_parameter.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/interval.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/context.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/field_behavior.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/backend.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/httpbody.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/label.proto
*
/proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/log.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/metric.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/postal_address.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/http.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/latlng.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/timeofday.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/billing.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/type/dayofweek.proto
* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/cloud/extended_operations.proto
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

// Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
// you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
// You may obtain a copy of the License at
//   http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
// distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
// agreement (which includes confidentiality provisions). These features may

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /proto-google-common-protos-2-29-0-jar/google/api/launch_stage.proto

```

1.116 openjdk 17.0.13+11-2~deb12u1

1.116.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: Java Common

Upstream-Contact: Debian Java Team <debian-java@lists.debian.org>

Files: *

Copyright: 2000, Stephane Bortzmeyer <bortzmeyer@debian.org>

2001-2003, Ola Lundqvist <opal@debian.org>

2003, Stefan Gybas <sgybas@debian.org>

2005, Arnaud Vandyck <avdyk@debian.org>

2006-2008, Michael Koch <konqueror@gmx.de>

2006-2016, Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>

2009, Torsten Werner <twerner@debian.org>

2010, Niels Thykier <niels@thykier.net>

2011-2013, Sylvestre Ledru <sylvestre@debian.org>

2014-2017, Emmanuel Bourg <ebourg@apache.org>

License: GPL-2+

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This package

is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

1.117 perl 5.36.0-7+deb12u1

1.117.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Oldconfig.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:06:39 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS: patch61: new OSNAME define

?RCS: patch61: can now sense new OSes

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/07/25 13:40:51 ram

?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/05/12 12:04:18 ram

?RCS: patch54: config.sh reload logic now knows about new -K switch

?RCS: patch54: cleaned up and extended osvers for DEC OSF/1 (ADO)

?RCS: patch54: added MachTen detection
(ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/02/15 14:13:41 ram

?RCS: patch51: adapted osvers computation for AIX (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/01/30 14:27:15 ram

?RCS: patch49: unit Options.U now exports file optdef.sh, not a variable

?RCS: patch49: update code for myuname changed (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:15:36 ram

?RCS: patch45: added quotes around the INITPROG variable (ADO)

?RCS: patch45: allows variable overriding after config file loading

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 15:57:05 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: merged with the version used for perl5's Configure (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 14:24:17 ram

?RCS: patch23: added support for osf1 hints

?RCS: patch23: new support for solaris and i386 systems (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:05:02 ram

?RCS: patch16: added post-processing on myuname for Xenix targets

?RCS: patch16: message proposing config.sh
defaults made consistent

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:56:32 ram

?RCS: patch10: force use of config.sh when -d option is used (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: complain about non-existent hint files (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: added Options dependency for fastread variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:12 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit tries to remember what we did last time we ran Configure, mostly
?X: for the sake of setting defaults.

?X:

?MAKE:Oldconfig hint myuname osname osvers: Instruct Myread Checkcc \
Mksymlinks Loc Options Tr src trnl ln uname sh awk sed test cat grep \
rm lns tr n c contains targetarch

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?S:myuname:

?S: The output of 'uname -a' if available, otherwise the hostname. On Xenix,
?S: pseudo variables assignments in the output are stripped, thank you. The

?S: whole thing is then lower-cased.

?S:.

?S:hint:

?S: Gives the type of hints used for previous answers. May be one of

?S: "default",

"recommended" or "previous".

?S:.

?S:osname:

?S: This variable contains the operating system name (e.g. sunos,

?S: solaris, hpux, etc.). It can be useful later on for setting

?S: defaults. Any spaces are replaced with underscores. It is set

?S: to a null string if we can't figure it out.

?S:.

?S:osvers:

?S: This variable contains the operating system version (e.g.

?S: 4.1.3, 5.2, etc.). It is primarily used for helping select

?S: an appropriate hints file, but might be useful elsewhere for

?S: setting defaults. It is set to " if we can't figure it out.

?S: We try to be flexible about how much of the version number

?S: to keep, e.g. if 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 are essentially the

?S: same for this package, hints files might just be os_4.0 or

?S: os_4.1, etc., not keeping separate files for each little release.

?S:.

?C:OSNAME:

?C: This symbol contains the name of the operating system, as determined

?C: by Configure. You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific

?C: feature

tests from Configure are generally more reliable.

?C:.

?C:OSVERS:

?C: This symbol contains the version of the operating system, as determined

?C: by Configure. You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific

?C: feature tests from Configure are generally more reliable.

?C:.

?H:#define OSNAME "\$osname" /**/

?H:#define OSVERS "\$osvers" /**/

?H:.

?F:!config.sh

?T:tmp tmp_n tmp_c tmp_sh file

?T:xxxxfile xxxfile xxfile xfile hintfile newmyuname

?T:tans _ isesix INITPROG DJGPP has_uname

?D:osname="

?LINT:change n c sh

?LINT:extern hostarch

?LINT:change hostarch

: Determine the name of the machine

myuname=`\$uname -a 2>/dev/null`

\$test -z "\$myuname" && myuname=`hostname 2>/dev/null`

```
?X: Special mention for Xenix, whose 'uname -a' gives us output like this:
?X: sysname=XENIX
?X: nodename=whatever
?X: release=2.3.2 .. etc...
?X: Therefore, we strip all this variable assignment junk and remove all the
?X: new lines to keep the myuname variable sane... --RAM
myuname=`echo $myuname | $sed -e
's/^[^=]*=/' -e 's/\\\\/g' | \
./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | $tr $trnl ' '`
?X: Save the value we just computed to reset myuname after we get done here.
newmyuname="$myuname"
$test -f "$uname$_exe" && has_uname=y
```

: Guessing of the OS name -- half the following guesses are probably wrong...

: If you have better tests or hints, please send them to the metaconfig

: authors and to <MAINTLOC>

```
$test -f /irix && osname=irix
$test -f /xenix && osname=sco_xenix
$test -f /dynix && osname=dynix
$test -f /dnix && osname=dnix
$test -f /lynx.os && osname=lynxos
$test -f /unicos && osname=unicos && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /unicosmk && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /unicosmk.ar && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips && osname=mips
$test -d /NextApps && set X `hostinfo | $grep 'NeXT Mach.*:' | \
$sed -e 's://' -e 's/./_/'` && osname=next && osvers=$4
$test -d /usr/apollo/bin && osname=apollo
$test -f /etc/saf/_sactab && osname=svr4
$test -d /usr/include/minix
&& osname=minix
$test -f /system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm && osname=vos
if $test -d /MachTen -o -d /MachTen_Folder; then
?X: MachTen uname -a output looks like
?X: xxx 4 0.0 Macintosh
?X: MachTen /sbin/version output looks like
?X: MachTen 4.0 Mon Aug 28 10:18:00 1995
?X: MachTen 3.x had the 'version' command in /usr/etc/version.
osname=machten
if $test -x /sbin/version; then
osvers=`/sbin/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
$sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$/`
elif $test -x /usr/etc/version; then
osvers=`/usr/etc/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
$sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$/`
else
osvers="$2.$3"
fi
```

```

fi
$test -f /sys/posix.dll &&
$test -f /usr/bin/what &&
set X `/usr/bin/what /sys/posix.dll` &&
$test "$3" = UWIN &&
osname=uwin &&
osvers="$5"
?X: If we have uname, we already computed a suitable uname -a output, correctly
?X: formatted for Xenix, and it lies in $myuname.
if $test "X$has_uname" != X; then
set X $myuname
shift
case "$5" in
fps*) osname=fps ;;
mips*)
case "$4"
in
umips) osname=umips ;;
*) osname=mips ;;
esac;;
[23]100) osname=mips ;;
next*) osname=next ;;
?X: Interactive Unix.
i386*)
tmp=`/bin/uname -X 2>/dev/null|awk '/3\.2v[45]/{ print $(NF) }`
if $test "$tmp" != "" -a "$3" = "3.2" -a -f /etc/systemid; then
osname='sco'
osvers=$tmp
elif $test -f /etc/kconfig; then
osname=isc
if $test "$lns" = "$ln -s"; then
osvers=4
elif $contains _SYSV3 /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
osvers=3
elif $contains _POSIX_SOURCE /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
osvers=2
fi
fi
tmp=""
;;
?X: MS-DOS djgpp uname -a output looks like:
?X: ms-dos xxx 6 22 pc
?X: $1 is the "dos flavor" (need not be "ms-dos").
?X: $2 is the node name
?X: $3 and $4 are version/subversion
?X: $5 is always "pc", but that might not be unique to DJGPP.
?X: (e.g. Solaris_x86 has $5 = i86pc, which doesn't actually conflict,
?X: but it's close enough that I can easily imagine other vendors also

```

?X: using variants

of pc* in \$5.)

?X: The "DJGPP" environment variable is always set when djgpp is active.

pc*)

if \$test -n "\$DJGPP"; then

osname=dos

osvers=djgpp

fi

::

esac

case "\$1" in

aix) osname=aix

?X: aix 4.1 uname -a output looks like

?X: AIX foo 1 4 000123456789

?X: where \$4 is the major release number and \$3 is the (minor) version.

?X: More detail on the version is available with the oslevel command.

?X: in 3.2.x, it output a string (see case statements below). In 4.1,

?X: it puts out something like 4.1.1.0

tmp=`( oslevel) 2>/dev/null || echo "not found") 2>&1`

case "\$tmp" in

'not found') osvers="\$4"."\$3" ;;

'<3240'|<>3240') osvers=3.2.0 ;;

'=3240'|>3240'|<3250'|<>3250') osvers=3.2.4 ;;

'=3250'|>3250') osvers=3.2.5 ;;

*) osvers=\$tmp;;

esac

::

bsd386) osname=bsd386

osvers=`\$uname -r`

::

cygwin*) osname=cygwin

osvers="\$3"

::

*dc.osx) osname=dcosx

osvers="\$3"

::

dnix) osname=dnix

osvers="\$3"

::

domainos) osname=apollo

osvers="\$3"

::

dgux)

osname=dgux

osvers="\$3"

::

?X: uname -a returns

?X: DYNIX/ptx xxx 4.0 V4.1.2 i386

```

dynixptx*) osname=dynixptx
osvers=`echo "$4"|sed 's/^v//'^
;;
freebsd) osname=freebsd
osvers="$3" ;;
genix) osname=genix ;;
?X: HP-UX uname -a gives something like
?X: HP-UX foobar B.10.20 A 9000/735 2016483812 two-user license
?X: Preserve the full 10.20 string instead of the previous plain '10'.
?X: Thanks to Graham Barr. --AD 6/30/1998
hp*) osname=hpux
osvers=`echo "$3" | $sed 's,.*\\.([0-9]*\\.([0-9]*)\\),\\1,`
;;
irix*) osname=irix
case "$3" in
4*) osvers=4 ;;
5*) osvers=5 ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
linux) osname=linux
case "$3" in
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
MiNT) osname=mint
;;
netbsd*) osname=netbsd
osvers="$3"
;;
news-os) osvers="$3"
case "$3" in
4*) osname=newsos4 ;;
*) osname=newsos ;;
esac
;;
next*) osname=next ;;
nonstop-ux) osname=nonstopux ;;
openbsd) osname=openbsd
osvers="$3"
;;
POSIX-BC | posix-bc
) osname=posix-bc
osvers="$3"
;;
powerux | power_ux | powermax_os | powermaxos | \
powerunix | power_unix) osname=powerux
osvers="$3"

```

```

;;
qnx) osname=qnx
osvers="$4"
;;
solaris) osname=solaris
case "$3" in
5*) osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g` ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
sunos) osname=sunos
case "$3" in
5*) osname=solaris
osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g` ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
titanos) osname=titanos
case "$3" in
1*) osvers=1 ;;
2*) osvers=2 ;;
3*) osvers=3 ;;
4*) osvers=4 ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
ultrix) osname=ultrix
osvers="$3"
;;
osf1|mls+) case "$5" in
alpha)
?X: DEC OSF/1 myuname -a output looks like: osf1 xxxx t3.2 123.4 alpha
?X: where the version number can be something like [xvt]n.n
osname=dec_osf
?X: sizer knows the minor minor version: the letter
osvers=`sizer -v | awk '{print $3}' | \
./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | sed 's/^[xvt]//`
case "$osvers" in
[1-9].[0-9]*) ;;
*) osvers=`echo
"$3" | sed 's/^[xvt]//` ;;
esac
;;
hp*) osname=hp_osf1 ;;
mips) osname=mips_osf1 ;;
?X: hp and mips were unsupported Technology Releases -- ADO, 24/10/94
esac
;;

```

```

unixware) osname=svr5
osvers="$4"
;;
uts) osname=uts
osvers="$3"
;;
vos) osvers="$3"
;;
$2) case "$osname" in
*isc*) ;;
*freebsd*) ;;
svr*)
: svr4.x or possibly later
case "svr$3" in
${osname}*)
osname=svr$3
osvers=$4
;;
esac
case "$osname" in
svr4.0)
: Check for ESIX
if $test -f /stand/boot ; then
eval ` $grep '^INITPROG=[a-z/0-9]*$' /stand/boot `
if $test -n "$INITPROG" -a -f "$INITPROG"; then
isesix=`strings -a $INITPROG | \
$grep 'ESIX SYSTEM V/386 Release 4.0`
if $test -n "$isesix"; then
osname=esix4
fi
fi
fi
;;
esac
;;
*) if $test -f /etc/systemid; then
osname=sco
set `echo $3 | $sed 's/\./ /g` $4
if $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2_$3.sh; then
osvers=$1.$2.$3
elif $test
-f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2.sh; then
osvers=$1.$2
elif $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1.sh; then
osvers=$1
fi
else
case "$osname" in

```

```

") : Still unknown. Probably a generic Sys V.
osname="sysv"
osvers="$3"
;;
esac
fi
;;
esac
;;
*) case "$osname" in
") : Still unknown. Probably a generic BSD.
osname="$1"
osvers="$3"
;;
esac
;;
esac
else
?X: Try to identify sony's NEWS-OS (BSD unix)
if $test -f /vmunix -a -f $src/hints/news_os.sh; then
(what /vmunix | UU/tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]') > UU/kernel.what 2>&1
if $contains news-os UU/kernel.what >/dev/null 2>&1; then
osname=news_os
fi
$rm -f UU/kernel.what
?X: Maybe it's OS/2 or DOS or something similar
elif $test -d c:/.; then
set X $myuname
osname=os2
osvers="$5"
fi
fi

: Try to determine whether config.sh was made on this system
case "$config_sh" in
")
?X: indentation wrong on purpose--RAM
dflt=n
case "$knowitall" in
")
if test -f ../config.sh; then
if $contains
myuname= ../config.sh >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval "$grep myuname= ../config.sh`"
fi
if test "X$myuname" = "X$newmyuname"; then
dflt=y
fi

```



```

fi
;;
*) dflt=y;;
esac

: Get old answers from config file if it was generated on the same system
hint=default
if $test -f ../config.sh; then
echo " "
rp="I see a config.sh file. Shall I use it to set the defaults?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*[N*]) echo "OK, I'll ignore it."
mv ../config.sh ../config.sh.old
myuname="$newmyuname"
;;
*) echo "Fetching default answers from your old config.sh file..." >&4
tmp_n="$n"
tmp_c="$c"
tmp_sh="$sh"
. ../config.sh
cp ../config.sh .
n="$tmp_n"
c="$tmp_c"
hint=previous
;;
esac
fi
?X: remember, case indentation is wrong--RAM
;;
*)
echo " "
echo "Fetching default answers from $config_sh..." >&4
tmp_n="$n"
tmp_c="$c"
tmp_sh="$sh"
cd ..
?X: preserve symbolic links, if any
cp $config_sh config.sh 2>/dev/null
chmod +w config.sh
. ./config.sh
cd UU
cp ../config.sh
.
n="$tmp_n"
c="$tmp_c"
hint=previous
;;

```

```

esac
?X: Older versions did not always set $sh.
case "$sh" in
") sh="$tmp_sh" ;;
esac
$test "$override" && . ./optdef.sh

: Restore computed paths
for file in $loclist $trylist; do
    eval $file="\$_$file"
done

. ./checkcc
?X: Cross-compiling support
case "$targetarch" in
") ;;
*) hostarch=$osname
    osname=`echo $targetarch|sed 's,^[^-]*-,`
    osvers=""
    ;;
esac

@if {test -d ../hints}
: Offer them some hints based on their OS
cd ..
?X: Since we are now at the root of the source tree, we must use $src
?X: to access the sources and not $rsrc. See src.U for details...
if $test ! -f config.sh; then
    $cat <<EOM

```

First time through, eh? I have some defaults handy for some systems that need some extra help getting the Configure answers right:

```

EOM
(cd $src/hints; ls -C *.sh) | $sed 's/\./ /g' >&4
dflt=""

: Now look for a hint file osname_osvers, unless one has been
: specified already.
case "$hintfile" in
"|' ')
    file=`echo "${osname}_${osvers}"
    | $sed -e 's%\.\%_g' -e 's%_\%%'`
    : Also try without trailing minor version numbers.
    xfile=`echo $file | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`
    xxfile=`echo $xfile | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`
    xxxfile=`echo $xxfile | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`
    xxxxfile=`echo $xxxfile | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`

```

```

case "$file" in
") dflt=none ;;
*) case "$osvers" in
") dflt=$file
;;
*) if $test -f $src/hints/$file.sh ; then
dflt=$file
elif $test -f $src/hints/$xfile.sh ; then
dflt=$xfile
elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxfile.sh ; then
dflt=$xxfile
elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxxfile.sh ; then
dflt=$xxxfile
elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxxxfile.sh ; then
dflt=$xxxxfile
elif $test -f "$src/hints/${osname}.sh" ; then
dflt="${osname}"
else
dflt=none
fi
;;
esac
;;
esac
if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
case "$dflt" in
*Policy*) ;;
none) dflt="Policy" ;;
*) dflt="Policy $dflt" ;;
esac
fi
;;
*)
dflt=`echo
$hintfile | $sed 's/\.sh$/\'`
;;
esac

if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
$cat <<EOM

```

There's also a Policy hint file available, which should make the site-specific (policy) questions easier to answer.

EOM

fi

\$cat <<EOM

You may give one or more space-separated answers, or "none" if appropriate. A well-behaved OS will have no hints, so answering "none" or just "Policy" is a good thing. DO NOT give a wrong version or a wrong OS.

EOM

```
rp="Which of these apply, if any?"
. UU/myread
tans=$ans
for file in $tans; do
  if $test X$file = XPolicy -a -f Policy.sh; then
    . Policy.sh
    $cat Policy.sh >> UU/config.sh
  elif $test -f $src/hints/$file.sh; then
    . $src/hints/$file.sh
    $cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
  elif $test X"$tans" = X -o X"$tans" = Xnone ; then
    : nothing
  else
    : Give one chance to correct a possible typo.
    echo "$file.sh does not exist"
    dflt=$file
    rp="hint to use instead?"
    . UU/myread
    for file in $ans; do
      if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh";
    then
      . $src/hints/$file.sh
      $cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
    elif $test X$ans = X -o X$ans = Xnone ; then
      : nothing
    else
      echo "$file.sh does not exist -- ignored."
    fi
  done
fi
done

hint=recommended
: Remember our hint file for later.
if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh" ; then
  hintfile="$file"
else
  hintfile=""
fi
fi
cd UU
```

?X: From here on, we must use \$rsrc instead of \$src

@end

: Process their -A options

./posthint.sh

@if osname || osvers

: Ask them to confirm the OS name

cat << EOM

Configure uses the operating system name and version to set some defaults.

The default value is probably right if the name rings a bell. Otherwise, since spelling matters for me, either accept the default or answer "none" to leave it blank.

EOM

@end

@if osname

case "\$osname" in

"|")

case "\$hintfile" in

"|") dflt=none ;;

*) dflt=`echo \$hintfile | \$sed -e 's/\.sh\$//' -e 's/\_.\*\$//` ;;

esac

;;

*) dflt="\$osname" ;;

esac

rp="Operating

system name?"

./myread

case "\$ans" in

none) osname=" ;;

*) osname=`echo "\$ans" | \$sed -e 's/[ ][ ]\*/\_/' | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]` ;;

esac

@end

@if osvers

@if osname

echo " "

@end

case "\$osvers" in

"|")

case "\$hintfile" in

"|") dflt=none ;;

*) dflt=`echo \$hintfile | \$sed -e 's/\.sh\$//' -e 's/^[^\_]\*//`

dflt=`echo \$dflt | \$sed -e 's/\_/' -e 's/\_./g`

case "\$dflt" in

"|") dflt=none ;;

esac

```

;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$osvers" ;;
esac
rp="Operating system version?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) osvers="" ;;
*) osvers="$ans" ;;
esac

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Oldconfig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_syscallproto: Hasproto i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_syscallproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYSCALL_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the syscall() function. Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYSCALL_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the syscall() function. Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one. Good guesses are
?C: extern
?C: int syscall(int, ...);
?C: extern int syscall(long, ...);
?C:.
?H:#$d_syscallproto HAS_SYSCALL_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_syscallproto
: see if prototype for syscall is available

```

```
echo " "  
set d_syscallproto syscall $i_unistd unistd.h  
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_syscallproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cppstdin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi  
?RCS:  
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,  
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.  
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of  
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root  
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.  
?RCS:  
?RCS: $Log: cppstdin.U,v $  
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:08:34 ram  
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:05:38 ram  
?RCS: patch16: comment for CPPLAST was missing  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/12/15 08:18:58 ram  
?RCS: patch15: new variables cpprun and cpplast, guaranteed wrapper-free  
?RCS: patch15: cppstdin now tries to use cc, even at the cost of a wrapper  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  
1993/08/25 14:00:53 ram  
?RCS: patch6: remove wrapper when not actually used  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:38 ram  
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.  
?RCS:  
?MAKE:cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast: contains test \  
Myread Oldconfig Loc cpp +cc rm hint osname gccversion  
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<  
?S:cppstdin:  
?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke the C  
?S: preprocessor on standard input and put the output to stdout.  
?S: It is primarily used by other Configure units that ask about  
?S: preprocessor symbols.  
?S:.  
?S:cppminus:  
?S: This variable contains the second part of the string which will invoke  
?S: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
```

?S: output. This variable will have the value "-" if cppstd in needs
 ?S: a minus to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".

?S:.

?S:cpprun:

?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke a C preprocessor
 ?S: on standard input and put the output to stdout. It is guaranteed
 not
 ?S: to be a wrapper and may be a null string if no preprocessor can be
 ?S: made directly available. This preprocessor might be different from the
 ?S: one used by the C compiler. Don't forget to append cpplast after the
 ?S: preprocessor options.

?S:.

?S:cpplast:

?S: This variable has the same functionality as cppminus, only it applies
 ?S: to cpprun and not cppstd in.

?S:.

?C:CPPSTDIN:

?C: This symbol contains the first part of the string which will invoke
 ?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
 ?C: output. Typical value of "cc -E" or "/lib/cpp", but it can also
 ?C: call a wrapper. See CPPRUN.

?C:.

?C:CPPMINUS:

?C: This symbol contains the second part of the string which will invoke
 ?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
 ?C: output. This symbol will have the value "-" if CPPSTDIN needs a minus
 ?C: to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".

?C:.

?C:CPPRUN:

?C: This symbol contains the string which will invoke
 a C preprocessor on
 ?C: the standard input and produce to standard output. It needs to end
 ?C: with CPPLAST, after all other preprocessor flags have been specified.
 ?C: The main difference with CPPSTDIN is that this program will never be a
 ?C: pointer to a shell wrapper, i.e. it will be empty if no preprocessor is
 ?C: available directly to the user. Note that it may well be different from
 ?C: the preprocessor used to compile the C program.

?C:.

?C:CPPLAST:

?C: This symbol is intended to be used along with CPPRUN in the same manner
 ?C: symbol CPPMINUS is used with CPPSTDIN. It contains either "-" or "".

?C:.

?H:#define CPPSTDIN "\$cppstd in"

?H:#define CPPMINUS "\$cppminus"

?H:#define CPPRUN "\$cpprun"

?H:#define CPPLAST "\$cpplast"

?H:.

?F:cppstd in !testcpp.out !testcpp.c


```

?T:wrapper x_cpp x_minus ok
?LINT:extern cppflags
: see how we invoke the C preprocessor
echo " "
echo "Now, how can we feed standard input to your C preprocessor..." >&4
cat <<'EOT' >testcpp.c
#define ABC abc
#define
XYZ xyz
ABC.XYZ
EOT
cd ..
if test ! -f cppstdin; then
if test "X$osname" = "Xaix" -a "X$gccversion" = X; then
# AIX cc -E doesn't show the absolute headerfile
# locations but we'll cheat by using the -M flag.
echo 'cat >.$$.c; rm -f .$$.u; ""$cc"" ${1+"$@"} -M -c .$$.c 2>/dev/null; test -s .$$.u && awk ""$2 ~ /\.h$/ { print
"# 0 \\"$2"\\" } "" "" .$$.u; rm -f .$$.o .$$.u; ""$cc"" -E ${1+"$@"} .$$.c; rm .$$.c' > cppstdin
else
echo 'cat >.$$.c; ""$cc $cppflags"" -E ${1+"$@"} .$$.c; rm .$$.c' >cppstdin
fi
else
echo "Keeping your $hint cppstdin wrapper."
fi
chmod 755 cppstdin
wrapper=`pwd`/cppstdin
ok='false'
cd UU

?X:
?X: We'll run the cpp tests again if we don't have any valid C preprocessor
?X: yet or don't know how to proceed without a wrapper (in which case cpprun
?X: is empty and that's really annoying...)
?X:
if $test "X$cppstdin" != "X" && \
$cppstdin $cppminus <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "You used
to use $cppstdin $cppminus so we'll use that again."
case "$cpprun" in
") echo "But let's see if we can live without a wrapper..." ;;
*)
if $cpprun $cpplast <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "(And we'll use $cpprun $cpplast to preprocess directly.)"
ok='true'

```

```

else
    echo "(However, $cpprun $cpplast does not work, let's see...)"
fi
;;
esac
else
case "$cppstdin" in
*)
    echo "Good old $cppstdin $cppminus does not seem to be of any help..."
    ;;
esac
fi

```

```

if $ok; then
    : nothing
elif echo 'Maybe ""$cc" -E" will work...'; \
$cc -E <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "Yup, it does."
    x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -E"
    x_minus="";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe ""$cc" -E -" will work...'; \
$cc -E - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "Yup, it does."
    x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -E"
    x_minus='-';
elif
    echo 'Nope...maybe ""$cc" -P" will work...'; \
$cc -P <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "Yipee, that works!"
    x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -P"
    x_minus="";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe ""$cc" -P -" will work...'; \
$cc -P - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "At long last!"
    x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -P"
    x_minus='-';
elif echo 'No such luck, maybe "$cpp" will work...'; \
$cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "It works!"
    x_cpp="$cpp $cppflags"
    x_minus="";
elif echo 'Nixed again...maybe "$cpp" -" will work...'; \

```

```

$cpp - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Hooray, it works! I was beginning to wonder."
x_cpp="$cpp $cppflags"
x_minus='-';
elif echo 'Uh-uh. Time to get fancy. Trying a wrapper...'; \
$wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains
'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
x_cpp="$wrapper"
x_minus=""
echo "Eureka!"
else
dflt=""
rp="No dice. I can't find a C preprocessor. Name one:"
. ./myread
x_cpp="$ans"
x_minus=""
$x_cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "OK, that will do." >&4
else
echo "Sorry, I can't get that to work. Go find one and rerun Configure." >&4
exit 1
fi
fi

case "$ok" in
false)
cppstdin="$x_cpp"
cppminus="$x_minus"
cpprun="$x_cpp"
cpplast="$x_minus"
?X:
?X: If /lib/cpp is used, try using a wrapper to increase our chances to have
?X: the C compiler and our $cppstdin agree on the same symbols... However,
?X: since cpprun is guaranteed not to be a wrapper, we must clear it if the
?X: only preprocessor we found was a wrapper, with all our luck...
?X:
set X $x_cpp
shift
case "$1" in
"$cpp")
echo "Perhaps can we force $cc -E using a wrapper..."
if $wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz'
testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then

```

```

echo "Yup, we can."
cppstdin="$wrapper"
cppminus=";
else
echo "Nope, we'll have to live without it..."
fi
;;
esac
case "$cpprun" in
"$wrapper")
cpprun="
cpplast="
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

```

case "$cppstdin" in
"$wrapper"|"cppstdin") ;;
*) $rm -f $wrapper;;
esac
$rm -f testcpp.c testcpp.out

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/cppstdin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_strdup.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strdup.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:21:41 ram
?RCS: patch15: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strdup: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strdup:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRDUP if strdup() is
?S: available to duplicate strings in memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRDUP:

```

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strdup routine is
?C: available to duplicate strings in memory. Otherwise, roll up
?C: your own...
?C:.

?H:#\$d_strdup HAS_STRDUP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_strdup

: see if strdup exists

set strdup d_strdup

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strdup.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_expm1: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_expm1:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EXPM1 symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the expm1() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_EXPM1:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the expm1 routine is

?C: available to do the exp(x) - 1 when x is near 1 function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_expm1 HAS_EXPM1 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_expm1

: see if expm1 exists

set expm1 d_expm1

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_expm1.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: kernel.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: kernel.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:54 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:kernel: Getfile test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:kernel:
?S: This variable becomes the (fully rooted) path name of the kernel.
?S:.
: find the name of the kernel.
echo " "
case "$kernel" in
")
if $test -r /unix; then
dflt=/unix
elif $test -r /vmunix; then
dflt=/vmunix
elif $test -r /xenix; then
dflt=/xenix
elif $test -r /mach; then
dflt=/mach
elif
$test -r /dgux; then
dflt=/dgux
elif $test -r /hp-ux; then
dflt=/hp-ux
elif $test -r /syst; then
dflt=/syst
elif $test -r /arix; then
dflt=/arix
elif $test -r /irix; then
dflt=/arix
else
dflt='unknown'
set X /*x
shift
case $# in
1)
if $test -r "$1"; then
dflt="$1"
fi
;;
esac
fi
;;
*)

```

```
dflt="$kernel"
;;
esac
fn=f
rp='What is the name of your kernel?'
. ./getfile
kernel="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/kernel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Csym.U,v 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:36:29 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Csym.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:36:29 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS: patch56: added quotes for OS/2 support

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:00:33 ram

?RCS: patch54: fixed C test program to bypass gcc builtin type checks (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/31 09:34:13 ram

?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:00:05 ram

?RCS: patch6: added ldflags as a conditional dependency and to compile line

?RCS: patch6: a final double quote was missing in csym variable after eval

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:50 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:Csym mistrustnm extern_C: Options contains libc libs runnm test \

+cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags run rm_try _exe d_cplusplus

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define csym

?LINT:use libc

?LINT:extern mistrustnm

?LINT:set mistrustnm

?S:csym:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check

?S: whether a given C symbol is defined or not. A typical use is:

?S: set symbol result [-fva] [previous]

?S: eval \$csym

?S: That will set result to 'true' if the function [-f], variable [-v]

?S: or array [-a] is defined, 'false' otherwise. If a previous value is

?S: given and the -r flag was provided on the command line, that value

?S: is reused without questioning.

?S:.

?S:extern_C:

?S: ANSI C

requires 'extern' where C++ requires 'extern "C"'. This

?S: variable can be used in Configure to do the right thing.

?S:.

?S:mistrustnm:

?S: This variable can be used to establish a fallthrough for the cases

?S: where nm fails to find a symbol. If usenm is false or usenm is true

?S: and mistrustnm is false, this variable has no effect. If usenm is true

?S: and mistrustnm is "compile", a test program will be compiled to try to

?S: find any symbol that can't be located via nm lookup. If mistrustnm is

?S: "run", the test program will be run as well as being compiled.

?S:.

?V:csym

?T:tval tx tlook tf tdc

?F:!try

: is a C symbol defined?

csym='tlook=\$1;

case "\$3" in

-v) tf=libc.tmp; tdc="";;

-a) tf=libc.tmp; tdc="[]";;

*) tlook="^\$1\\$"; tf=libc.list; tdc="()";;

esac;

case "\$d_cplusplus" in

\$define) extern_C="extern \"C\"";;

*) extern_C="extern";;

esac;

tx=yes;

case "\$reuseval-\$4" in

true-) ;;

true-*) tx=no; eval "tval=\\$4"; case "\$tval" in "") tx=yes;; esac;;

esac;

case "\$tx"

in

yes)

?X:

?X: Put symbol inside a printf to fool optimizing compilers...

?X:

?X: We use 'short' instead of 'int' to try to circumvent overzealous
 ?X: optimizing compilers using built-in prototypes for commonly used
 ?X: routines to complain when seeing a different external declaration. For
 ?X: instance, gcc 2.6.3 fails if we use 'int' and we attempt a test against
 ?X: memcpy() on machines where sizeof(int) == sizeof(char *) (the usual return
 ?X: type), the compiler assuming it's a built-in declaration given that the
 ?X: returned size matches. At least with 'short' we are safe! -- RAM, for ADO
 ?X:

?X: Let's thank GNU cc for making our lives so easy! :-)
 ?X: (An alternative for the future would be to use our knowledge about gcc
 ?X: to force a -fno-builtin option in the compile test, in case the 'short'
 ?X: trick is obsoleted by future gcc releases). -- RAM
 ?X:

```
tval=false;
if $test "$runnm" = true; then
  if $contains $tlook $tf >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    tval=true;
  elif $test "$mistrustnm"
= compile -o "$mistrustnm" = run; then
  echo "$extern_C void *$1$tdc; void *(*(*p()))$tdc { return &$1; } int main(int argc, char **argv) { if(p() && p() !=
(void *)argv[0]) return(0); else return(1); }"> try.c;
  $cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 $libs && tval=true;
  $test "$mistrustnm" = run -a -x try && { $run ./try$_exe >/dev/null 2>&1 || tval=false; };
  $rm_try;
fi;
else
  echo "$extern_C void *$1$tdc; void *(*(*p()))$tdc { return &$1; } int main(int argc, char **argv) { if(p() && p() !=
(void *)argv[0]) return(0); else return(1); }"> try.c;
  $cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && tval=true;
  $rm_try;
fi;
;;
*)
case "$tval" in
$define) tval=true;;
*) tval=false;;
esac;
;;
esac;
eval "$2=$tval"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/Csym.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gnulibc.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:34:33 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996,1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Sven Verdoolaege
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_gnulibc.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:34:33 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: created
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_gnulibc gnulibc_version: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rm_try \
 cat Compile run
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_gnulibc:
 ?S: Defined if we're dealing with the GNU C Library.
 ?S:.
 ?S:gnulibc_version:
 ?S: This variable contains the version number of the GNU C library.
 ?S: It is
 usually something like '2.2.5'. It is a plain " if this
 ?S: is not the GNU C library, or if the version is unknown.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GNULIBC:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
 ?C: the GNU C library is being used. A better check is to use
 ?C: the __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__ symbols supplied with glibc.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC /**/
 ?H:?%<:#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)
 ?H:?%<:# define _GNU_SOURCE
 ?H:?%<:#endif
 ?H:.
 ?F:!glibc.ver !try
 ?LINT: set d_gnulibc
 ?X: gnulibc can be executed by calling __libc_main().
 ?X: Ulrich Drepper doesn't think any other libc does that,
 ?X: but we check if it says 'GNU C Library' to be sure.
 ?X:
 ?X: Alas, as of 3/1998 glibc 2.0.7 reportedly isn't going to
 ?X: have __libc_main() anymore. :-(. Fortunately, all released
 ?X: versions of glibc 2.x.x _do_ have CPP variables. For 2.0.6,
 ?X: they are:
 ?X: #define __GLIBC__ 2
 ?X: #define __GLIBC_MINOR__ 0.
 ?X: (The '6' isn't available :-(.

```

?X: glibc2.1 will also
have
?X: extern const char * __gnu_get_libc_release(void);
?X: extern const char * __gnu_get_libc_version(void);
?X: functions. --thanks to Andreas Jaeger. --AD 6/1998.
?X: Although the exact format isn't documented, __gnu_get_libc_version()
?X: returns a simple string '2.1.3' in glibc 2.1.3.
?X:
: Check if we are using the GNU C library
echo " "
echo "Checking for GNU C Library..." >&4
cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
/* Find out version of GNU C library. __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__
alone are insufficient to distinguish different versions, such as
2.0.6 and 2.0.7. The function gnu_get_libc_version() appeared in
libc version 2.1.0. A. Dougherty, June 3, 2002.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
#ifdef __GLIBC__
# ifdef __GLIBC_MINOR__
#   if __GLIBC__ >= 2 && __GLIBC_MINOR__ >= 1 && !defined(__cplusplus)
#       include <gnu/libc-version.h>
printf("%s\n", gnu_get_libc_version());
#   else
printf("%d.%d\n", __GLIBC__, __GLIBC_MINOR__);
#   endif
# else
printf("%d\n", __GLIBC__);
# endif
return 0;
#else
return 1;
#endif
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try > glibc.ver; then
val="$define"
gnulibc_version=`$cat glibc.ver`
echo "You are using the GNU C Library version $gnulibc_version"
else
val="$undef"
gnulibc_version=""
echo "You are not using the GNU C Library"
fi

```

\$rm_try glibc.ver

set d_gnulibc

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_gnulibc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: netdbtype.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: netdbtype.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:netdb_host_type netdb_hlen_type netdb_name_type netdb_net_type: \

Protochk Oldconfig Myread cat \

d_gethbyaddr d_gethbyname d_getnbyaddr \

i_niin i_netdb i_unistd d_socket sizetype extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:netdb_host_type:

?S: This variable holds the type used for the 1st argument to

?S: gethostbyaddr(). Usually, this is char * or void *, possibly

?S: with or without a const prefix.

?S: This is only useful if you have gethostbyaddr(), naturally.

?S:.

?S:netdb_hlen_type:

?S: This variable holds the type used for the 2nd argument to

?S: gethostbyaddr(). Usually,

this is int or size_t or unsigned.

?S: This is only useful if you have gethostbyaddr(), naturally.

?S:.

?S:netdb_name_type:

?S: This variable holds the type used for the argument to

?S: gethostbyname(). Usually, this is char * or const char *.

?S: This is only useful if you have gethostbyname(), naturally.

?S:.

?S:netdb_net_type:

?S: This variable holds the type used for the 1st argument to

?S: getnetbyaddr(). Usually, this is int or long.

?S: This is only useful if you have getnetbyaddr(), naturally.

?S:.

?C:Netdb_host_t:

?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 1st argument

```

?C: to gethostbyaddr().
?C:.
?C:Netdb_hlen_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 2nd argument
?C: to gethostbyaddr().
?C:.
?C:Netdb_name_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the argument to
?C: gethostbyname().
?C:.
?C:Netdb_net_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 1st argument to
?C: getnetbyaddr().
?C:.
?H:#define Netdb_host_t $netdb_host_type /**/
?H:#define Netdb_hlen_t $netdb_hlen_type
/**/
?H:#define Netdb_name_t $netdb_name_type /**/
?H:#define Netdb_net_t $netdb_net_type /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx yyy try hdrs
@if netdb_host_type || Netdb_host_t || netdb_hlen_type || Netdb_hlen_t
: check for type of arguments to gethostbyaddr.
if test "X$netdb_host_type" = X -o "X$netdb_hlen_type" = X; then
case "$d_gethbyaddr" in
$define)
$cat <<EOM

```

Checking to see what type of arguments are accepted by gethostbyaddr().

EOM

```

hdrs="$define sys/types.h
$d_socket sys/socket.h
$i_niin netinet/in.h
$i_netdb netdb.h
$i_unistd unistd.h"
: The first arg can 'char *' or 'void *'
: The second arg is some of integral type
for xxx in in_addr_t 'const void *' 'const char *' 'void *' 'char *'; do
for yyy in size_t long int; do
case "$netdb_host_type" in
") try="$extern_C struct hostent *gethostbyaddr($xxx, $yyy, int);"
if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
echo "Your system accepts $xxx for the first arg."
echo "...and $yyy for the second arg."
netdb_host_type="$xxx"
netdb_hlen_type="$yyy"
fi
;;

```

```

    esac
done
done
:
In case none of those worked, prompt the user.
case "$netdb_host_type" in
") rp='What is the type for the 1st argument to gethostbyaddr?'
dflt='char *'
./myread
netdb_host_type=$ans
rp='What is the type for the 2nd argument to gethostbyaddr?'
dflt="$sizetype"
./myread
netdb_hlen_type=$ans
;;
esac
;;
*) : no gethostbyaddr, so pick harmless defaults
netdb_host_type='char *'
netdb_hlen_type="$sizetype"
;;
esac
# Remove the "const" if needed. -- but then we'll have a
# prototype clash!
# netdb_host_type=`echo "$netdb_host_type" | sed 's/^const //'`
fi
@end

@if netdb_name_type || Netdb_name_t
: check for type of argument to gethostbyname.
if test "X$netdb_name_type" = X ; then
case "$d_gethbyname" in
$define)
$cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type of argument is accepted by gethostbyname().
EOM
hdrs="$define sys/types.h
$d_socket sys/socket.h
$i_niin
netinet/in.h
$i_netdb netdb.h
$i_unistd unistd.h"
for xxx in "const char *" "char *"; do
case "$netdb_name_type" in
") try="$extern_C struct hostent *gethostbyname($xxx);"
if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
echo "Your system accepts $xxx."

```

```

    netdb_name_type="$xxx"
fi
;;
esac
done
: In case none of those worked, prompt the user.
case "$netdb_name_type" in
") rp='What is the type for the 1st argument to gethostbyname?'
dflt='char *'
./myread
netdb_name_type=$ans
;;
esac
;;
*) : no gethostbyname, so pick harmless default
netdb_name_type='char *'
;;
esac
fi
@end

```

```

@if netdb_net_type || Netdb_net_t
: check for type of 1st argument to getnetbyaddr.
if test "X$netdb_net_type" = X ; then
case "$d_getnbyaddr" in
$define)
$cat <<EOM

```

Checking to see what type of 1st argument is accepted by getnetbyaddr().

```

EOM
hdrs="$define sys/types.h
$d_socket sys/socket.h
$i_niin netinet/in.h
$i_netdb netdb.h
$i_unistd
unistd.h"
for xxx in in_addr_t "unsigned long" long "unsigned int" int; do
case "$netdb_net_type" in
") try="$extern_C struct netent *getnetbyaddr($xxx, int);"
if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
echo "Your system accepts $xxx."
netdb_net_type="$xxx"
fi
;;
esac
done
: In case none of those worked, prompt the user.
case "$netdb_net_type" in

```

```

") rp='What is the type for the 1st argument to getnetbyaddr?'
dflt='long'
. ./myread
netdb_net_type=$ans
;;
esac
;;
*) : no getnetbyaddr, so pick harmless default
netdb_net_type='long'
;;
esac
fi
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/netdbtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit is just a quick shorthand for the compile command

?X: to be used in all the other metaconfig units.

?X:

?MAKE:Compile: +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define compile compile_ok

?V:compile compile_ok mc_file

?S:compile:

?S: This shell variable is used internally

by Configure to provide

?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command, namely

?S: \$cc \$optimize \$ccflags \$ldflags -o \$1 \$1.c \$libs > /dev/null 2>&1

?S: Note that the output filename does not include the _exe

?S: extension. Instead we assume that the linker will be
 ?S: "helpful" and automatically appending the correct suffix.
 ?S: OS/2 users will apparently need to supply the -Zexe flag to
 ?S: get this behavior.
 ?S:
 ?S: To use this variable, say something like:
 ?S: echo 'int main() { exit(0); }' > try.c
 ?S: set try
 ?S: if eval \$compile; then
 ?S: echo "success" # and do whatever . . .
 ?S: else
 ?S: echo "failure" # and do whatever . . .
 ?S: fi
 ?S: To add extra flags cc flags (e.g. -DWHATEVER) just put them
 ?S: in \$*, e.g.
 ?S: set try -DTRY_THIS_FLAG
 ?S:..
 ?S:compile_ok:
 ?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide
 ?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command that you
 ?S: expect to work ok. It is the same as \$compile,
 except we
 ?S: deliberately let the user see any error messages.
 ?S:..
 : define a shorthand compile call
 compile='
 mc_file=\$1;
 shift;
 \$cc -o \${mc_file} \$optimize \$ccflags \$ldflags \$* \${mc_file}.c \$libs > /dev/null 2>&1;
 : define a shorthand compile call for compilations that should be ok.
 compile_ok='
 mc_file=\$1;
 shift;
 \$cc -o \${mc_file} \$optimize \$ccflags \$ldflags \$* \${mc_file}.c \$libs;'

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Compile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_shmat.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:04:23 ram

?RCS: patch56: use findhdr to find <sys/shm.h>, to get the right one (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:18:56 ram

?RCS: patch27: added new symbol HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:54:18 ram

?RCS: patch23: new Shmat_t symbol to declare return type of shmat()

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:18 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_shmat shmatttype

d_shmatprototype: Inlibc cat +cc +ccflags \

rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Findhdr Setvar contains

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_shmat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the shmat() routine is available.

?S:.

?S:shmatttype:

?S: This symbol contains the type of pointer returned by shmat().

?S: It can be 'void *' or 'char *'.

?S:.

?S:d_shmatprototype:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE

?S: symbol, which indicates that sys/shm.h has a prototype for

?S: shmat.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SHMAT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmat() routine is

?C: available to attach a shared memory segment to the process space.

?C:.

?C:Shmat_t:

?C: This symbol holds the return type of the shmat() system call.

?C: Usually set to 'void *' or 'char *'.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys/shm.h includes

?C: a prototype for shmat(). Otherwise, it is up to the program

to

?C: guess one. Shmat_t shmat_((int, Shmat_t, int)) is a good guess,

?C: but not always right so it should be emitted by the program only

?C: when HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE is not defined to avoid conflicting defs.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_shmat HAS_SHMAT /**/

```

?H:#define Shmat_t $shmattype /**/
?H:#$d_shmatprototype HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_shmat d_shmatprototype
?T:xxx
: see if shmat exists
set shmat d_shmat
eval $inlibc
: see what shmat returns
case "$d_shmat" in
"$define")
$cat >shmat.c <<'END'
#include <sys/shm.h>
void *shmat();
END
if $cc $ccflags -c shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
shmattype='void *'
else
shmattype='char *'
fi
echo "and it returns ($shmattype)." >&4
: see if a prototype for shmat is available
xxx=`./findhdr sys/shm.h`
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx > shmat.c 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'shmat.*(' shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"
fi
$rm -f shmat.[co]
;;
*)
val="$undef"
;;
esac
set d_shmatprototype
eval $setvar

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_shmat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_varhdr.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:54:42 ram

?RCS: patch61: varargs script now starts with leading "startsh"

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:21:02 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:26:05 ram

?RCS: patch27: this unit now supersedes old i_stdarg.U and i_varargs.U

?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:49 ram

?RCS: Baseline for

dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_stdarg i_varargs i_varhdr: cat +cc +ccflags rm test Setvar \

Findhdr Warn startsh _o

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_stdarg:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDARG symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that <stdarg.h> exists and should

?S: be included.

?S:.

?S:i_varargs:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_VARARGS, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <varargs.h>.

?S:.

?S:i_varhdr:

?S: Contains the name of the header to be included to get va_dcl definition.

?S: Typically one of varargs.h or stdarg.h.

?S:.

?C:I_STDARG:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdarg.h> exists and should

?C: be included.

?C:.

?C:I_VARARGS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <varargs.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_stdarg I_STDARG /**/

?H:#\$i_varargs I_VARARGS /**/

?H:.

?W:%<:va_dcl

```

?F:!varargs
?T:valstd
?LINT:set i_stdarg i_varargs
?X:
?X: Don't use setvar because the varargs test
    below might override these.
?X: Actually, the messages here are just informative. We don't wish to set
?X: i_varargs or i_stdarg to their final value before knowing which of the
?X: two we'll include.
?X:
: see if stdarg is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr stdarg.h`; then
    echo "<stdarg.h> found." >&4
    valstd="$define"
else
    echo "<stdarg.h> NOT found." >&4
    valstd="$undef"
fi

: see if varargs is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr varargs.h`; then
    echo "<varargs.h> found." >&4
else
    echo "<varargs.h> NOT found, but that's ok (I hope)." >&4
fi

?X:
?X: if you have stdarg.h, you need to support prototypes to actually use it;
?X: but if stdarg.h exists and the compiler doesn't support prototypes (for some
?X: bizarre reason), we'll fall back to varargs.h anyway so it's not so bad.
?X:
: set up the varargs testing programs
$cat > varargs.c <<EOP
#ifdef I_STDARG
#include <stdarg.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_VARARGS
#include <varargs.h>
#endif

#ifdef I_STDARG
int f(char *p, ...)
#else
int
f(va_alist)
va_dcl

```

```

#endif
{
    va_list ap;
#ifndef I_STDARG
    char *p;
#endif
#ifdef I_STDARG
    va_start(ap,p);
#else
    va_start(ap);
    p = va_arg(ap, char *);
#endif
    va_end(ap);
}
EOP
$cat > varargs <<EOP
$startsh
if $cc -c $ccflags -D$1 varargs.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "true"
else
    echo "false"
fi
$rm -f varargs$_o
EOP
chmod +x varargs

: now check which varargs header should be included
echo " "
i_varhdr="
case "$valstd" in
"$define")
    if `./varargs I_STDARG`; then
        val='stdarg.h'
    elif `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
        val='varargs.h'
    fi
;;
*)
    if `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
        val='varargs.h'
    fi
;;
esac
case "$val" in
")
    ./warn "I could not find the definition for va_dcl... You have problems..."
    val="$undef"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
    val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar

```

```
;;
*)
set i_varhdr
eval $setvar
case "$i_varhdr" in
stdarg.h)
val="$define"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
;;
varargs.h)
val="$undef"; set i_stdarg;
eval $setvar
val="$define"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
;;
esac
echo "We'll include <$i_varhdr> to get va_dcl definition." >&4;;
esac
$rm -f varargs*
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_varhdr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_raster.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_raster.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:50 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_raster rasterlib: cat test Setvar Myread Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_raster:

?S: Conditionally defines RASTER_TEK if this is a raster tech machine.

?S:.

?S:rasterlib (d_rasterlib):

?S: Set to the needed compile flag if this is a raster tech machine.

?S: It is up to the Makefile to use this variable.

?S:.

?C:RASTER_TEK:

?C: Defined

```

if this is a rastertech machine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_raster RASTER_TEK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_raster
: See if this is a raster tech machine.
val="$undef"
rasterlib=""
if $test -r /dev/mirage; then
$cat <<'EOM'

```

You seem to have a mirage device... this is normally associated with a raster technologies graphics workstation. If this is right, you may want to use raster tech in this program.

```

EOM
dflt=y
case "$d_raster" in
"$undef") dflt=n;;
esac
rp='Use raster tech?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) val="$define";;
esac
fi
set d_raster
eval $setvar

case "$d_raster" in
"$define") rasterlib='-lphigs';;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_raster.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_pause.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

```



```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pause.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:54 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pause: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pause:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PAUSE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pause() routine is available
?S: to suspend a process until a signal is received.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PAUSE :
?C: This symbol,
    if defined, indicates that the pause routine is
?C: available to suspend a process until a signal is received.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pause HAS_PAUSE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pause
: see if pause exists
set pause d_pause
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_pause.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_pwd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:10:57 ram
?RCS: patch56: use setvar so hint file values can override our guesses (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:03:27 ram
?RCS: patch23: had forgotten cppminus in cppstd in test (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:25 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

?X:

?X: This unit checks whether there is a pwd system or not

?X:

?MAKE:i_pwd d_pwquota d_pwage d_pwchange d_pwclass d_pwexpire d_pwcomment:
 \
 contains rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Inhdr Findhdr Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_pwd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_PWD, which indicates
 ?S: to the C program that it should include <pwd.h>.

?S:.

?S:d_pwquota:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWQUOTA, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_quota.

?S:.

?S:d_pwage:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWAGE, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_age.

?S:.

?S:d_pwchange:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCHANGE, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_change.

?S:.

?S:d_pwclass:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCLASS, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_class.

?S:.

?S:d_pwexpire:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWEXPIRE, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_expire.

?S:.

?S:d_pwcomment:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCOMMENT, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_comment.

?S:.

?C:I_PWD:

?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
 ?C: include <pwd.h>.

?C:.

?C:PWQUOTA:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
 ?C: contains pw_quota.

?C:.

?C:PWAGE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
 ?C: contains pw_age.

?C:.

```

?C:PWCHANGE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_change.
?C:.
?C:PWCLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_class.
?C:.
?C:PWEXPIRE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_expire.
?C:.
?C:PWCOMMENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_comment.
?C:.
?H:#$i_pwd I_PWD /**/
?H:#$d_pwquota PWQUOTA /**/
?H:#$d_pwage PWAGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwchange PWCHANGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwclass PWCLASS /**/
?H:#$d_pwexpire PWEXPIRE /**/
?H:#$d_pwcomment PWCOMMENT /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set i_pwd d_pwquota
      d_pwage d_pwchange d_pwclass d_pwexpire d_pwcomment
?T:xxx
: see if this is a pwd.h system
set pwd.h i_pwd
eval $inhdr

case "$i_pwd" in
$define)
xxx=`./findhdr pwd.h`
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx >$$.h

if $contains 'pw_quota' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwquota
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_age' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"

```

```

fi
set d_pwage
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_change' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwchange
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_class' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwclass
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_expire' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwexpire
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_comment' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwcomment
eval $setvar

$rm -f $$h
;;
*)
val="$undef";
set
d_pwquota; eval $setvar
set d_pwage; eval $setvar
set d_pwchange; eval $setvar
set d_pwclass; eval $setvar
set d_pwexpire; eval $setvar
set d_pwcomment; eval $setvar
;;

```

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_pwd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:versiononly: cat Myread Setvar Devel

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:set versiononly

?Y:TOP

?S:versiononly:

?S: If set, this symbol indicates that only the version-specific

?S: components of a perl installation should be installed.

?S: This may be useful for making a test installation of a new

?S: version without disturbing the existing installation.

?S: Setting versiononly is equivalent to setting installperl's -v option.

?S: In particular, the non-versioned scripts and programs such as

?S: a2p, c2ph, h2xs, pod2*, and perldoc

are not installed

?S: (see INSTALL for a more complete list). Nor are the man

?S: pages installed.

?S: Usually, this is undef.

?S:.

?LINT:extern inc_version_list

?LINT:change inc_version_list

?LINT:extern inc_version_list_init

?LINT:change inc_version_list_init

?LINT:extern version

: determine whether to use a version number suffix for installed binaries

echo " "

\$cat <<EOM

Do you want to use a version number suffix for installed binaries? This will install 'perl\$version' instead of 'perl', and likewise for other binaries like 'perldoc' and 'cpan'. This allows many versions of perl to be installed side-by-side. Unless you are a developer, you probably do *not* want to do this.

EOM

case "\$versiononly" in

```

"$define"|[Yy]*|true) dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n';
esac
rp="Do you want to use a version number suffix for installed binaries?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
set versiononly
eval $setvar

case "$versiononly" in
"$define") inc_version_list="
            inc_version_list_init=0
            ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/versiononly.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nan: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_nan:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NAN if nan() is

?S: available to generate NaN.

?S:.

?C:HAS_NAN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nan routine is

?C: available to generate NaN.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_nan HAS_NAN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_nan

: see if nan exists

set nan d_nan

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_nan.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: perlsv.U,v 1.1 2000/08/31 17:53:56 jhi Exp jhi \$

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ivtype uvtype nvtype ivsize uvsize nvsize \
    i8type u8type i16type u16type i32type u32type i64type u64type \
    i8size u8size i16size u16size i32size u32size i64size u64size \
    d_nv_preserves_uv nv_preserves_uv_bits nv_overflows_integers_at \
    d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero: \
echo rm_try use64bitint d_quad quadtype uquadtype usequadmath \
d_longdbl uselongdouble longdblsize doublesize i_quadmath \
shortsize intsize longsize i_stdlib libs gccversion \
cat Compile i_inttypes test signal_t run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ivtype:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's IV.
?S:.
?S:uvtype:
?S: This variable contains the C type
    used for Perl's UV.
?S:.
?S:nvtype:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's NV.
?S:.
?S:i8type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I8.
?S:.
?S:u8type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U8.
?S:.
?S:i16type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I16.
?S:.
?S:u16type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U16.
?S:.
?S:i32type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I32.
?S:.
?S:u32type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U32.
?S:.
?S:i64type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I64.
?S:.
?S:u64type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U64.

```

?S:.

?S:ivsize:

?S: This variable is the size of an IV in bytes.

?S:.

?S:uvsize:

?S: This variable is the size of a UV in bytes.

?S:.

?S:i8size:

?S: This variable is the size of an I8 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:u8size:

?S: This variable is the size of an U8 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:i16size:

?S: This variable is the
size of an I16 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:u16size:

?S: This variable is the size of an U16 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:i32size:

?S: This variable is the size of an I32 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:u32size:

?S: This variable is the size of an U32 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:i64size:

?S: This variable is the size of an I64 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:u64size:

?S: This variable is the size of an U64 in bytes.

?S:.

?S:nvsize:

?S: This variable is the size of a Perl NV in bytes.

?S: Note that some floating point formats have unused bytes.

?S:.

?S:d_nv_preserves_uv:

?S: This variable indicates whether a variable of type nvtype
?S: can preserve all the bits a variable of type uvtype.

?S:.

?S:nv_preserves_uv_bits:

?S: This variable indicates how many of bits type uvtype
?S: a variable nvtype can preserve.

?S:.

?S:nv_overflows_integers_at:

?S: This variable gives the largest integer value that NVs can hold
?S: as a constant floating point expression.
?S: If it could not be determined, it holds the value 0.

?S:.
?S:d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero:
?S: This
variable indicates whether a variable of type nvtype
?S: stores 0.0 in memory as all bits zero.
?S:.
?C:IVTYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's IV.
?C:.
?C:UVTYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's UV.
?C:.
?C:I8TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I8.
?C:.
?C:U8TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U8.
?C:.
?C:I16TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I16.
?C:.
?C:U16TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U16.
?C:.
?C:I32TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I32.
?C:.
?C:U32TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U32.
?C:.
?C:I64TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I64.
?C:.
?C:U64TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U64.
?C:.
?C:NVTYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's NV.
?C:.
?C:IVSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(IV).
?C:.
?C:UVSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the
sizeof(UV).
?C:.
?C:I8SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I8).

?C:.

?C:U8SIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U8).

?C:.

?C:I16SIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I16).

?C:.

?C:U16SIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U16).

?C:.

?C:I32SIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I32).

?C:.

?C:U32SIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U32).

?C:.

?C:I64SIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I64).

?C:.

?C:U64SIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U64).

?C:.

?C:NVSIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(NV).

?C: Note that some floating point formats have unused bytes.

?C: The most notable example is the x86* 80-bit extended precision

?C: which comes in byte sizes of 12 and 16 (for 32 and 64 bit

?C: platforms, respectively), but which only uses 10 bytes.

?C: Perl compiled with -Duselongdouble on x86* is like this.

?C:.

?C:NV_PRESERVES_UV:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that a variable of type NVTYPE

?C: can preserve all the bits of a variable of type UVTYPE.

?C:.

?C:NV_PRESERVES_UV_BITS:

?C: This

symbol contains the number of bits a variable of type NVTYPE

?C: can preserve of a variable of type UVTYPE.

?C:.

?C:NV_OVERFLOWES_INTEGERS_AT:

?C: This symbol gives the largest integer value that NVs can hold. This

?C: value + 1.0 cannot be stored accurately. It is expressed as constant

?C: floating point expression to reduce the chance of decimal/binary

?C: conversion issues. If it can not be determined, the value 0 is given.

?C:.

?C:NV_ZERO_IS_ALLBITS_ZERO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that a variable of type NVTYPE

?C: stores 0.0 in memory as all bits zero.

```

?C:.
?H:#define IVTYPE $ivtype /**/
?H:#define UVTYPE $uvtype /**/
?H:#define I8TYPE $i8type /**/
?H:#define U8TYPE $u8type /**/
?H:#define I16TYPE $i16type /**/
?H:#define U16TYPE $u16type /**/
?H:#define I32TYPE $i32type /**/
?H:#define U32TYPE $u32type /**/
?H:??<:#ifdef HAS_QUAD
?H:??<:#define I64TYPE $i64type /**/
?H:??<:#define U64TYPE $u64type /**/
?H:??<:#endif
?H:#define NVTYPE $nvtype /**/
?H:#define IVSIZE $ivsize /**/
?H:#define UVSIZE $uvsize /**/
?H:#define I8SIZE $i8size /**/
?H:#define U8SIZE $u8size /**/
?H:#define I16SIZE $i16size /**/
?H:#define U16SIZE $u16size /**/
?H:#define I32SIZE $i32size /**/
?H:#define U32SIZE $u32size /**/
?H:??<:#ifdef
HAS_QUAD
?H:??<:#define I64SIZE $i64size /**/
?H:??<:#define U64SIZE $u64size /**/
?H:??<:#endif
?H:#define NVSIZE $nvsize /**/
?H:$d_nv_preserves_uv NV_PRESERVES_UV
?H:#define NV_PRESERVES_UV_BITS $nv_preserves_uv_bits
?H:#define NV_OVERFLOWES_INTEGERS_AT ($nv_overflows_integers_at)
?H:$d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero NV_ZERO_IS_ALLBITS_ZERO
?H:??<:#if UVSIZE == 8
?H:??<:# ifdef BYTEORDER
?H:??<:# if BYTEORDER == 0x1234
?H:??<:# undef BYTEORDER
?H:??<:# define BYTEORDER 0x12345678
?H:??<:# else
?H:??<:# if BYTEORDER == 0x4321
?H:??<:# undef BYTEORDER
?H:??<:# define BYTEORDER 0x87654321
?H:??<:#
endif
?H:??<:# endif
?H:??<:# endif
?H:..
?T:xxx

```

```
?T:d
?F:!try
: Check basic sizes
echo " "
$echo "Choosing the C types to be used for Perl's internal types..." >&4
```

```
case "$use64bitint:$d_quad:$quadtype" in
define:define:?)
ivtype="$quadtype"
uvtype="$uquadtype"
ivsize=8
uvsize=8
;;
*) ivtype="long"
uvtype="unsigned long"
ivsize=$longsize
uvsize=$longsize
;;
esac
```

```
case "$uselongdouble:$d_longdbl" in
define:define)
nvtype="long double"
nvsize=$longdblsize
;;
*) nvtype=double
nvsize=$doublesize
;;
esac
```

```
case "$usequadmath:$i_quadmath" in
define:define)
nvtype="__float128"
nvsize=16
case "$libs" in
*quadmath*) ;;
*) $cat <<EOM >&4
```

```
*** You requested the use of the quadmath library, but you
*** do not seem to have the quadmath library installed.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.
```

```
EOM
exit 1
;;
esac
;;
define:*) $cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** You requested the use of the quadmath library, but you
*** do not seem to have the required header, <quadmath.h>.

EOM

```
case "$gccversion" in
[23].*|4.[0-5]*)
```

```
$cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** Your gcc looks a bit old:

*** \$gccversion

EOM

```
;;
```

```
")
```

```
$cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** You are not running a gcc.

EOM

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
$cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** For the quadmath library you need at least gcc 4.6.

*** Cannot continue, aborting.

EOM

```
exit 1
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

\$echo "(IV will be "\$ivtype", \$ivsize bytes)"

\$echo "(UV will be "\$uvtype", \$uvsize bytes)"

\$echo "(NV will be "\$nvtype", \$nvsize bytes)"

```
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
```

```
#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES
```

```
#ifdef I_INTTYPES
```

```
#include <inttypes.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
#ifdef INT8
```

```
    int8_t i = INT8_MAX;
```

```
    uint8_t u = UINT8_MAX;
```

```
    printf("int8_t\n");
```

```
#endif
```

```
#ifdef INT16
```

```
    int16_t i = INT16_MAX;
```

```
    uint16_t u = UINT16_MAX;
```

```
    printf("int16_t\n");
```

```
#endif
```

```
#ifdef INT32
```

```
    int32_t i = INT32_MAX;
```

```
    uint32_t u = UINT32_MAX;
```

```

printf("int32_t\n");
#endif
}
EOCP

i8type="signed char"
u8type="unsigned char"
i8size=1
u8size=1

case "$i16type" in
") case "$shortsize" in
2) i16type=short
u16type="unsigned
short"
i16size=$shortsize
u16size=$shortsize
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$i16type" in
") set try -DINT16
if eval $compile; then
case "`$run ./try`" in
int16_t)
i16type=int16_t
u16type=uint16_t
i16size=2
u16size=2
;;
esac
fi
;;
esac
case "$i16type" in
") if $test $shortsize -ge 2; then
i16type=short
u16type="unsigned short"
i16size=$shortsize
u16size=$shortsize
fi
;;
esac

case "$i32type" in
") case "$longsize" in
4) i32type=long

```

```

u32type="unsigned long"
i32size=$longsize
u32size=$longsize
;;
*) case "$intsize" in
4) i32type=int
u32type="unsigned int"
i32size=$intsize
u32size=$intsize
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$i32type" in
") set try -DINT32
if eval $compile; then
case "$run ./try`" in
int32_t)
i32type=int32_t
u32type=uint32_t
i32size=4
u32size=4
;;
esac
fi
;;
esac
case "$i32type" in
") if $test $intsize -ge 4; then
i32type=int
u32type="unsigned int"
i32size=$intsize
u32size=$intsize
fi
;;
esac

case
"$i64type" in
") case "$d_quad:$quadtype" in
define:?)
i64type="$quadtype"
u64type="$uquadtype"
i64size=8
u64size=8
;;

```

```
esac
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
$echo "Checking how many bits of your UVs your NVs can preserve..." >&4
```

```
$cat <<EOP >try.c
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
```

```
#ifdef I_STDLIB
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#include <signal.h>
```

```
#ifdef SIGFPE
```

```
/* volatile so that the compiler has to store it out to memory */
```

```
volatile int bleached = 0;
```

```
$signal_t blech(int s) { bleached = 1; }
```

```
#endif
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    $uvtype u = 0;
```

```
    $nvtype d;
```

```
    int    n = 8 * $uvsize;
```

```
    int    i;
```

```
#ifdef SIGFPE
```

```
    signal(SIGFPE, blech);
```

```
#endif
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
        u = u << 1 | ($uvtype)1;
```

```
        d = ($nvtype)u;
```

```
        if (($uvtype)d != u)
```

```
            break;
```

```
        if (d <= 0)
```

```
            break;
```

```
        d = ($nvtype)(u - 1);
```

```
        if (($uvtype)d != (u - 1))
```

```
            break;
```

```
#ifdef SIGFPE
```

```
    if (bleached)
```

```
        break;
```

```
#endif
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("%d\n",
```

```
((i == n) ? -n : i));
```

```
    exit(0);
```

```
}
```

```
EOP
```

```
set try
```



```

d_nv_preserves_uv="$undef"
if eval $compile; then
    nv_preserves_uv_bits="`${run ./try}`"
fi
case "$nv_preserves_uv_bits" in
    \-[1-9]*)
        nv_preserves_uv_bits=`expr 0 - $nv_preserves_uv_bits`
        $echo "Your NVs can preserve all $nv_preserves_uv_bits bits of your UVs." >&4
        d_nv_preserves_uv="$define"
        ;;
    [1-9]*) $echo "Your NVs can preserve only $nv_preserves_uv_bits bits of your UVs." >&4
        d_nv_preserves_uv="$undef" ;;
    *) $echo "Can't figure out how many bits your NVs preserve." >&4
        nv_preserves_uv_bits="0" ;;
esac
$rm_try

```

```

$echo "Checking to find the largest integer value your NVs can hold..." >&4
$cat <<EOP >try.c
#include <stdio.h>

```

```

typedef $nvtype NV;

```

```

int
main() {
    NV value = 2;
    int count = 1;

    while(count < 256) {
        /* volatile so that the compiler has to store it out to memory */
        volatile NV up = value + 1.0;
        volatile NV negated = -value;
        volatile NV down = negated - 1.0;
        volatile NV got_up = up -
value;
        int up_good = got_up == 1.0;
        int got_down = down - negated;
        int down_good = got_down == -1.0;

        if (down_good != up_good) {
            fprintf(stderr,
                "Inconsistency - up %d %f; down %d %f; for 2**%d (%.20f)\n",
                up_good, (double) got_up, down_good, (double) got_down,
                count, (double) value);
            return 1;
        }
        if (!up_good) {

```

```

    while (1) {
if (count > 8) {
    count -= 8;
    fputs("256.0", stdout);
} else {
    count--;
    fputs("2.0", stdout);
}
if (!count) {
    puts("");
    return 0;
}
fputs("*", stdout);
    }
    }
    value *= 2;
    ++count;
}
fprintf(stderr, "Cannot overflow integer range, even at 2**%d (%.20f)\n",
    count, (double) value);
return 1;
}
EOP
set try

```

```
nv_overflows_integers_at='0'
```

```
if eval $compile; then
```

```
    xxx="$run ./try`"
```

```
    case "$?" in
```

```
0)
```

```
    case "$xxx" in
```

```
2*) cat >&4 <<EOM
```

The largest integer your NVs can preserve is equal to \$xxx

```
EOM
```

```
    nv_overflows_integers_at="$xxx"
```

```
;;
```

```
*) cat
```

```
>&4 <<EOM
```

Cannot determine the largest integer value your NVs can hold, unexpected output

```
'$xxx'
```

```
EOM
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
;;
```

```
*) cat >&4 <<EOM
```

Cannot determine the largest integer value your NVs can hold

```
EOM
```

```
;;
```

```

    esac
fi
$rm_try

$echo "Checking whether NV 0.0 is all bits zero in memory..." >&4
$cat <<EOP >try.c
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#ifdef SIGFPE
/* volatile so that the compiler has to store it out to memory */
volatile int bleached = 0;
$signal_t blech(int s) { bleached = 1; }
#endif

int checkit($nvtype d, const char *where) {
    void *v = &d;
    unsigned char *p = (unsigned char *)v;
    unsigned char *end = p + sizeof(d);
    int fail = 0;

    while (p < end)
        fail += *p++;

    if (!fail)
        return 0;

    p = (unsigned char *)v;
    printf("No - %s: 0x", where);
    while (p < end)
        printf ("%02X", *p++);
    printf("\n");
    return 1;
}

int main(int
argc, char **argv) {
    $nvtype d = 0.0;
    int fail = 0;
    fail += checkit(d, "0.0");

    /* The compiler shouldn't be assuming that bleached is 0 */
    d = bleached;

```

```

fail += checkit(d, "bleched");

#ifdef SIGFPE
    signal(SIGFPE, blech);
#endif

/* Paranoia - the compiler should have no way of knowing that ANSI says
   that argv[argc] will always be NULL.  Actually, if it did assume this it
   would be buggy, as this is C and main() can be called from elsewhere in
   the program. */
d = argv[argc] ? 1 : 0;

if (d) {
printf("Odd argv[argc]=%p, d=%g\n", argv[argc], d);
}

fail += checkit(d, "ternary");

memset(&d, sizeof(d), argv[argc] ? 1 : 0);

if (d != 0.0) {
printf("No - memset doesn't give 0.0\n");
/* This might just blow up: */
printf("(gives %g)\n", d);
return 1;
}

#ifdef SIGFPE
    if (bleched) {
printf("No - something bleched\n");
return 1;
}
#endif

if (fail) {
    printf("No - %d fail(s)\n",
fail);
    return 1;
}
printf("Yes\n");
return 0;
}
EOP
set try

d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$undef"
if eval $compile; then
    xxx="$run ./try`"

```

```

    case "$?" in
    0)
        case "$xxx" in
        Yes) cat >&4 <<EOM
0.0 is represented as all bits zero in memory
EOM
        d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$define"
        ;;
        *) cat >&4 <<EOM
0.0 is not represented as all bits zero in memory
EOM
        d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$undef"
        ;;
        esac
        ;;
    *) cat >&4 <<EOM
0.0 is not represented as all bits zero in memory
EOM
        d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$undef"
        ;;
        esac
    fi
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/perlxy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: fpostype.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:20:52 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: fpostype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:20:52 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:59:59 ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:fpostype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:fpostype:

```

?S: This variable defines Fpos_t to be something like fpos_t, long,
 ?S: uint, or whatever type is used to declare file positions in libc.
 ?S:.
 ?C:Fpos_t:
 ?C: This symbol holds
 the type used to declare file positions in libc.
 ?C: It can be fpos_t, long, uint, etc... It may be necessary to include
 ?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#define Fpos_t \$fpostype /* File position type */
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set fpostype
 : see what type file positions are declared as in the library
 rp="What is the type for file position used by fsetpos()?"
 set fpos_t fpostype long stdio.h sys/types.h
 eval \$typedef_ask

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/fpostype.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: randfunc.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:39 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This is the new unit that should be used when random
 ?X: functions are to be used. It thus makes randbits.U obsolete.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:randfunc mrand seedfunc nrandbits: cat +cc rm test Myread Csym
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:randfunc:
 ?S: Indicates the name of the random number function to use.
 ?S: Values include drand48, random, and rand. In C programs,
 ?S: the 'nrand' macro is defined
 to generate uniformly distributed
 ?S: random numbers over the range [0., 1.] (see mrand and nrand).
 ?S:.

```

?S:mrnd:
?S: Indicates the macro to be used to generate normalized
?S: random numbers. Uses randfunc, often divided by
?S: (double) ((1 << nrndbits) -1) in order to normalize the result.
?S: In C programs, the macro 'nrnd' is mapped on mrnd.
?S:.
?S:seedfunc:
?S: Indicates the random number generating seed function.
?S: Values include srand48, srand, and rand.
?S:.
?S:nrndbits:
?S: Indicates how many bits are produced by the function used to
?S: generate normalized random numbers.
?S:.
?C:nrnd:
?C: This macro is to be used to generate uniformly distributed
?C: random numbers over the range [0., 1.].
?C:.
?C:seednrnd:
?C: This symbol defines the macro to be used in seeding the
?C: random number generator (see nrnd).
?C:.
?H:#define nrnd() $mrnd /**/
?H:#define seednrnd(x) $seedfunc(x) /**/
?H:.
?T:cont val
?LINT:nothere $nrndbits)
: How can we generate normalized
random numbers ?
echo " "
case "$randfunc" in
")
if set drand48 val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
dflt="drand48"
echo "Good, found drand48()." >&4
elif set random val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
dflt="random"
echo "OK, found random()." >&4
else
dflt="rand"
echo "Yick, looks like I have to use rand()." >&4
fi
echo " "
;;
*)
dflt="$randfunc"
;;
esac

```

```

cont=true
while $test "$cont"; do
    rp="Use which function to generate random numbers?"
    . ./myread
    ?X: Invalidates nrandbits if the answer is not the default so
    ?X: that the value stored in config.sh will not be used when
    ?X: we change our random function.
    if $test "$ans" = "$dflt"; then
        : null
    else
        nrandbits="
    fi
    randfunc="$ans"
    if set $ans val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
        cont="
    else
        dflt=n
        rp="Function $ans does not exists. Use that name anyway?"
        . ./myread
        dflt=rand
        case "$ans" in
            [yY]*) cont=";;
        esac
    fi
    case "$cont" in
        ")
        case "$randfunc" in
            drand48)
                mrand="drand48()"
                seedfunc="srand48"
                ;;
            rand*)
                case
"$nrandbits" in
                ")
echo "Checking to see how many bits your $randfunc() function produces..." ">&4
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    register int i;
    register unsigned long tmp;
    register unsigned long max = 0L;
    extern long random();

    for (i = 1000; i; i--) {
        tmp = (unsigned long)$randfunc();
        if (tmp > max) max = tmp;

```



```

}
for (i = 0; max; i++)
    max /= 2;
printf("%d\n",i);
}
EOCP
if $cc -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    dflt=`try`
else
    dflt=?
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program...)"
fi
;;
*)
    dflt="$nrandbits"
    ;;
esac
rp="How many bits does your $randfunc() function produce?"
. ./myread
nrandbits="$ans"
$rm -f try.c try
mrnd="($randfunc() / (double) ((1 << $nrandbits) -1))"
seedfunc="srand"
;;

```

?X: The following is provided just in case...

```

*)
    dflt="31"
    rp="How many bits does your $randfunc() function produce?"
    . ./myread
    nrandbits="$ans"
    seedfunc="s$randfunc"
    mrnd="($randfunc()
/ (double) ((1 << $nrandbits) -1))"
    if set $seedfunc val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
        echo "(Using $seedfunc() to seed random generator)"
    else
        echo "(Warning: no $seedfunc() to seed random generator)"
        seedfunc=rand
    fi
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
done

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/randfunc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: filexp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: filexp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:08 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:filexp: privlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:filexp:
?S: This symbol contains the full pathname of the filexp script, in case we
?S: are saving the script for posterity.
?S:.
: must not allow self reference
case "$privlib" in
/*)
filexp=$privlib/filexp
;;
*)
filexp=`pwd`/filexp
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/filexp_path.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Hasproto.U $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?X: This unit generates a $hasproto string that is used internally
?X: by Configure to check if this system has a prototype for a
?X: particular function
?X:
?X: To use it, say something like:
```

```

?X: set d_getnetent_proto getnetent $i_netdb netdb.h
?X: eval $hasproto
?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like
?X: hdrs="$define sys/types.h
?X: $i_systime sys/time.h
?X: $i_sysselect sys/select.h
?X: $i_netdb netdb.h"
?X: set d_getnetent_proto getnetent $hdrs
?X: eval $hasproto
?X:
?X: There is also an 'escape' hatch built in. If you have a pair
?X: of args 'literal 'stuff' then 'stuff' gets included literally
?X: into the test program. See Protochk.U for more details.
?X:
?MAKE:Hasproto:
Setvar cppstdin cppflags cppminus contains rm_try test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:func varname
?F:!try.c
?V:hasproto
: Define hasproto macro for Configure internal use
hasproto='varname=$1; func=$2; shift; shift;
while $test $# -ge 2; do
case "$1" in
$define) echo "#include <$2>;";
literal) echo "$2" ;;
esac ;
shift 2;
done > try.c;
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < try.c > tryout.c 2>/dev/null;
if $contains "$func.*(" tryout.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "$func() prototype found.";
val="$define";
else
echo "$func() prototype NOT found.";
val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try tryout.c'

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/Hasproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:

```

```
?MAKE:d_tgamma: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tgamma:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TGAMMA symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the tgamma() routine is available
?S: for the gamma function. See also d_lgamma.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TGAMMA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tgamma routine is
?C: available to do the gamma function. See also HAS_LGAMMA.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tgamma HAS_TGAMMA /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tgamma
: see if tgamma exists
set tgamma d_tgamma
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_tgamma.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: Options.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Options.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1997/02/28 15:08:15 ram
?RCS: patch61: optdef.sh now starts with a "startsh"
?RCS: patch61: moved some code from Head.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/09/25 09:14:46 ram
?RCS: patch59: protected option parsing code against 'echo -*' option failure
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 12:04:52 ram
?RCS: patch54: added -K option for experts
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/01/30 14:27:52 ram
?RCS:
?RCS: patch49: this unit now exports file optdef.sh, not a variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:19:00 ram
```

?RCS: patch45: new -O option allowing -D and -U to override config.sh settings

?RCS: patch45: file optdef.sh is no longer removed after sourcing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:58:06 ram

?RCS: patch36: ensure option definition file is removed before appending

?RCS: patch36: protect variable definitions with spaces in them

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:55:44 ram

?RCS: patch30: now uses new me symbol to tag error messages

?RCS: patch30: new -D and -U options to define/undef symbols (JHI)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:14 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Command line parsing. It is really important that the variables used here

?X: be not listed in the MAKE line, or they will be saved in config.sh and

?X: loading this file to fetch default answers would clobber the values set

?X: herein.

?X:

?MAKE:Options:

startsh

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?V:reuseval alldone error realsilent silent extractsh fastread \

knowitall: config_sh

?T:arg argn symbol config_arg0 config_args config_argc xxx yyy zzz uuu

?T:args_exp args_sep arg_exp ccflags

?F:!Configure

?F:./optdef.sh ./cmdline.opt ./posthint.sh ./cmdl.opt

: Save command line options in file UU/cmdline.opt for later use in

: generating config.sh.

?X: This temporary file will be read by Oldsym.U. I used a temporary

?X: file to preserve all sorts of potential command line quotes and

?X: also because we don't know in advance how many variables we'll

?X: need, so I can't actually declare them on the MAKE line.

?X: The config_args variable won't be quite correct if Configure is

?X: fed something like ./Configure -Dcc="gcc -B/usr/ccs/bin/"

?X: since the quotes are gone by the time we see them. You'd have to

?X: reconstruct the command line from the config_arg? lines, but since

?X: I don't imagine anyone actually having to do that, I'm not going

?X:

to worry too much.

cat > cmdline.opt <<EOSH

: Configure command line arguments.

config_arg0='\$0'

config_args='\$*'

config_argc=\$#

EOSH

```

argn=1
args_exp=""
args_sep=""
for arg in "$@"; do
    cat >>cmdline.opt <<EOSH
    config_arg$argn='$arg'
EOSH
?X: Extreme backslashitis: replace each ' by """"
    cat <<EOC | sed -e "s/''''''''''''''''/g" > cmdl.opt
$arg
EOC
    arg_exp=`cat cmdl.opt`
    args_exp="$args_exp$args_sep'$arg_exp'"
    argn=`expr $argn + 1`
    args_sep=' '
done
?X: args_exp is good for restarting self: eval "set X $args_exp"; shift; $0 "$@"
?X: used by hints/os2.sh in Perl, for instance
rm -f cmdl.opt

```

```

: produce awk script to parse command line options
cat >options.awk <<'EOF'
BEGIN {
    optstr = "A:dD:eEf:hKOrsSU:V"; # getopt-style specification

```

```

    len = length(optstr);
    for (i = 1; i <= len; i++) {
        c = substr(optstr, i, 1);
?X: some older awk's do not have the C ?: construct
        if (i < len) a = substr(optstr, i + 1, 1); else a = "";
        if (a == ":") {
            arg[c] = 1;
            i++;
        }
        opt[c]
    = 1;
    }
}
{
    expect = 0;
    str = $0;
    if (substr(str, 1, 1) != "-") {
        printf("%s\n", str);
        next;
    }
    len = length($0);
    for (i = 2; i <= len; i++) {
        c = substr(str, i, 1);

```

```

if (!opt[c]) {
    printf("-%s\n", substr(str, i));
    next;
}
printf("-%s\n", c);
if (arg[c]) {
    if (i < len)
        printf("%s\n", substr(str, i + 1));
    else
        expect = 1;
    next;
}
}
}
END {
    if (expect)
        print "?";
}
EOF

```

: process the command line options

?X: Use "\$@" to keep arguments with spaces in them from being split apart.

?X: For the same reason, awk will output quoted arguments and the final eval

?X: removes them and sets a proper \$* array. An 'X' is prepended to each

?X: argument before being fed to echo to guard against 'echo -x', where -x

?X: would be understood as an echo option! It is removed before feeding awk.

set X `for arg in "\$@"; do echo "X\$arg"; done |

sed -e s/X// | awk -f options.awk`

eval "set \$*"

shift

rm -f options.awk

: set up default values

fastread=""

reuseval=false

config_sh=""

alldone=""

error=""

silent=""

extractsh=""

knowitall=""

rm

-f optdef.sh posthint.sh

cat >optdef.sh <<EOS

\$startsh

EOS

?X:

?X: Given that we now have the possibility to execute Configure remotely
 ?X: thanks to the new src.U support, we have to face the possibility
 ?X: of having to ask where the source lie, which means we need the Myread.U
 ?X: stuff and possibly other things that might echo something on the
 ?X: screen...
 ?X:
 ?X: That's not pretty, and might be confusing in 99% of the time. So...
 ?X: We introduce a new realsilent variable which is set when -s is given,
 ?X: and we force silent=true if -S is supplied. The Extractall.U unit
 ?X: will then undo the >&4 redirection based on the value of the
 ?X: realsilent variable... -- RAM, 18/93/96
 ?X:

```
: option parsing
while test $# -gt 0; do
  case "$1" in
    -d) shift; fastread=yes;;
    -e) shift; alldone=cont;;
    -f)
      shift
      cd ..
      if test -r "$1"; then
        config_sh="$1"
      else
        echo "$me: cannot read config file $1."
      >&2
      error=true
    fi
    cd UU
    shift;;
    --help\
    -h) shift; error=true;;
    -r) shift; reuseval=true;;
    -s) shift; silent=true; realsilent=true;;
    -E) shift; alldone=exit;;
    -K) shift; knowitall=true;;
    -O) shift;;
    -S) shift; silent=true; extractsh=true;;
    -D)
      shift
      case "$1" in
        *)
          echo "$me: use '-U symbol=', not '-D symbol='." >&2
          echo "$me: ignoring -D $1" >&2
          ;;
        *) echo "$1" | \
          sed -e "s/'\"/\"/g" -e "s/\"(.*)\"/\"1'/" >> optdef.sh;;
        *) echo "$1='define'" >> optdef.sh;;
```



```

esac
shift
;;
-U)
shift
case "$1" in
*) echo "$1" >> optdef.sh;;
*=*)
echo "$me: use '-D symbol=val', not '-U symbol=val'." >&2
echo "$me: ignoring -U $1" >&2
;;
*) echo "$1='undef'" >> optdef.sh;;
esac
shift
;;
-A)
shift
xxx=""
yyy="$1"
zzz=""
uuu=undef
case "$yyy" in
*=*) zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'`
    case "$zzz" in
    *.* ) zzz="" ;;
    *)   xxx=append

        zzz="" ``echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*!!'`
        yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
") case "$yyy" in
    *.* ) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:. *!!'`
        yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*!!'`
        zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*!!'`
        yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
    *)   xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:. *!!'`
        yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*!!'` ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
append)
echo "$yyy=\"\${$yyy}$zzz\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
clear)
echo "$yyy="" >> posthint.sh ;;

```

```

define)
    case "$zzz" in
    ") zzz=define ;;
esac
echo "$yyy=$zzz" >> posthint.sh ;;
eval)
echo "eval \"$yyy=$zzz\" >> posthint.sh ;;
    prepend)
echo "$yyy=\"$zzz\${$yyy}\" >> posthint.sh ;;
    undef)

    case "$zzz" in
    ") zzz="$uuu" ;;
esac
echo "$yyy=$zzz" >> posthint.sh ;;
    *) echo "$me: unknown -A command '$xxx', ignoring -A $1" >&2 ;;
esac
shift
;;
-V) echo "$me generated by metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>." >&2
    exit 0;;
--) break;;
-*) echo "$me: unknown option $1" >&2; shift; error=true;;
*) break;;
esac
done

case "$error" in
true)
cat >&2 <<EOM
Usage: $me [-dehrsEKOSV] [-f config.sh] [-D symbol] [-D symbol=value]
        [-U symbol] [-U symbol=] [-A command:symbol...]
-d : use defaults for all answers.
-e : go on without questioning past the production of config.sh.
-f : specify an alternate default configuration file.
-h : print this help message and exit (with an error status).
-r : reuse C symbols value if possible (skips costly nm extraction).
-s : silent mode, only echoes questions and essential information.
-D : define symbol to have some value:
    -D symbol          symbol gets the
value 'define'
    -D symbol='some value'  symbol is set to 'some value'
common used examples (see INSTALL for more info):
    -Duse64bitint          use 64bit integers
    -Duse64bitall          use 64bit integers and pointers
    -Dusethreads           use thread support
    -Dinc_version_list=none do not include older perl trees in @INC
    -DEBUGGING=none       DEBUGGING options

```

```

-Dcc=gcc          choose your compiler
-Dprefix=/opt/perl5  choose your destination
-E : stop at the end of questions, after having produced config.sh.
-K : do not use unless you know what you are doing.
-O : ignored for backward compatibility
-S : perform variable substitutions on all .SH files (can mix with -f)
-U : undefine symbol:
    -U symbol    symbol gets the value 'undef'
    -U symbol=   symbol gets completely empty
    e.g.: -Uversiononly
-A : manipulate symbol after the platform specific hints
have been applied:
    -A append:symbol=value  append value to symbol
    -A symbol=value        like append:, but with a separating space
    -A define:symbol=value  define symbol to have value
    -A clear:symbol        define symbol to be "
    -A define:symbol       define symbol to be 'define'
    -A eval:symbol=value   define symbol to be eval of value
    -A prepend:symbol=value prepend value to symbol
    -A undef:symbol        define symbol to be 'undef'
    -A undef:symbol=       define symbol to be "
    e.g.: -A prepend:libswanted='cl pthread '
    -A cflags=-DSOME_MACRO
-V : print version number and exit (with a zero status).
EOM
exit 1
;;
esac

?X:
?X: Unless they specified either -S or both -d and -e/E, make sure we're
?X: running interactively, i.e. attached to a terminal. Moved from Head.U to
?X: be able to handle batch configurations...
?X:
?X: We have to hardwire the Configure name and
    cannot use $me, since if they
?X: said 'sh <Configure', then $me is 'sh'...
?X:
: Sanity checks
case "$fastread$alldone" in
yescont|yesexit) ;;
*)
case "$extractsh" in
true) ;;
*)
if test ! -t 0; then
echo "Say 'sh Configure', not 'sh <Configure'"
exit 1

```

```

fi
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

?X: In silent mode, the standard output is closed. Questions are asked by
 ?X: outputting on file descriptor #4, which is the original stdout descriptor.
 ?X: This filters out all the "junk", since all the needed information is written
 ?X: on #4. Note that ksh will not let us redirect output if the file descriptor
 ?X: has not be defined yet, unlike sh, hence the following line...--RAM.
 exec 4>&1
 case "\$silent" in
 true) exec 1>/dev/null;;
 esac

```

: run the defines and the undefines, if any, but leave the file out there...
touch optdef.sh
?X: -q is POSIX
?X: It does not work in SysV (solaris) or old BSD greps.
grep '\ ' optdef.sh >/dev/null 2>&1
if test $? = 0; then
    echo "Configure does not support \
in -D arguments"
    exit 1
fi
./optdef.sh
: create the posthint manipulation script and leave the file out there...
?X: this file will be perused by Oldconfig.U
touch posthint.sh

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Options.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_memccpy.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memccpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:31 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memccpy: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memccpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCCPY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memccpy() routine is available
?S: to copy a character into a block of memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMCCPY (MEMCCPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memccpy routine
    is available
?C: to copy a character into a block of memory. Otherwise you should
?C: roll your own.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memccpy HAS_MEMCCPY /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memccpy
: see if memccpy exists
set memccpy d_memccpy
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_memccpy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2009 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_inetpton: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_inetpton:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_INETPTON symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the inet_pton() function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_INETPTON:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the inet_pton() function
?C: is available to parse IPv4 and IPv6 strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_inetpton HAS_INETPTON /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_inetpton
: see if inet_pton exists
set inet_pton d_inetpton

```

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_inetpton.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setlocale.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setlocale.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:57:51 ram

?RCS: patch30: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setlocale: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setlocale:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETLOCALE if setlocale() is

?S: available to handle locale-specific ctype implementations.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETLOCALE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlocale
routine is

?C: available to handle locale-specific ctype implementations.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setlocale HAS_SETLOCALE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setlocale

: see if setlocale exists

set setlocale d_setlocale

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setlocale.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: vendorhtml3dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: vendorhtml3dir.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:vendorhtml3dir vendorhtml3direxp installvendorhtml3dir: html3dir Getfile \
Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorhtml3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for html
?S: library pages. It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing
in this directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: html pages for modules and extensions in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:..
?S:vendorhtml3direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorhtml3dir, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:..
?D:installvendorhtml3dir="
?S:installvendorhtml3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorhtml3direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:..
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorhtml3dir
: Set the vendorhtml3dir variables
case "\$vendorprefix" in
") vendorhtml3dir="
vendorhtml3direxp="
;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied module html pages go.
: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.
: XXX Better default
suggestions would be welcome.
case "\$vendorhtml3dir" in
") dflt=`echo "\$html3dir" | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$vendorprefix#" ` ;;

```

*) dflt=$vendorhtml3dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|") dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied html pages?'
./getfile
vendorhtml3dir="$ans"
vendorhtml3direxp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorhtml3dir" = "X" && vendorhtml3dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorhtml3dir
./installprefix

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorhtml3dir.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dbminiproto: Hasproto i_dbm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_dbminiproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DBMINIT_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the dbminiproto() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

?C:HAS_DBMINIT_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the dbminiproto() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. A good guess is

?C: extern

```
int dbminiproto(char *);
```

?C:.

```
?H:#$d_dbminiproto HAS_DBMINIT_PROTO /**/
```

?H:.


```
?LINT:set d_dbminiproto
: see if prototype for dbminiproto is available
echo " "
set d_dbminiproto dbminiproto $i_dbm dbm.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5.36.0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_dbminiproto.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: Tr.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 18:00:54 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch43: forgot to quote $@ to protect against "evil" characters
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:58:35 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch36: created
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
```

```
?X: to do a character translation. It catches translations to uppercase or
```

```
?X: to lowercase, and then invokes the real tr to perform the job.
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: This unit is necessary on HP machines (HP strikes again!)
```

```
with non-ascii
```

```
?X: ROMAN8-charset, where normal letters are not arranged in a row, so a-z
```

```
?X: covers not the whole alphabet but lots of special chars. This was reported
```

```
?X: by Andreas Sahlbach <a.sahlbach@tu-bs.de>.
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: Units performing a tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' or the other way round should include
```

```
?X: us in their dependency and use ./tr instead.
```

```
?X:
```

```
?MAKE:Tr: startsh tr eunicefix
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?F:./tr
```

```
?T:up low LC_ALL
```

```
: see whether [:lower:] and [:upper:] are supported character classes
```

```
echo " "
```

```
case "`echo AbyZ | LC_ALL=C $tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`" in
```

```

ABYZ)
echo "Good, your tr supports [:lower:] and [:upper:] to convert case." >&4
up='[:upper:]'
low='[:lower:]'
;;
*) # There is a discontinuity in EBCDIC between 'I' and 'J'
   # (0xc9 and 0xd1), therefore that is a nice testing point.
   if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
       case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr 'I-J' 'i-j' 2>/dev/null`" in
           ij) up='A-Z'
               low='a-z'
               ;;
       esac
   fi
   if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
       case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr I-J i-j 2>/dev/null`" in
           ij) up='A-Z'
               low='a-z'
               ;;
       esac
   fi
   if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
       case "`echo IJ | od -x 2>/dev/null`" in
           *C9D1*|*c9d1*)
               echo "Hey, this might be EBCDIC." >&4
               if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
                   case "`echo IJ | \
LC_ALL=C $tr '[A-IJ-RS-Z]' '[a-ij-rs-z]' 2>/dev/null`" in
                       ij) up='A-IJ-RS-Z'
                           low='a-ij-rs-z'
                           ;;
                   esac
               fi
               if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
                   case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr A-IJ-RS-Z a-ij-rs-z 2>/dev/null`" in
                       ij) up='A-IJ-RS-Z'
                           low='a-ij-rs-z'
                           ;;
                   esac
               fi
               ;;
       esac
   fi
   case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr \"$up\" \"$low\" 2>/dev/null`" in
       ij)
           echo "Using $up and $low to convert case." >&4

```

```
;;
*)
    echo "I don't know how to translate letters from upper to lower case." >&4
    echo "Your tr is not acting any way I know of." >&4
    exit 1
;;
esac
: set up the translation script tr, must be called with ./tr of course
cat >tr <<EOESC
$startsh
case "$1\2" in
[A-Z][a-z]) LC_ALL=C exec $tr '$up' '$low';;
[a-z][A-Z]) LC_ALL=C exec $tr '$low' '$up';;
esac
LC_ALL=C exec $tr "$@"
EOESC
chmod +x tr
$eunicefix tr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Tr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: rootid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: rootid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/30 14:45:36 ram
?RCS: patch49: now only prints a single empty line when outputting something
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:42 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:rootid: sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:rootid:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the ROOTID symbol,
?S: which is the uid of root.
?S:.
?C:ROOTID:
?C: This symbol contains the uid of root, normally
```

```

0.
?C:.
?H:#define ROOTID $rootid /**/
?H:.
: determine root id
rootid=`$sed -e "/^root:/{s/^[^:]*:[^:]*\([^:]*\).*$""^1/" -e "q" -e "}" -e "d" </etc/passwd`
case "$rootid" in
") rootid=0 ;;
*) echo " "; echo "Root uid = $rootid" >&4 ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/rootid.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_sigvec.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigvec.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:45:37 ram
?RCS: patch61: there is now a separate routine for sigaction()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:24 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: d_sigvec.U, from d_ftime.U 1.0
?X:
?MAKE:d_sigvec d_sigvectr d_sigintrp: Csym Inlibc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigvec:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGVEC symbol, which indicates
?S: that BSD
    reliable signals are supported.
?S:.
?S:d_sigvectr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGVECTOR symbol, which
?S: indicates that the sigvec() routine is called sigvector() instead, for
?S: reasons known only to Hewlett-Packard.
?S:.
?S:d_sigintrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINTRP symbol, which

```

?S: indicates that the siginterrupt() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SIGVEC (SIGVEC):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that BSD reliable signals are

?C: supported.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGVECTOR (SIGVECTOR):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigvec() routine is called

?C: sigvector() instead, and that sigspace() is provided instead of

?C: sigstack(). This is probably only true for HP-UX.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGINTRP (SIGINTRP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the siginterrupt() routine

?C: is available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sigvec HAS_SIGVEC /**/

?H:#\$d_sigvectr HAS_SIGVECTOR /**/

?H:#\$d_sigintrp HAS_SIGINTRP /**/

?H:.

?T:val

?LINT:set d_sigvec d_sigintrp

@if

 d_sigvectr || d_sigvec || HAS_SIGVEC || HAS_SIGVECTOR

: see if sigvector exists -- since sigvec will match the substring

echo " "

if set sigvector val -f d_sigvectr; eval \$csym; \$val; then

 echo 'sigvector() found--you must be running HP-UX.' >&4

 val="\$define"; set d_sigvectr; eval \$setvar

 val="\$define"; set d_sigvec; eval \$setvar

else

: try the original name

 d_sigvectr="\$undef"

if set sigvec val -f d_sigvec; eval \$csym; \$val; then

 echo 'sigvec() found.' >&4

 val="\$define"; set d_sigvec; eval \$setvar

else

 echo 'sigvec() not found--race conditions with signals may occur.' >&4

 val="\$undef"; set d_sigvec; eval \$setvar

fi

fi

@end

@if d_sigintrp || HAS_SIGINTRP

: see if we have siginterrupt

set siginterrupt d_sigintrp

eval \$inlibc

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sigvec.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getwd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getwd.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:18 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getwd: Csym Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getwd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETWD if getwd() is

?S: available to get working directory. If not, you should

?S: probably use getcwd().

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETWD (GETWD):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getwd routine is

?C: available to get working directory.

If not, you should

?C: probably use getcwd().

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getwd HAS_GETWD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getwd

: see if getwd exists

echo " "

if set getwd val -f d_getwd; eval \$csym; \$val; then

echo 'getwd() found.' >&4

val="\$define"

else

echo 'getwd() not found. Assuming getcwd() exists.' >&4

val="\$undef"

fi

set d_getwd

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getwd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getservent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getservent_r getservent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getservent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getservent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getservent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getservent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getservent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETSERVENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getservent_r routine

?C: is

available to getservent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETSERVENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getservent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getservent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getservent_r HAS_GETSERVENT_R /**/

?H:#define GETSERVENT_R_PROTO \$getservent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getservent_r_proto

: see if getservent_r exists

set getservent_r d_getservent_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_getservent_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"

case "\$d_getservent_r_proto:\$usethreads" in

":define") d_getservent_r_proto=define

```

set d_getservent_r_proto getservent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getservent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getservent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getservent_r(struct servent*, char*, size_t, struct servent**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=I_SBWR ;;
esac
case "$getservent_r_proto"
in
"|0) try='int getservent_r(struct servent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
esac
case "$getservent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct servent* getservent_r(struct servent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
esac
case "$getservent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getservent_r(struct servent*, struct servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=I_SD ;;
esac
case "$getservent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getservent_r=undef
getservent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getservent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getservent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getservent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getservent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getservent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getservent_r=undef
getservent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getservent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found

in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getservent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: Extractall.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:00:43 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: If extraction has been requested, load the configuration file, perform
?X: the extraction and exit.
?X:
?X: This unit was originally a part of Options.U. It had to be removed from
?X: it to prevent a dependency cycle: Extract -> src -> Options -> Extract
?X: The Begin.U unit now requires us before beginning to do anything
?X: interesting, to ensure proper semantics. -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X:
?MAKE:Extractall:
Extract Options
?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<
: extract files and exit if asked to do so
case "\$extractsh" in
true)
?X: Undo the forced silent=true when -S was supplied, by probing realsilent
?X: which was set iff -s was also given. See Options.U for details.
case "\$realsilent" in
true) ;;
*) exec 1>&4;;
esac
case "\$config_sh" in
") config_sh='config.sh';;
esac
echo " "
echo "Fetching answers from \$config_sh..."
cd ..
. \$config_sh
test "\$override" && . ./optdef.sh
echo " "

?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.

```
. UU/extract
rm -rf UU
echo "Extraction done."
exit 0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Extractall.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endhostent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endhostent_r endhostent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endhostent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDHOSTENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the endhostent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:endhostent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endhostent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_endhostent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endhostent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDHOSTENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endhostent_r routine

?C: is

available to endhostent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:ENDHOSTENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endhostent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_endhostent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endhostent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_endhostent_r HAS_ENDHOSTENT_R /**/

?H:#define ENDHOSTENT_R_PROTO \$endhostent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

```

?T:try hdrs d_endhostent_r_proto
: see if endhostent_r exists
set endhostent_r d_endhostent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endhostent_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_endhostent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_endhostent_r_proto=define
set d_endhostent_r_proto endhostent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_endhostent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int endhostent_r(struct hostent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endhostent_r_proto=I_D ;;
esac
case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void endhostent_r(struct
hostent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endhostent_r_proto=V_D ;;
esac
case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_endhostent_r=undef
endhostent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling endhostent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) endhostent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endhostent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "endhostent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_endhostent_r=undef
endhostent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) endhostent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_endhostent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fcctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_fcctl.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:01 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fcctl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fcctl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCCTL symbol, and indicates

?S: whether the fcctl() function exists

?S:.

?C:HAS_FCCTL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that

?C: the fcctl() function exists.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fcctl HAS_FCCTL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fcctl

:

see if this is an fcctl system

set fcctl d_fcctl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fcctl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_vprintf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:59 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vprintf d_charvspr: Guess cat +cc +ccflags Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_vprintf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VPRINTF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the vprintf() routine is available
?S: to printf with a pointer to an argument list.
?S:.
?S:d_charvspr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CHARVSPRINTF if this system
?S: has
    vsprintf returning type (char*). The trend seems to be to
?S: declare it as "int vsprintf()".
?S:.
?C:HAS_VPRINTF (VPRINTF):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the vprintf routine is available
?C: to printf with a pointer to an argument list. If unavailable, you
?C: may need to write your own, probably in terms of _doprnt().
?C:.
?C:USE_CHAR_VSPRINTF (CHARVSPRINTF):
?C: This symbol is defined if this system has vsprintf() returning type
?C: (char*). The trend seems to be to declare it as "int vsprintf()". It
?C: is up to the package author to declare vsprintf correctly based on the
?C: symbol.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vprintf HAS_VPRINTF /**/
?H:#$d_charvspr USE_CHAR_VSPRINTF /**/
?H:.
?F:!vprintf !vprintf.c
?T:val2
?LINT:set d_vprintf d_charvspr
: see if vprintf exists
echo " "
if set vprintf val -f d_vprintf; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'vprintf() found.' >&4
val="$define"
$cat >vprintf.c <<'EOF'
#include <varargs.h>

int main() { xxx("foo"); }

xxx(va_alist)
va_dcl
{

```

```

va_list args;
char
buf[10];

va_start(args);
exit(((unsigned long)vsprintf(buf,"%s",args) > 10L);
}
EOF
if $cc $ccflags -o vprintf vprintf.c >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./vprintf; then
echo "Your vsprintf() returns (int)." >&4
val2="$undef"
else
echo "Your vsprintf() returns (char*)." >&4
val2="$define"
fi
else
echo 'vprintf() NOT found.' >&4
val="$undef"
val2="$undef"
fi
set d_vprintf
eval $setvar
val=$val2
set d_charvspr
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_vprintf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_strchr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_strchr.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/10/16 13:49:20 ram

?RCS: patch12: added support for HAS_INDEX

?RCS: patch12: added magic for index() and rindex()

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:05:26 ram

?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_STRCHR, no macro remap of index (WAD)

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:32 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strchr d_index: contains strings Setvar Myread Oldconfig
Csym
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strchr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRCHR if strchr() and
?S: strrchr() are available for string searching.
?S:.
?S:d_index:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_INDEX if index() and
?S: rindex() are available for string searching.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRCHR:
?C: This symbol is defined to indicate that the strchr()/strrchr()
?C: functions are available for string searching. If not, try the
?C: index()/rindex() pair.
?C:.
?C:HAS_INDEX:
?C: This symbol is defined to indicate that the index()/rindex()
?C: functions are available for string searching.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strchr HAS_STRCHR /**/
?H:#$d_index HAS_INDEX /**/
?H:.
?M:index: HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef index
?M:#define index strchr
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?M:rindex: HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef rindex
?M:#define rindex strchr
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?T:vali
?LINT:set d_strchr d_index
: index or strchr
echo " "
if set index val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
if
set strchr val -f d_strchr; eval $csym; $val; then
if $contains strchr "$strings" >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

```

```

?X: has index, strchr, and strchr in string header
    val="$define"
    vali="$undef"
    echo "strchr() found." >&4
else
?X: has index, strchr, and no strchr in string header
    val="$undef"
    vali="$define"
    echo "index() found." >&4
fi
else
?X: has only index, no strchr, string header is a moot point
    val="$undef"
    vali="$define"
    echo "index() found." >&4
fi
else
if set strchr val -f d_strchr; eval $csym; $val; then
    val="$define"
    vali="$undef"
    echo "strchr() found." >&4
else
    echo "No index() or strchr() found!" >&4
    val="$undef"
    vali="$undef"
fi
fi
set d_strchr; eval $setvar
val="$vali"
set d_index; eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strchr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: usenm.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:26:40 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: usenm.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:26:40 ram

?RCS: patch61: don't use nm with the GNU C library


```

?RCS: patch61: added support for Linux shared libs
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:57 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usenm runnm nm_opt nm_so_opt: cat test Myread Oldconfig myuname grep \
nm d_gnulibc osname egrep rsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usenm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending
whether the
?S: nm extraction is wanted or not.
?S:.
?S:runnm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the
?S: nm extraction should be performed or not, according to the value
?S: of usenm and the flags on the Configure command line.
?S:.
?S:nm_opt:
?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm.
?S:.
?S:nm_so_opt:
?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm
?S: to work on a shared library but that can not be used on an
?S: archive library. Currently, this is only used by Linux, where
?S: nm --dynamic is *required* to get symbols from an ELF library which
?S: has been stripped, but nm --dynamic is *fatal* on an archive library.
?S: Maybe Linux should just always set usenm=false.
?S:.
: see if nm is to be used to determine whether a symbol is defined or not
?X: If there is enough inquiries, it might be worth to wait for the nm
?X: extraction. Otherwise, the C compilations might be a better deal.
?X:
?X: Don't bother if we're
using GNU libc -- skimo
?LINT:extern PASE
case "$usenm" in
")
dflt="
case "$d_gnulibc" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "nm probably won't work on the GNU C Library." >&4
dflt=n
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
")

```

```

if $test "$osname" = aix -a "$PASE" != "Xdefine" -a ! -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
    echo " "
    echo "Whoops! This is an AIX system without /lib/syscalls.exp!" >&4
    echo "'nm' won't be sufficient on this system." >&4
    dflt=n
fi
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
    *) dflt=`$egrep 'inlibc|csym' $src/Configure | wc -l 2>/dev/null`
    if $test $dflt -gt 20; then
        dflt=y
    else
        dflt=n
    fi
;;
esac
;;
*)
case "$usenm" in
    true|$define) dflt=y;;
    *) dflt=n;;
esac
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

I can use \$nm to extract the symbols from your C libraries. This is a time consuming task which may generate huge output on the disk (up to 3 megabytes) but that should make the symbols extraction faster. The alternative is to skip the 'nm' extraction part and to compile a small test program instead to determine whether each symbol is present. If you have a fast C compiler and/or if your 'nm' output cannot be parsed, this may be the best solution.

You probably shouldn't let me use 'nm' if you are using the GNU C Library.

```

EOM
rp="Shall I use $nm to extract C symbols from the libraries?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
    [Nn]*) usenm=false;;
    *) usenm=true;;
esac

```

?X: Name extraction is to be run if 'nm' usage is wanted and if no -r flag

?X: was provided to configure (in which case we simply re-use the previous

?X: values).

```
runnm=$usenm
case "$reuserval" in
true) runnm=false;;
esac
```

: nm options which may be necessary

```
case "$nm_opt" in
") if $test -f /mach_boot; then
nm_opt="# Mach
elif $test -d /usr/ccs/lib; then
nm_opt='-p' # Solaris (and SunOS?)
elif $test -f /dgux; then
nm_opt='-p' # DG-UX
elif $test -f /lib64/rld; then
nm_opt='-p' # 64-bit Irix
else
nm_opt=""
fi;;
esac
```

: nm options which may be necessary for shared libraries but illegal

: for archive

libraries. Thank you, Linux.

```
case "$nm_so_opt" in
") case "$myuname" in
*linux*|gnu*)
if $nm --help | $grep 'dynamic' > /dev/null 2>&1; then
nm_so_opt='--dynamic'
fi
;;
esac
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/usenm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: yacc.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:48 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: yacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:48 ram
?RCS: patch27: added byacc as another alternative (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:03 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:yacc yaccflags: Guess Myread Oldconfig byacc bison cat test _exe
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:yacc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the compiler compiler we
?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be yacc, byacc, or bison -y.
?S:.
?S:yaccflags:
?S: This
variable contains any additional yacc flags desired by the
?S: user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?T:comp
: determine compiler compiler
case "$yacc" in
")
dflt=yacc;;
*)
dflt="$yacc";;
esac
echo " "
comp='yacc'
if $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
dflt="$byacc"
comp="byacc or $comp"
fi
if $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
comp="$comp or bison -y"
fi
rp="Which compiler compiler ($comp) shall I use?"
../myread
yacc="$ans"
case "$yacc" in
*bis*)
case "$yacc" in
*-y*) ;;
*)
yacc="$yacc -y"
echo "(Adding -y option to bison to get yacc-compatible behavior.)"
;;
esac

```

```
;;
esac
```

```
@if yaccflags
: see if we need extra yacc flags
dflt="$yaccflags"
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=none;;
esac
$cat <<EOH
```

Your yacc program may need extra flags to normally process the parser sources. Do NOT specify any -d or -v flags here, since those are explicitly known by the various Makefiles. However, if your machine has strange/undocumented options (like -Sr# on SCO to specify the maximum number of grammar rules), then please add them here. To use no flags, specify the word "none".

```
EOH
rp="Any additional yacc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) yaccflags="";;
*) yaccflags="$ans";;
esac
```

```
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/yacc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getsrvby.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getsbyname d_getsbyport: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getsbyname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYNAME
?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the
?S: getservbyname() routine is available to look up services
?S: by their name.
?S:.
?S:d_getsbyport:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYPOR

?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the

?S: getservbyport() routine is available to look up services

?S: by their port.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETSERVBYNAM

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getservbyname()

?C: routine is available to look up services by their name.

?C:.

?C:HAS_GETSERVBYPOR

?C: This symbol, if defined,

indicates that the getservbyport()

?C: routine is available to look up services by their port.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getsbyname HAS_GETSERVBYNAM

?H:#\$d_getsbyport HAS_GETSERVBYPOR

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getsbyname d_getsbyport

: Optional checks for getsbyname and getsbyport

@if d_getsbyname || HAS_GETSERVBYNAM

: see if getservbyname exists

set getservbyname d_getsbyname

eval \$inlibc

@end

@if d_getsbyport || HAS_GETSERVBYPOR

: see if getservbyport exists

set getservbyport d_getsbyport

eval \$inlibc

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getsrvby.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_scalbnl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_scalbnl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SCALBNL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the scalbnl() routine is available.

?S: If ilogbl is also present we can emulate frexpl.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SCALBNL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the scalbnl routine is

?C: available. If ilogbl is also present we can emulate frexpl.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_scalbnl HAS_SCALBNL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_scalbnl

: see if scalbnl exists

set scalbnl d_scalbnl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_scalbnl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: vaproto.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: vaproto.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:17:16 ram

?RCS: patch16: definition of _V now appears only when needed

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:59 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:vaproto: prototype i_stdarg Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:vaproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines CAN_VAPROTO on systems supporting

?S: prototype

declaration of functions with a variable number of

?S: arguments. See also prototype.

?S:.

?C:CAN_VAPROTO ~ %<:

?C: This variable is defined on systems supporting prototype declaration

?C: of functions with a variable number of arguments.

?C:.

?C:_V:
 ?C: This macro is used to declare function parameters in prototypes for
 ?C: functions with a variable number of parameters. Use double parentheses.
 ?C: For example:
 ?C:
 ?C: int printf _V((char *fmt, ...));
 ?C:
 ?C: Remember to use the plain simple _() macro when declaring a function
 ?C: with no variable number of arguments, since it might be possible to
 ?C: have a non-effect _V() macro and still get prototypes via _().
 ?C:.

```
?H:?%<:#$vaprot CAN_VAPROTO /**/
?H:?_V:#ifdef CAN_VAPROTO
?H:?_V:#define _V(args) args
?H:?_V:#else
?H:?_V:#define _V(args) ()
?H:?_V:#endif
?H:.
?W:?%<:_V
?LINT:set vaprot
: see if prototypes support variable argument declarations
echo " "
case "$prototype$i_stdarg" in
$define$define)
echo "It appears we'll
be able to prototype varargs functions." >&4
val="$define"
;;
*)
echo "Too bad... We won't be using prototyped varargs functions..." >&4
val="$undef"
;;
esac
set vaprot
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/vaprot.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_csh.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:32:18 ram

?RCS: patch61: added full_csh to preserve the full path even when portable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:53 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_csh full_csh: csh Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_csh:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the CSH symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the C-shell exists.

?S:.

?S:full_csh:

?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'csh', whether

or

?S: not the user has specified 'portability'. This is only used

?S: in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which

?S: can share this executable will have the same full pathname to

?S: 'csh.'

?S:.

?X: Yes, I know about the C symbol PORTABLE, but I think csh

?X: is unlikely to move, and I'm too lazy to add all the

?X: #ifdef PORTABLE sections to the perl source.

?X:

?C:HAS_CSH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C-shell exists.

?C:.

?C:CSH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the full pathname of csh.

?C:.

?X: Previously, I just did \$d_csh CSH "\$full_csh", but that caused

?X: problems on VMS where the config.sh extraction program changes

?X: \$undef to a real cpp undef, and they then had #undef CSH ""

?X: which the compiler didn't like. It's easy to work around this,

?X: so I did. --AD 3/1998.

?X: And we don't want to define CSH if !HAS_CSH, but we don't want

?X: those lines in config.h if they don't need CSH, so protect with ?CSH

?X: and not

?%<, --RAM, 15/02/2004

?H:?%<:#\$d_csh HAS_CSH /**/

?H:?CSH:#ifdef HAS_CSH

?H:?CSH:#define CSH "\$full_csh" /**/

?H:?CSH:#endif

?H:.

?LINT:set d_csh

```

: get csh whereabouts
case "$csh" in
'csh') val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_csh
eval $setvar
: Respect a hint or command line value for full_csh.
case "$full_csh" in
") full_csh=$csh ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_csh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: mailfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mailfile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:24:57 ram
?RCS: patch36: the Loc unit was missing from the dependency line
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:22:08 ram
?RCS: patch15: now also looks under /var/mail for BSD/386
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:11 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mailfile: Myread Oldconfig Filexp Loc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mailfile:
?S: This variable contains
the eventual value of the MAILFILE symbol,
?S: which contains an interpretable name of the mail spool file for the
?S: current user.
?S:..
?C:MAILFILE:
?C: This symbol contains the interpretable name of the mail spool file
?C: for the current user. The program must be prepared to substitute
?C: the HOME directory for %~, and the login id for %L.

```

```
?C:.
?H:#define MAILFILE "$mailfile" /**/
?H:.
: determine where mail is spooled
case "$mailfile" in
")
dflt=`./loc . XXX /usr/spool/mail /usr/mail /var/mail`
case "$dflt" in
XXX) dflt='%~/mailbox';;
*) dflt="$dflt/%L";;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$mailfile"
;;
esac
cat <<'EOM'
```

In the following question, you may use %~ to represent the user's home directory, and %L to represent a users name.

```
EOM
rp='In which file is yet-to-be-read mail spooled? (~name ok)'
./myread
mailfile=`./filexp "$ans"
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/mailfile.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: myhostname.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:15:55 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: myhostname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:15:55 ram
?RCS: patch61: improved hostname lookup by using ypmatch when NIS is used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:25:43 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS: patch36: now uses new Tr unit to convert to/from lowercase
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:06:20 ram
```

?RCS: patch30: now a little more clever for domain name guessing

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:18 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:myhostname phostname mydomain: contains sed test Myread Oldconfig \

Guess Loc awk echo sort uniq +usrinc rm hostcat Tr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:myhostname (hostname):

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYHOSTNAME symbol,

?S: which is the name of the host the program is going to run on.

?S: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from mydomain.

?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.

?S:.

?S:mydomain:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYDOMAIN symbol,

?S: which is the domain of the host the program is going to run on.

?S: The domain must be appended to myhostname to form a complete host name.

?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.

?S:.

?S:phostname:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PHOSTNAME symbol,

?S: which is a command that can be fed to popen()

to get the host name.

?S: The program should probably not presume that the domain is or isn't

?S: there already.

?S:.

?C:MYHOSTNAME (HOSTNAME):

?C: This symbol contains name of the host the program is going to run on.

?C: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from MYDOMAIN.

?C: The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by the program.

?C: If gethostname() or uname() exist, MYHOSTNAME may be ignored. If MYDOMAIN

?C: is not used, MYHOSTNAME will hold the name derived from PHOSTNAME.

?C:.

?C:MYDOMAIN:

?C: This symbol contains the domain of the host the program is going to

?C: run on. The domain must be appended to HOSTNAME to form a complete

?C: host name. The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by

?C: the program. If the host name is derived from PHOSTNAME, the domain

?C: may or may not already be there, and the program should check.

?C:.

?H:#define MYHOSTNAME "\$myhostname" /**/

?H:#define MYDOMAIN "\$mydomain" /**/

?H:.

?LINT:extern osname

?T:cont

```

i tans tmp_re
: now get the host name
echo " "
echo "Figuring out host name..." >&4
case "$myhostname" in
") cont=true
echo 'Maybe "hostname" will work...'
if tans=`sh -c hostname 2>&1` ; then
    myhostname=$tans
    phostname=hostname
    cont="
fi
;;
*) cont=";;
esac
if $test "$cont"; then
if ./xenix; then
    echo 'Oh, dear. Maybe "/etc/systemid" is the key...'
    if tans=`cat /etc/systemid 2>&1` ; then
        myhostname=$tans
        phostname='cat /etc/systemid'
        echo "Whadyaknow. Xenix always was a bit strange..."
        cont="
    fi
elif $test -r /etc/systemid; then
    echo "(What is a non-Xenix system doing with /etc/systemid?)"
fi
fi
if $test "$cont"; then
    echo 'No, maybe "uname -l" will work...'
    if tans=`sh -c 'uname -l' 2>&1` ; then
        myhostname=$tans
        phostname='uname -l'
    else
        echo 'Strange. Maybe "uname -n" will work...'
        if tans=`sh -c 'uname -n' 2>&1` ; then
            myhostname=$tans
            phostname='uname -n'
        else
            echo 'Oh well, maybe I can mine it out of whoami.h...'
            if
tans=`sh -c $contains' sysname $usrinc/whoami.h' 2>&1` ; then
                myhostname=`echo "$tans" | $sed 's/^\.*"(.*)"^\1/'`
                phostname="sed -n -e ""'/sysname/s/^\.*"(.*)"^\1/{"" -e p -e q -e '}' <$usrinc/whoami.h"
            else
                case "$myhostname" in
                ") echo "Does this machine have an identity crisis or something?"
                phostname=";;

```

```

*)
echo "Well, you said $myhostname before..."
phostname='echo $myhostname';;
esac
fi
fi
fi
fi
case "$myhostname" in
") myhostname=noname ;;
esac
: you do not want to know about this
set $myhostname
myhostname=$1

: verify guess
if $test "$myhostname" ; then
dflt=y
rp="Your host name appears to be ""$myhostname""." Right?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) ;;
*) myhostname="";;
esac
fi

: bad guess or no guess
while $test "X$myhostname" = X ; do
dflt="
rp="Please type the (one word) name of your host:"
. ./myread
myhostname="$ans"
done

: translate upper to lower if necessary
case "$myhostname" in
*[A-Z]*)
echo
"(Normalizing case in your host name)"
myhostname=`echo $myhostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
;;
esac

?X: Do not ask for domain name if this is not used later on. In that
?X: case, the hostname may keep its domain name, but it doesn't matter.
@if MYDOMAIN || mydomain
case "$myhostname" in
*.*)

```

```

dflt=`expr "X$myhostname" : "X[^\.]*\(\..*\)"`
myhostname=`expr "X$myhostname" : "X\([^\.]*\)\"`
echo "(Trimming domain name from host name--host name is now $myhostname)"
;;
*) case "$mydomain" in
")
?X:
?X: There is currently no way to say we do not want hostcat if mydomain is not
?X: used. One way to achieve that would be to put that code in a mydomain.U
?X: unit. However, we want to stick the sanity checks right after the domain
?X: name computation, or if none is done, right after the hostname computation.
?X:
{
?X: If we use NIS, try ypmatch.
test "X$hostcat" = "Xypcat hosts" &&
ypmatch "$myhostname" hosts 2>/dev/null |\
$sed -e 's/[ ]*#.*/; s/$/ /' > hosts
&& \
$test -s hosts
} || {
?X: Extract only the relevant hosts, reducing file size,
?X: remove comments, insert trailing space for later use.
?X: Test to be sure we *have* a hostcat command. os390 doesn't.
test "X$hostcat" != "X" &&
$hostcat | $sed -n -e "s/[ ]*#.*/; s/$/ /
/[ ]$myhostname[ ]/p" > hosts
}
tmp_re="[ ]"
if $test -f hosts; then
$test x`$awk "/[0-9].*[ ]$myhostname$tmp_re/ { sum++ }
END { print sum }" hosts` = x1 || tmp_re="[ ]"
dflt=`$awk "/[0-9].*[ ]$myhostname$tmp_re/ {for(i=2; i<=NF;i++) print \"\$i}\" \
hosts | $sort | $uniq | \
$sed -n -e "s/$myhostname\.\([[-a-zA-Z0-9_])\1/p"
case `Secho X$dflt` in
X*\ *) echo "(Several hosts in the database matched hostname)"
dflt=.
;;
X.) echo "(You do not have fully-qualified names in the hosts database)"
;;
esac
else
echo "(I cannot locate a hosts database anywhere)"
dflt=.
fi
case "$dflt" in
.)
tans=`./loc resolv.conf X /etc /usr/etc`

```

```

if
$test -f "$tans"; then
    echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from $tans)"
?X: Look for either a search or a domain directive.
    dflt=. ` $sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
        -e 's/^search *([ ^ ]*).*^1/p' $tans \
        -e 1q 2>/dev/null`
    case "$dflt" in
        .) dflt=. ` $sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
            -e 's/^domain *([ ^ ]*).*^1/p' $tans \
            -e 1q 2>/dev/null`
        ;;
    esac
fi
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
    .) echo "(No help from resolv.conf either -- attempting clever guess)"
    dflt=. `sh -c domainname 2>/dev/null`
    case "$dflt" in
        ") dflt=':'.;;
        .nis.*|.yp.*|.main.*) dflt=`echo $dflt | $sed -e 's/^\.[^.]*/'`;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
case "$dflt$sosname" in
    .os390) echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from //SYS1.TCPPARMS(TCPDATA))"
    dflt=. `awk '/^DOMAINORIGIN/ {print $2}' "//SYS1.TCPPARMS(TCPDATA)" 2>/dev/null`
    ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
    .) echo "(Lost all hope -- silly guess then)"
    dflt='.nonet'
    ;;
esac
$rm -f hosts
;;
*)
dflt="$mydomain";;
esac;;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is your domain name?"
./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$ans" in
    ") ;;
    .*) ;;

```



```

*) tans=". $tans";;
esac
mydomain="$tans"

: translate upper to lower if necessary
case "$mydomain" in
*[A-Z]*)
    echo "(Normalizing case in your domain name)"
    mydomain=`echo $mydomain | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]`
    ;;
esac

@end

: a little sanity check here
case "$phostname" in
") ;;
*)
    case ` $phostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]` in
    $myhostname$mydomain|$myhostname) ;;
    *)
        case "$phostname" in
        sed*)
            echo "(That doesn't agree with your whoami.h file, by the way.)"
            ;;
        *)
            echo "(That doesn't agree with your $phostname command, by the way.)"
            ;;
        esac
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/myhostname.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_inetd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_inetd.U,v \$

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:23 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_inetd: cat test package Myread Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_inetd:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines USE_INETD which indicates to the C
?S: program that the initial socket connection will be done via inetd.
?S:.
?C:USE_INETD (INETD):
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that inetd will be
?C: in charge of the
    initial socket connection. The file descriptors 0 and
?C: 1 have been dup()ed from the original connected socket descriptor and
?C: are ready for send() and recv().
?C:.
?H:#$d_inetd USE_INETD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_inetd
: ask whether initial socket connection is to be done via inetd
echo " "
dflt=n
case "$d_inetd" in
") if $test -f /etc/inetd.conf; then
    $cat <<EOM
Your system provides a so called "Internet super-server", the inetd daemon.
Network services like ftp or rlogin are usually handled via ftpd and rlogind
daemons. Without inetd, these daemons must always be running for the service
to be on. On the contrary, inetd listens to specific ports defined in file
/etc/inetd.conf and will run the appropriate daemon upon request. This scheme
avoids eating up the process table and memory with useless daemons.

I can set up things so that internet connections for $package will be done
using inetd, in which case you will have to edit /etc/inetd.conf to add some
specific informations.

EOM
    dflt=y
    else
    $cat
    <<EOM
I do not see any trace of a configuration file for inetd, hence I assume your
system does not support the so called "Internet super-server". This means
$package will need to have a daemon process running on this machine to allow
network connections.

EOM
fi;;

```

```

*) case "$d_inetd" in
"$define") dflt=y;;
esac;;
esac
rp='Do you wish to use inetd for network connections?'
. ./myread
val="$undef"
case "$ans" in
y*|Y*) val="$define";;
esac
set d_inetd
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_inetd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_mktime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_mktime.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:44 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mktime: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mktime:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKTIME symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the mktime() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MKTIME :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mktime routine

is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mktime HAS_MKTIME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mktime

: see if mktime exists

```
set mkttime d_mkttime
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_mkttime.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memset.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memset.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:03:11 ram
?RCS: patch10: removed text recommending bzero over memset (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:36 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memset: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memset:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMSET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memset() routine is available
?S: to set blocks of memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMSET
(MEMSET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memset routine is available
?C: to set blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memset HAS_MEMSET /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memset
: see if memset exists
set memset d_memset
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_memset.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017 Dagfinn Ilmari Mannsåker
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strnlen: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strnlen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRNLEN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strnlen () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRNLEN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strnlen () routine is
?C: available to check the length of a string up to a maximum.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strnlen HAS_STRNLEN /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strnlen
: see if strnlen exists
set strnlen d_strnlen
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strnlen.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_closedir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:31:26 ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:11:18 ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:21 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

```

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:d_closedir d_void_closedir: Inlibc i_dirent i_sysdir i_sysndir \
cc ccflags ldflags libs Setvar rm
?MAKE: -pick
add $@ %<
?S:d_closedir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_CLOSEDIR if closedir() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CLOSEDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_closedir HAS_CLOSEDIR /**/
?H:.
?S:d_void_closedir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines VOID_CLOSEDIR if closedir()
?S: does not return a value.
?S:.
?C:VOID_CLOSEDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine
?C: does not return a value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_void_closedir VOID_CLOSEDIR /**/
?H:.
?F:!closedir
?LINT:set d_closedir d_void_closedir
: see if closedir exists
set closedir d_closedir
eval $inlibc

@if VOID_CLOSEDIR || d_void_closedir
?X: The following contortions are designed so we can call closedir()
?X: and check whether it returns a value. The contortions are designed
?X: to portably pick up the correct directory header, for those
?X: systems that support various mutually incompatible directory functions.
?X: This
is from perl5's perl.h
case "$d_closedir" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether closedir() returns a status..." >&4
cat > closedir.c <<EOM
#$i_dirent I_DIRENT /**/
#$i_sysdir I_SYS_DIR /**/
#$i_sysndir I_SYS_NDIR /**/

#if defined(I_DIRENT)

```

```

#include <dirent.h>
#if defined(NeXT) && defined(I_SYS_DIR) /* NeXT needs dirent + sys/dir.h */
#include <sys/dir.h>
#else
#include <sys/ndir.h>
#else
#include <sys/dir.h>
/* may be wrong in the future */
#endif
#endif
#endif
int main() { return closedir(opendir(".")); }
EOM
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o closedir closedir.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1; then
if ./closedir > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Yes, it does."
val="$undef"
else
echo "No, it doesn't."
val="$define"
fi
else
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it doesn't)"
val="$define"
fi
;;
*)
val="$undef";
;;
esac
set d_void_closedir
eval $setvar
$rm
-f closedir*
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_closedir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysparam.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysparam.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:22:43 ram
?RCS: patch32: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysparam: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysparam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_PARAM symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/param.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_PARAM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/param.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysparam I_SYS_PARAM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
i_sysparam
: see if this is a sys/param system
set sys/param.h i_sysparam
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysparam.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: vendorarch.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorarch.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:

```



```
?MAKE:d_vendorarch vendorarch vendorarchexp installvendorarch: sed Getfile \
Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit archname vendorlib vendorprefix test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorarch:
?S: This variable contains the value of the PERL_VENDORARCH symbol.
?S: It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors
    who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: architecture-dependent modules and extensions in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorarchexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorarch, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorarch="
?S:installvendorarch:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorarchexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_vendorarch:
?S: This variable conditionally defined PERL_VENDORARCH.
?S:.
?C:PERL_VENDORARCH:
?C: If defined, this symbol contains the name of a private library.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.
?C: It may have a ~ on the front.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this
    directory.
?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?C: architecture-dependent modules and extensions in this directory with
?C: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?C: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:PERL_VENDORARCH_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of PERL_VENDORARCH, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vendorarch PERL_VENDORARCH "$vendorarch" /**/
?H:#$d_vendorarch PERL_VENDORARCH_EXP "$vendorarchexp" /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorarch
```

```

: Set the vendorarch variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") d_vendorarch="$undef"
vendorarch="
vendorarchexp="
;;
*) d_vendorarch="$define"
: determine where vendor-supplied architecture-dependent libraries go.
: vendorlib default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/vendor_perl/$version
: vendorarch default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/vendor_perl/$version/$sarchname
: vendorlib may have an optional trailing
/share.
case "$vendorarch" in
") dflt=`echo $vendorlib | $sed 's,/share$,,'`
dflt="$dflt/$sarchname"
;;
*) dflt="$vendorarch" ;;
esac
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for vendor-supplied architecture-dependent files?'
./getfile
vendorarch="$ans"
vendorarchexp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
prefixvar=vendorarch
./installprefix
if $test X"$vendorarch" = X"$vendorlib"; then
d_vendorarch="$undef"
else
d_vendorarch="$define"
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorarch.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Typedef.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:42:07 ram

?RCS: patch56: added backslash escapes within evals to prevent space problems

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:01:16 ram

?RCS: patch36: don't clobber visible 'val' variable, use 'varval' instead

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:05:14 ram

?RCS: patch32: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given typedef.

?X:

?X: To use it, say:

?X: set typedef val_t default [includes]

?X: eval \$typedef

?X:

?MAKE:Typedef:

cppstdin cppminus cppflags rm contains Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:!temp.c

?LINT:define typedef

?V:typedef

?S:typedef:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check

?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not. A typical use is:

?S: set typedef val_t default [includes]

?S: eval \$typedef

?S: That will return val_t set to default if the typedef was not found,

?S: to typedef otherwise. If no includes are specified, look in sys/types.h.

?S:.

?T:type var def inclist varval inc

: define an is-a-typedef? function

typedef='type=\$1; var=\$2; def=\$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=\$@;

case "\$inclist" in

"") inclist="sys/types.h";;

esac;

eval "varval=\\${\$var}";

case "\$varval" in

"")

\$rm -f temp.c;

for inc in \$inclist; do

echo "#include <\$inc>" >>temp.c;

done;

\$cppstdin \$cppflags \$cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;

if \$contains \$type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then

eval "\$var=\\${\$type}";

else

eval "\$var=\\${\$def}";

```

fi;
$rm -f temp.?;;
*) eval
"$var=\$varval";;
esac'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Typedef.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: nlist_pfx.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: nlist_pfx.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:26:18 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:25 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:nlist_pfx nlist_fnd: cat test Myread Oldconfig libnlist \

+cc +ccflags

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:nlist_pfx:

?S: This variable holds any characters which precede the symbol name

?S: when doing an nlist search.

?S:.

?S:nlist_fnd:

?S: This

variable holds the member of the nlist structure which is

?S: nonzero if an nlist search succeeds. Presently, it is always "n_value".

?S:.

?C:NLIST_PREFIX:

?C: This manifest constant holds the string of characters which should

?C: precede the symbol name when doing an nlist search.

?C:.

?C:NLIST_FOUND:

?C: This manifest constant holds the member of the nlist structure which

?C: is nonzero if an nlist search succeeds.

?C:.

?H:#define NLIST_PREFIX \$nlist_pfx /**/

```

?H:#define NLIST_FOUND $nlist_fnd /**/
?H:.
?F:!nlisttest
?T:nlist_loc
: Nose around for nlist stuff
echo " "
echo "Checking out nlist stuff..." >&4
$cat >nlisttest.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#include <nlist.h>

main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char **argv;
{
    int (*loc)();
    extern int hereIam();
    static struct nlist nl[] = {
        { "IamNotFound", 0 },
        { "hereIam", 0 },
        { "_hereIam", 0 },
        { ".hereIam", 0 },
        { "", 0 }
    };

    loc = hereIam;

    if(argc == 1) {
        printf("%ld\n", loc);}
    else {
        int i;
        int rc;

        if(nlist("./nlisttest",
nl) == -1) exit(-1);
        i = argv[1][0] - '0';
        printf("%d %d %d\n", nl[i].n_name, nl[i].n_type, nl[i].n_value);
    }
    exit(0);}

int hereIam() {

    return;}
EOCP
nlist_fnd=n_value
if $cc $ccflags -o nlisttest nlisttest.c $libnlist >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
set `./nlisttest`
nlist_loc=$1

```

```

set `./nlisttest 0`
if $test "$3" = "0" ; then
    echo "$nlist_fnd is 0 if nlist() fails, as I expected."
else
    $cat <<EOM
Hello, Jim. We have just discovered that $nlist_fnd was nonzero on an
nlist() lookup failure! Your mission, should you choose to accept it, is to
edit either config.sh (to provide a Good value for nlist_fnd) or The Code
(to find an alternative to NLIST_FOUND), and reporting the full details of
your success to the MetaConfig Police. Of course, should you fail...
EOM
    nlist_fnd="/* Bletch! */ */"
fi

```

```

set `./nlisttest 1`
if $test "$nlist_loc" = "$3" ; then
    echo "Symbols are stored with no initial characters."
    nlist_pfx=
else
    set `./nlisttest 2`
    if
$test "$nlist_loc" = "$3" ; then
        echo "Symbols are stored with an initial underscore."
        nlist_pfx=_
    else
        set `./nlisttest 3`
        if $test "$nlist_loc" = "$3" ; then
            echo "Symbols are stored with an initial dot."
            nlist_pfx=.
        else
            $cat <<EOM

```

I can't figure out the symbol prefix!

You get to edit config.sh and fix 'nlist_pfx' (Configure will let you do this at the end of its configuration questions), or config.h and fix the value of the NLIST_PREFIX symbol.

```

EOM
    nlist_pfx="/* Bletch! */ */"
fi
fi
fi
else

```

```

$cat <<EOM

```

I can't get the nlist test program working!

You get to edit config.sh and fix 'nlist_pfx' (Configure will let you do this at the end of its configuration questions) and 'nlist_fnd', or config.h and fix the value of the NLIST_PREFIX and NLIST_FOUND symbols.

```

EOM

```

```
nlist_pfx="/* Bletch! */"  
nlist_fnd="/* Bletch! */"  
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/nlist_pfx.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_exp2: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_exp2:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EXP2 symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the exp2() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_EXP2:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the exp2 routine is

?C: available to do the 2**x function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_exp2 HAS_EXP2 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_exp2

: see if exp2 exists

set exp2 d_exp2

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_exp2.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_quadmath: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_quadmath:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_QUADMATH, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <quadmath.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_QUADMATH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <quadmath.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_quadmath I_QUADMATH /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_quadmath

```
: see if this is a quadmath.h system
set quadmath.h i_quadmath
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_quadmath.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getppid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getppid.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:45 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getppid: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getppid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPPID symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getppid() routine is available

?S: to get the parent process ID.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPPID :

?C: This symbol,

if defined, indicates that the getppid routine is

?C: available to get the parent process ID.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getppid HAS_GETPPID /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getppid

: see if getppid exists

set getppid d_getppid

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getppid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: libflex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$


```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libflex.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:57:48 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:07:02 ram
?RCS: patch23: now uses full library path instead of -l notation
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:13:25 ram
?RCS: patch16: un-obsolete this unit to allow smooth lex/flex compilations
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:59 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide
      release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libflex: Loc lex libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libflex:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the flex/lex library routines.  If there is no flex or flex
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:xxx
: see if we should include -lfl
echo " "
case "$lex" in
*flex)
xxx=`./loc libfl$_a x $libpth`
case "$xxx" in
x)
echo "No flex library found." >&4
libflex="
;;
*)
echo "flex library found in $xxx." >&4
libflex="$xxx"
;;
esac
;;
*lex)

```

```

xxx=`./loc libl$_a x $libpth`
case "$xxx" in
x)
echo "No lex library found." >&4
libflex="
;;
*)
echo "lex library found in $xxx." >&4
libflex="$xxx"
;;
esac
;;
*)
echo "You don't seem to have lex or flex, so I won't look for libraries." >&4
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libflex.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sysroot: Head

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sysroot:

?S: This variable is empty unless supplied by the Configure user.

?S: It can contain a path to an alternative root directory, under which

?S: headers and libraries for the compilation target can be found. This

?S: is generally used when cross-compiling using a gcc-like compiler.

?S:.

?LINT:extern cc

?LINT:extern cppflags

?LINT:change cppflags

?LINT:extern ccflags

?LINT:change ccflags

?LINT:extern ldflags

?LINT:change ldflags

?LINT:extern cccdlflags

?X: _sysroot is later used in ccflags, but we do not want it in config.sh

?T:var xxx path _sysroot

: Set 'sysroot' to change the logical root directory to your headers and libraries see man gcc

: This is primarily meant for cross-compile environments, and

may fail to be useful in other cases

if test "X\$sysroot" = X; then

```

sysroot=""
else
  case "$cc" in
    *gcc*|*g++*)
      echo "Using $sysroot to find your headers and libraries, adding to ccflags"
      # _sysroot is used in places where we need --sysroot=foo
      # but using the rest of the flags could cause issues.
      _sysroot="--sysroot=$sysroot";
      case "$ccflags" in
        *sysroot*) ;;
        'undef'|*)
          ccflags="$ccflags $_sysroot"
        esac
      case "$ldflags" in
        *sysroot*) ;;
        'undef'|*)
          ldflags="$ldflags $_sysroot"
        esac
      case "$cppflags" in
        *sysroot*) ;;
        'undef'|*)
          cppflags="$cppflags $_sysroot"
        esac
      # lddflags updated below in lddflags section;
      # same with cccldflags
      ;;
    esac

    # Adjust some defaults to also use $sysroot
    for var in xlibpth loclibpth locincpth glibpth; do
      eval xxx=\${$var}
      eval $var="
for path in $xxx; do
  eval $var="\${$var} $sysroot$path\"
done
done

fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/Sysroot.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_unistd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_unistd.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:46 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_unistd: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_unistd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_UNISTD symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program should include <unistd.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_UNISTD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <unistd.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_unistd I_UNISTD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

i_unistd

: see if this is a unistd.h system

set unistd.h i_unistd

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_unistd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_ctermid_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ctermid_r ctermid_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ctermid_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CTERMID_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the ctermid_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:ctermid_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of ctermid_r.

?S: It is zero if d_ctermid_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctermid_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_CTERMID_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctermid_r routine

?C: is available to ctermid re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:CTERMID_R_PROTO:

?C: This

symbol encodes the prototype of ctermid_r.

?C: It is zero if d_ctermid_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctermid_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ctermid_r HAS_CTERMID_R /**/

?H:#define CTERMID_R_PROTO \$ctermid_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_ctermid_r_proto

: see if ctermid_r exists

set ctermid_r d_ctermid_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_ctermid_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h "

case "\$d_ctermid_r_proto:\$usetthreads" in

":define") d_ctermid_r_proto=define

set d_ctermid_r_proto ctermid_r \$hdrs

eval \$hasproto ;;

*) ;;

esac

case "\$d_ctermid_r_proto" in

define)

case "\$ctermid_r_proto" in

"|0) try='char* ctermid_r(char*);'

./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && ctermid_r_proto=B_B ;;

esac

case "\$ctermid_r_proto" in

"|0) d_ctermid_r=undef

ctermid_r_proto=0

echo "Disabling ctermid_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;

*) case "\$ctermid_r_proto" in

REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;

*)

ctermid_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_\$ctermid_r_proto" ;;

esac

echo "Prototype: \$try" ;;

```

esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "ctermid_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_ctermid_r=undef
ctermid_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) ctermid_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_ctermid_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_strerror.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/05/13 15:20:27 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strerror.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/13 15:20:27 ram
?RCS: patch27: now uses new macro support for cleaner Strerror def
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 14:58:26 ram
?RCS: patch23: renamed strerror into Strerror to protect name space (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:08:56 ram
?RCS: patch16: protected code looking for sys_errnolist[] with @if
?RCS: patch16: added default value for d_syserrlst
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:35 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_syserrlst d_syserrlst: Csym Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_syserrlst:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRLIST if sys_errlist[] is
?S: available to translate error numbers to strings.

```

```

?S:.
?S:d_syserrlst:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST if sys_errnolist[]
?S: is available to translate error numbers to the symbolic name.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYS_ERRLIST (SYSERRLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errlist array is
?C: available to translate error numbers to strings. The extern int
?C: sys_nerr gives the size of that table.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST (SYSERRNOLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errnolist array is
?C: available to translate an errno code into its symbolic name (e.g.
?C: ENOENT). The extern int sys_nerrno gives the size of that table.
?C:.
?H:#$d_syserrlst HAS_SYS_ERRLIST /**/
?H:#$d_syserrlst HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST /**/
?H:.
?D:d_syserrlst="
?T:val
:
  see if sys_errlist[] exists
echo " "
if test "$d_syserrlst" = X; then
  if set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
    echo "You have sys_errlist[], so we could roll our own strerror."
    d_syserrlst="$define"
  else
    echo "You don't have sys_errlist[], so strerror() is welcome."
    d_syserrlst="$undef"
  fi
fi
@if d_syserrlst || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
if set sys_errnolist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
  echo "(Symbolic error codes can be fetched via the sys_errnolist[] array.)"
  d_syserrlst="$define"
else
  echo "(However, I can't extract the symbolic error code out of errno.)"
  d_syserrlst="$undef"
fi
@end

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_strerror.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Warn.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Extract.U,v \$

?X:

?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be run in order to emit

?X: an important warning to the user, which will be remembered and shown

?X: at the end of the Configure run as well.

?X:

?X: A typical use would be:

?X:

?X: ./warn <<EOM

?X: Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on.

?X: EOM

?X:

?X: or:

?X:

?X: ./warn "Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on."

?X:

?X: Which will both display to the user:

?X:

?X: ***

WARNING:

?X: *** Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on.

?X: ***

?X:

?MAKE:Warn: startsh eunicefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:./warn

: script used to emit important warnings

cat >warn <<EOS

\$startsh

?X: Read the whole warning message from stdin into a temporary file

?X: when no argument was supplied.

if test \$# -gt 0; then

echo "\$@" >msg

else

cat >msg

fi

?X: Emit the warning, prefixing all lines with '*** '

echo "*** WARNING:" >&4

sed -e 's/^/*** /' <msg >&4

echo "*** " >&4

?X: Save the warning in the logs, which will be shown again at the end

```
cat msg >>config.msg
```

```
echo " " >>config.msg
```

```
rm -f msg
```

```
EOS
```

```
chmod +x warn
```

```
$eunicefix warn
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Warn.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysstatvfs.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_sysstatvfs: Inhdr Hasfield

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_sysstatvfs:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSSTATVFS symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/statvfs.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_STATVFS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/statvfs.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_sysstatvfs I_SYS_STATVFS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_sysstatvfs

: see if this is a sys/statvfs.h system

set sys/statvfs.h i_sysstatvfs

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_sysstatvfs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* \$Id: setsid.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:47 ram Exp ram \$

*

* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

*

* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

```

* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: setsid.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:47 ram
* patch16: created
*
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/C/fake/setsid.C
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_fseeko: Inlibc longsize
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_fseeko:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSEEKO symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the fseeko() routine is available.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_FSEEKO:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fseeko routine is
```

```
?C: available to fseek beyond 32 bits (useful for ILP32 hosts).
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_fseeko HAS_FSEEKO /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_fseeko
```

```
: see if fseeko exists
```

```
set fseeko d_fseeko
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

```
case "$longsize" in
```

```
8) echo "(Your long is 64 bits, so you could use fseek.)" ;;
```

```
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fseeko.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
```

```
?RCS:
```

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_setitimer: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_setitimer:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETITIMER symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the setitimer() routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_SETITIMER:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setitimer routine is
 ?C: available to set interval timers.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_setitimer HAS_SETITIMER /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_setitimer
 : see if setitimer exists
 set setitimer d_setitimer
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_setitimer.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:i_machcthr: Inhdr usethreads
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_machcthr:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MACH_CTHREADS symbol,
 ?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <mach/cthreads.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_MACH_CTHREADS:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
 ?C: include <mach/cthreads.h>.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_machcthr I_MACH_CTHREADS /**/
 ?H:.
 : see if mach cthreads are available
 if test "X\$usethreads" = "X\$define"; then

```

set mach/threads.h i_machcthr
eval $inhdr
else
i_machcthr="$undef"
fi

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/i_machcthr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Perl5 Metaconfig Units

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

Copyright (c) 1999-2011, H.Merijn Brand

All rights reserved.

These units are the ones I used to build Configure and config_h.SH in the Perl5 distribution.

The Configure script and config_h.SH file in the Perl distribution are generated by a program called metaconfig. To run metaconfig, you will need the full dist 3.0 distribution, maintained by Raphael Manfredi. As of this writing, the current version is dist3.0, patchlevel 70. Dist version dist-3.0@70.tar.gz is available on CPAN (the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network) as
<<http://www.perl.com/perl/CPAN/authors/id/RAM/dist-3.0@70.tar.gz>>.

Instructions:

1. Unpack the full perl5 sources. Execute the following command

```
chmod +w Configure config_h.SH Porting/Glossary Porting/config*
```

2. Unpack the archive containing this file in the perl5 source directory. This will create a directory 'U' under the perl5 sources. That directory will contain the metaconfig units for perl5. This will also create two files in the perl5 source tree: MANIFEST.new and .package.
3. Apply any patches to perl in the perl_patches/ directory. (This may well be empty.)
4. Obtain and install dist-3.0pl70.
4. Apply any patches to dist under the dist_patches subdirectory.

5. From your main perl5 source directory, run packinit to regenerate the .package file. **IMPORTANT:** Change the name and address of the maintainer to your own name and address. I don't want bug reports intended for you coming to me.
6. From your main perl5 source directory, run

metalint (or mlint)

and repair every failure it reports.
7. From your main perl5 source directory, run

metaconfig -m (or mconfig -m)
8. Edit U/mkglossary and/or U/mkgloss.pl to point to your dist-3.0pl70 location. (See comments at the top.)
9. Run the Porting/mksample script to update the contents of the Porting/
subdirectory, or run all parts by hand. (see README)

NB: this script used to be U/mksample replaced by Porting/mksample;
see Porting/pumpkin.pod instead for current documentation on its use.
10. Let me know about any changes, corrections, or enhancements.

Things to watch out for:

1. Future support of better random number generators should probably start with the randfunc.U unit included here. It's currently broken, but well commented and probably a good place to start.

Descriptions:

The units and other related files have been broken up into the following directories:

acl/

This is an old patch to begin to detect and use ACL (access control list) file protection schemes.

compline/

These are similar to the standard units, but I have modified them to have a more uniform compile command line, usually using the new Compile.U unit. I have submitted these for inclusion into the regular dist distribution. (The ccflags.U

unit is actually
perl-specific since it mentions -DDEBUGGING and -DPOSIX_SOURCE,
but that's the only place it is perl-specific.)

dist_patches/

These are patches to dist that must be applied before it is built
and installed. I have submitted these for inclusion in the
regular dist distribution.

modified/

These are modified versions of the standard units. Also included in
this directory are new units that are clearly derived from existing
units. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist
distribution.

perl/

These are specific to perl. Some are heavily derived from
original dist units, and are marked as such. Others are original.

perl_patches/

These are patches to the perl source. This directory
should ordinarily be empty, but there may have been drift between
the standard version of perl and the one associated with these
units.

protos/

These are units modified to use the new Hasproto.U or Protochk.U
units to check for prototypes. I have submitted these for inclusion
into the regular dist distribution.

target/

This is the very, very beginning of cross-compiler support.
It doesn't work yet, and many standard units will need
modification.

typedefs/

These are standard units modified to use the modified Typedef.U
unit to check for typedefs. (The modified Typdef.U includes a
function to avoid unnecessary prompts if the typedef being searched
for exists.) I have submitted these for inclusion into the
regular dist distribution.

threads/

These are specific to threading perl.

Copyright Information:

Unless otherwise indicated, the files contained in this

distribution are:

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

The following licensing terms apply to all files contained in this distribution:

You may distribute the files contained in this distribution under the terms of either

- a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl,
- or
- b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or
- c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the Perl distribution).

Which one to use is your choice.

The units in the "modified" directory have been derived from units associated with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution. These units list Raphael Manfredi as the Copyright holder. dist is distributed under a modified version of the Perl Artistic License. Clause 7 of this modified license as contained in dist-3.0-pl60 provides:

7. You may reuse parts of this Package in your own programs, provided that you explicitly state where you got them from, in the source code (and, left to your courtesy, in the documentation), duplicating all the associated copyright notices and disclaimers. Besides your changes, if any, must be clearly marked as such. Parts reused that way will no longer fall under this license if, and only if, the name of your program(s) have no immediate connection with the name of the Package itself or its associated programs. You may then apply whatever restrictions you wish on the reused parts or choose to place them in the Public Domain--this will apply only within the context of your package.

In accordance with this clause, the versions of these units contained here are made available under the same terms as the rest of the units.

If you have any questions about the use of these units or about the differences between these units and the standard versions, please feel free to ask.

Andy Dougherty doughera@lafayette.edu
Dept. of Physics
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1782

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/README.dist

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Finish.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/02/15 14:09:30 ram

?RCS: patch51: now clearer about how to edit config.sh at the prompt (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/10/29 15:53:14 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 14:19:37 ram

?RCS: patch23: added blank lines around 'End of Configure'

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/10/16 13:46:09 ram

?RCS: patch12: replaced Config_h by Magic_h in the dependency line

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 15:45:26 ram

?RCS: patch10: fixed shell evaluation w/o shell escape while in silent mode

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/30 08:55:59 ram

?RCS: patch8: prevents myread from blocking on empty answers, exceptionally

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:55 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit is the very last one in the Configure script. It runs all the

?X: SH files, which among other things produce config.h and (usually) Makefile.

?X: It offers to do a make depend if the Makefile contains that target.

?X:


```
?MAKE:Finish: Chk_MANI Extract Myread Oldsym Magic_h cat rm contains \
test package make
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:!config.sh
?T:pwd
: Finish up by extracting the .SH files
case "$alldone" in
exit)
?X: They supplied the -E switch
echo "Stopping at your request, leaving temporary files around."
exit 0
;;
cont)
;;
")
dflt="
nostick=true
$cat <<EOM
```

If you'd like to make any changes to the config.sh
file before I begin
to configure things, do it as a shell escape now (e.g. !vi config.sh).

```
EOM
rp="Press return or use a shell escape to edit config.sh:"
. UU/myread
nostick="
case "$ans" in
") ;;
*) : in case they cannot read
sh 1>&4 -c "$ans";;
esac
;;
esac
```

: if this fails, just run all the .SH files by hand
./config.sh

```
?X:
?X: Turn silent mode off from now on (we want a verbose file extraction).
?X: This means we have to explicitly test for '$silent' from now on to
?X: strip off any verbose messages.
?X:
echo " "
exec 1>&4
pwd=`pwd`
. ./UU/extract
cd "$pwd"
```

```

if $contains '^depend:' [Mm]akefile >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt=y
    case "$silent" in
    true) ;;
    *)
        $cat <<EOM

```

Now you need to generate make dependencies by running "\$make depend".
 You might prefer to run it in background: "\$make depend > makedepend.out &"
 It can take a while, so you might not want to run it right now.

```

EOM
;;
esac
rp="Run $make depend now?"
. UU/myread
case "$ans" in
y*)
    $make depend
    && echo "Now you must run '$make'."
;;
*)
    echo "You must run '$make depend' then '$make'."
;;
esac
elif test -f [Mm]akefile; then
    echo " "
    echo "Now you must run a $make."
else
    echo "Configure done."
fi

if $test -f Policy.sh; then
    $cat <<EOM

```

If you compile \$package on a different machine or from a different object directory, copy the Policy.sh file from this object directory to the new one before you run Configure -- this will help you with most of the policy defaults.

```

EOM
fi
if $test -f UU/config.msg; then
    echo "Hmm. I also noted the following information while running:"
    echo " "
    $cat UU/config.msg >&4
fi

```

```

?X:
?X: kit*isdone files are left over by shell archives built using the makedist
?X: script which comes from dist, while ark*isdone files are left over by
?X: the cshar archive maker.
?X:
$rm -f kit*isdone ark*isdone
$rm -rf UU

: End of Configure

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Finish.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usenm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:26:40 ram
?RCS: patch61: don't use nm with the GNU C library
?RCS: patch61: added support for Linux shared libs
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:57 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usenm runnm nm_opt nm_so_opt: cat test Myread Oldconfig grep \
d_gnulibc nm egrep rsrc osname Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usenm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the
?S: nm extraction is wanted
or not.
?S:.
?S:runnm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the
?S: nm extraction should be performed or not, according to the value
?S: of usenm and the flags on the Configure command line.
?S:.
?S:nm_opt:
?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm.
?S:.

```

?S:nm_so_opt:

?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm

?S: to work on a shared library but that can not be used on an

?S: archive library. Currently, this is only used by Linux, where

?S: nm --dynamic is *required* to get symbols from an ELF library which

?S: has been stripped, but nm --dynamic is *fatal* on an archive library.

?S: Maybe Linux should just always set usenm=false.

?S:.

: see if nm is to be used to determine whether a symbol is defined or not

?X: If there is enough inquiries, it might be worth to wait for the nm

?X: extraction. Otherwise, the C compilations might be a better deal.

?X:

?X: Don't bother if we're using GNU libc -- skimo

```

case "$usenm"
in
")
dflt="
case "$d_gnulibc" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "$nm probably won't work on the GNU C Library." >&4
dflt=n
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
")
if $test "$osname" = aix -a ! -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
echo " "
echo "Whoops! This is an AIX system without /lib/syscalls.exp!" >&4
echo "'nm' won't be sufficient on this system." >&4
dflt=n
fi
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
")
if ./gnu; then
echo " "
echo "Hmm... A GNU system without a GNU C Library? Weird..." >&4
dflt=n
else
dflt=`$grep 'inlibc|csym' $rsrc/Configure | wc -l 2>/dev/null`
if $test $dflt -gt 20; then
dflt=y
else
dflt=n
fi
fi

```

```
;;
esac
;;
*)
case "$usenm" in
true|$define) dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM
```

I can use \$nm to extract the symbols from your C libraries. This is a time consuming task which may generate huge output on the disk (up to 3 megabytes) but that should make the symbols extraction faster. The alternative is to skip the 'nm' extraction part and to compile a small test program instead to determine whether each symbol is present. If you have a fast C compiler and/or if your 'nm' output cannot be parsed, this may be the best solution.

```
EOM
rp='Shall I use nm to extract C symbols from the libraries?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[Nn]*) usenm=false;;
*) usenm=true;;
esac
```

```
?X: Name extraction is to be run if 'nm' usage is wanted and if no -r flag
?X: was provided to configure (in which case we simply re-use the previous
?X: values).
runnm=$usenm
case "$reuseval" in
true) runnm=false;;
esac
```

```
: nm options which may be necessary
case "$nm_opt" in
") if $test -f /mach_boot; then
nm_opt=" # Mach
elif $test -d /usr/ccs/lib; then
nm_opt='-p' # Solaris (and SunOS?)
elif $test -f /dgux; then
nm_opt='-p' # DG-UX
elif $test -f /lib64/rld; then
nm_opt='-p' # 64-bit Irix
else
```

```

nm_opt="
fi;;
esac

```

?X: nm options which may be necessary for shared libraries but illegal
 ?X: for archive libraries. Thank you,

Linux.

```

case "$nm_so_opt" in
") case "$osname" in
*linux*)
if $nm --help | $grep 'dynamic' > /dev/null 2>&1; then
nm_so_opt='--dynamic'
fi
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/usenm.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_attribut.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2020, Raphael Manfredi, Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_non_int_bitfields: \

Myread Oldconfig cat cc ccflags Setvar compiler_warning rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_non_int_bitfields:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NON_INT_BITFIELDS

?S: which indicates that the C compiler accepts struct bitfields of sizes

?S: that aren't 'int' or 'unsigned int'

?S:.

?C:HAS_NON_INT_BITFIELDS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C compiler accepts, without

?C: error or warning, struct bitfields

that are declared with sizes other

?C: than plain 'int'; for example 'unsigned char' is accepted.

?C:.

?H:%<:#\$d_non_int_bitfields HAS_NON_INT_BITFIELDS /**/

?H:.

```

?LINT:set d_non_int_bitfields
?F:!try.out !try.c
: Look for non 'int'-sized bitfields
case "$d_non_int_bitfields" in
")
echo " " >&4
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle struct bitfields that aren't 'int' or 'unsigned int' ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
struct foo {
    unsigned char byte:1;
    unsigned short halfword:1;
} bar;
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >try.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning try.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Your C compiler doesn't support struct bitfields that aren't 'int' or 'unsigned int'." >&4
    val="$undef"
else
    echo "Your C compiler supports struct bitfields besides 'int' and 'unsigned int'." >&4
    val="$define"
fi
else
    echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand struct bitfields that aren't 'int' or 'unsigned int' at all." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
;;
*)
    val="$d_non_int_bitfields" ;;
esac
set d_non_int_bitfields
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_bitfield.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_bcopy.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

```

?RCS: $Log: d_bcopy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/10/16 13:48:04 ram
?RCS: patch12: added magic support for bcopy()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:01:11 ram
?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_BCOPY, no macro remap on memcpy (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:44 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_bcopy: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_bcopy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BCOPY
symbol if
?S: the bcopy() routine is available to copy strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_BCOPY:
?C: This symbol is defined if the bcopy() routine is available to
?C: copy blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_bcopy HAS_BCOPY /**/
?H:.
?M:bcopy: HAS_BCOPY
?M:#ifndef HAS_BCOPY
?M:#ifndef bcopy
?M:#define bcopy(s,d,l) memcpy((d),(s),(l))
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?LINT:set d_bcopy
: see if bcopy exists
set bcopy d_bcopy
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_bcopy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Karl Williamson

```

```

?RCS:

```

```

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

```

```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

```

```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

```

```

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

```

```

?RCS:

```

```

?MAKE:d_wcrtomb: Inlibc

```


?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_wrtomb:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WCRTOMB symbol if the

?S: wrtomb() routine is available to be used to convert a wide character

?S: into a multi-byte character.

?S:.

?C:HAS_WCRTOMB:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wrtomb routine is

?C: available to convert a wide character into a multi-byte character.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_wrtomb HAS_WCRTOMB /**/

?H:.

?LINT: set d_wrtomb

: see if wrtomb exists

set wrtomb d_wrtomb

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_wrtomb.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sigprocmask: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sigprocmask:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SIGPROCMAK

?S: if sigprocmask() is available to examine or change the signal mask

?S: of the calling process.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SIGPROCMAK:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigprocmask

?C: system call is available to examine or change the signal mask

?C: of the calling process.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sigprocmask HAS_SIGPROCMAK /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sigprocmask

: see if sigprocmask exists

set sigprocmask d_sigprocmask

eval
\$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_sigprocmask.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Compile.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit is just a quick shorthand for the compile command

?X: to be used in all the other metaconfig units.

?X:

?MAKE:Compile: +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs test

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?LINT:extern usedevel maintloc

?LINT:define compile compile_ok

?V:compile compile_ok mc_file

?S:compile:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide

?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command, namely

?S: \$cc \$optimize \$ccflags \$ldflags -o \$1 \$1.c \$libs > /dev/null 2>&1

?S: Note that the output filename does not include the _exe

?S: extension. Instead we assume that the linker will be

?S: "helpful" and automatically appending the correct suffix.

?S: OS/2

users will apparently need to supply the -Zexe flag to

?S: get this behavior.

?S:

?S: To use this variable, say something like:

?S: echo 'int main() { exit(0); }' > try.c

?S: set try

?S: if eval \$compile; then

?S: echo "success" # and do whatever . . .

?S: else

?S: echo "failure" # and do whatever . . .

?S: fi

?S: To add extra flags cc flags (e.g. -DWHATEVER) just put them

?S: in \$*, e.g.

?S: set try -DTRY_THIS_FLAG

?S:.

?S:compile_ok:

```

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide
?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command that you
?S: expect to work ok. It is the same as $compile, except we
?S: deliberately let the user see any error messages.
?S:.
: define a shorthand compile call
compile='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
case "$usedevel" in $define|true|[yY]*) if $test ! -f "${mc_file}.c"; then
echo "Internal Configure script bug - compiler test file ${mc_file}.c is missing. Please report this to <$maintloc>"
>&4;
exit 1;
fi;
esac;
$cc
-o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;'
: define a shorthand compile call for compilations that should be ok.
compile_ok='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
$cc -o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/Compile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?MAKE:run to from targetarch usecrosscompile: src awk cat grep test rm \

echo sed mkdir cp touch chmod

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:usecrosscompile:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_CROSS_COMPILE symbol,

?S: and indicates that our package has been cross-compiled.

?S:.

?S:run:

?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure

?S: to copy and execute a cross-compiled executable in the

?S: target host. Useful and available only during

the build.

?S: Empty string " if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:from:

?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure

?S: to copy files from the target host. Useful and available

?S: only during the build.

?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:to:

?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure

?S: to copy to from the target host. Useful and available

?S: only during the build.

?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:targetarch:

?S: If cross-compiling, this variable contains the target architecture.

?S: If not, this will be empty.

?S:.

?C:USE_CROSS_COMPILE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the package is being

?C: cross-compiled.

?C:.

?C:CROSS_TARGET_ARCH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the target architecture

?C: the package has been cross-compiled to.

?C: Undefined if not a cross-compile.

?C:.

?H:?usecrosscompile:#ifndef USE_CROSS_COMPILE

?H:?usecrosscompile:#\$usecrosscompile USE_CROSS_COMPILE /**/

?H:?usecrosscompile:#define

CROSS_TARGET_ARCH "\$targetarch" /**/

?H:?usecrosscompile:#endif

?H:.

?T:croak pwd exe f q i j cwd

?LINT:extern usecrosscompile

?LINT:extern cc

?LINT:extern usrinc

?LINT:change usrinc

?LINT:change ar

?LINT:change nm

?LINT:change ranlib

?LINT:extern targethost

?LINT:extern targetdir

?LINT:change targetdir

```

?LINT:extern targetuser
?LINT:change targetuser
?LINT:extern targetrun
?LINT:extern targetfrom
?LINT:extern targetto
?LINT:extern targetmkdir
?LINT:change targetrun
?LINT:change targetfrom
?LINT:change targetto
?LINT:change targetmkdir
?LINT:extern incpth
?LINT:extern libpth
?LINT:change incpth
?LINT:change libpth
?LINT:extern locincpth
?LINT:extern loclibpth
?LINT:change locincpth
?LINT:change loclibpth
?LINT:extern TMPDIR
: setup for possible cross-compilation
run="
to=:
from=:
usecrosscompile='undef'
targetarch="
case "$usecrosscompile" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
@if { test -d ../Cross }
?X:
?X: Cross-compilation is enabled when there is a 'Cross' directory found
?X: at the root
    of the package. This directory must contain the following
?X: entries for defining the cross-compilation process:
?X:
?X: FIXME FIXME
?X: WE MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LOCAL cross-compiling AND REMOTE ONE
?X: ACTUALLY, REMOTE COMPILATION SHOULD BE CONFIGURED INTERACTIVELY
?X: IT WILL COPY ALL THE FILES FROM THE MANIFEST DOWN TO THE REMOTE DIR...
?X: (and copy things like 'mkdep', etc...)
?X:
$echo "Cross-compiling..."
croak="
case "$cc" in
*-*-gcc)
?X: A cross-compiling gcc, probably.
    targetarch=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-gcc$//`
    ar=$targetarch-ar
?X: leave out ld, choosing it is more complex

```

```

nm=$targetarch-nm
ranlib=$targetarch-ranlib
$echo 'extern int foo;' > try.c
set X ` $cc -v -E try.c 2>&1 | \
$awk '/^#include </,/^End of search /|$grep '/include`
shift
if $test $# -gt 0; then
    incpth="$incpth $"
    incpth="$echo $incpth|$sed 's/^ //'`
    echo "Guessing incpth '$incpth'." >&4
    for i in $*; do
        j="$echo $i|$sed 's,/include$,/lib,`"
        if
$test -d $j; then
            libpth="$libpth $j"
        fi
    done
    libpth="$echo $libpth|$sed 's/^ //'`
    echo "Guessing libpth '$libpth'." >&4
    fi
    $rm -f try.c
    ;;
esac
case "$targetarch" in
") echo "Targetarch not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*) echo "Using targetarch $targetarch." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$incpth" in
") echo "Incpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*) echo "Using incpth '$incpth'." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$libpth" in
") echo "Libpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*) echo "Using libpth '$libpth'." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$usrinc" in
")
    for i in $incpth; do
        if $test -f $i/errno.h -a -f $i/stdio.h -a -f $i/time.h; then
            usrinc=$i
            echo "Guessing usrinc $usrinc." >&4
            break
        fi
    done
    case "$usrinc" in
    ") echo "Usrinc not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
    esac
    ;;

```

```

*) echo "Using usrinc $usrinc." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$targethost" in
") echo "Targethost not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*) echo "Using targethost $targethost."
>&4
esac
locincpth=' '
loclibpth=' '
case "$croak" in
y) echo "Cannot continue, aborting." >&4; exit 1 ;;
esac
case "$src" in
/*) run=$src/Cross/run
    targetmkdir=$src/Cross/mkdir
    to=$src/Cross/to
    from=$src/Cross/from
    ;;
*) pwd=`$test -f ../Configure & cd ..; pwd`
    run=$pwd/Cross/run
    targetmkdir=$pwd/Cross/mkdir
    to=$pwd/Cross/to
    from=$pwd/Cross/from
    ;;
esac
case "$targetrun" in
") targetrun=ssh ;;
esac
case "$targetto" in
") targetto=scp ;;
esac
case "$targetfrom" in
") targetfrom=scp ;;
esac
run=$run-$targetrun
to=$to-$targetto
from=$from-$targetfrom
case "$targetdir" in
")
    targetdir="{TMPDIR:-/tmp}"
    echo "Guessing targetdir $targetdir." >&4
    ;;
esac
case "$targetuser" in
")
    targetuser=root
    echo "Guessing targetuser $targetuser." >&4
    ;;

```

```

esac
case "$targetfrom" in
scp) q=-q ;;
*) q="" ;;
esac
case "$targetrun" in
ssh|rsh)
$cat >$run <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
case "$1" in
-cwd)
shift
cwd=$1
shift
;;
esac
case "$cwd" in
") cwd=$targetdir ;;
esac
exe=$1
shift
if $test ! -f \${exe}.xok; then
$to \${exe}
$touch \${exe}.xok
fi
$targetrun -l $targetuser $targethost "cd \${cwd} && ./\${exe} \${@}"
EOF
;;
*) echo "Unknown targetrun '$targetrun'" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
case "$targetmkdir" in
*/Cross/mkdir)
$cat >$targetmkdir <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
$targetrun -l $targetuser $targethost "mkdir -p \${@}"
EOF
$chmod a+rx $targetmkdir
;;
*) echo "Unknown targetmkdir '$targetmkdir'" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
case "$targetto" in
scp|rcp)
$cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh

```



```

for f in \$@
do
case "\$f" in
/*)
    $targetmkdir \dirname \$f\`
    $targetto $q \$f $targetuser@$targethost:\$f      || exit 1
    ;;
*)
    $targetmkdir $targetdir/\`dirname \$f\`
    $targetto $q \$f $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/\$f || exit 1
    ;;
esac
done
exit 0
EOF
    ;;
cp) $cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
case "\$f" in
/*)
    $mkdir -p $targetdir/\`dirname
    \$f\`
    $cp \$f $targetdir/\$f || exit 1
    ;;
*)
    $targetmkdir $targetdir/\`dirname \$f\`
    $cp \$f $targetdir/\$f || exit 1
    ;;
esac
done
exit 0
EOF
    ;;
*) echo "Unknown targetto '$targetto'" >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
case "$targetfrom" in
scp|rcp)
    $cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
    $rm -f \$f
    $targetfrom $q $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/\$f . || exit 1
done

```

```

exit 0
EOF
;;
cp) $cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \${@}
do
$rm -f \${f}
cp $targetdir/\${f} . || exit 1
done
exit 0
EOF
;;
*) echo "Unknown targetfrom '$targetfrom'" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
if $test ! -f $run; then
echo "Target 'run' script '$run' not found." >&4
else
$chmod a+rx $run
fi
if $test ! -f $to; then
echo "Target 'to' script '$to' not found." >&4
else
$chmod a+rx $to
fi
if $test ! -f $from; then
echo "Target 'from' script '$from' not found." >&4
else
$chmod a+rx $from
fi
if $test ! -f $run -o ! -f $to -o !
-f $from; then
exit 1
fi
$cat >&4 <<EOF
Using '$run' for remote execution,
and '$from' and '$to'
for remote file transfer.
EOF
@else
echo "Cross-compilation is not supported for this package." >&4
exit 1
@end
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Cross.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_shmget.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_shmget.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:20 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_shmget: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_shmget:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMGET symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the shmget() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SHMGET:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmget() routine is

?C: available to request a shared memory segment from
the kernel.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_shmget HAS_SHMGET /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_shmget

: see if shmget exists

set shmget d_shmget

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_shmget.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fork.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_fork.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:38 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fork: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fork:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FORK symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fork() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FORK :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fork routine is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fork

HAS_FORK /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fork

: see if fork exists

set fork d_fork

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fork.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_remquo: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_remquo:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REMQUO symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the remquo() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_REMQUO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the remquo routine is

?C: available to return the remainder and part of quotient.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_remquo HAS_REMQUO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_remquo

: see if remquo exists

set remquo d_remquo

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_remquo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Nothing.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Nothing.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: The purpose of this file is to supply an empty target for the private

?X: Makefile built by metaconfig to order the units.

?X:

?MAKE:Nothing: Head

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Nothing.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: startperl.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:25:06 ram

?RCS: patch61: warn them if the #! line is too long for their OS

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:50 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:startperl: cat rm sharpbang perlpath d_portable Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:startperl:

?S: This variable contains the string to put on the front of a perl

?S: script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with perl and not some

?S: shell. Of course, that

leading line must be followed by the classical

?S: perl idiom:

?S: eval 'exec perl -S \$0 \${1+"\$@"}'

?S: if \$running_under_some_shell;

?S: to guarantee perl startup should the shell execute the script. Note

?S: that this magic incantation is not understood by csh.

?S:.

?C:STARTPERL:

?C: This symbol is the string that should be put on the front of a

?C: perl script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with perl and

?C: not under some shell. That line should be followed by the classical

?C: invocation magic:

?C: eval 'exec perl -S \$0 \${1+"\$@"}'

?C: if \$running_under_some_shell;

?C: to guarantee perl startup should the shell execute the script at first.

?C:.

?H:#define STARTPERL "\$startperl"

?H:.

?T:pdfit

?F:!xtry

: figure out how to guarantee perl startup

case "\$sharpbang" in

*)

?X:

?X: Make sure the #!\$perlpath magic incantation indeed works on this

?X: system... It might not if the length of the #! hook is greater

?X: than some hardwired kernel limit. -- RAM, 15/03/96

?X:

\$cat

>xtry <<EOP

#!\$perlpath

system("exit 0");

EOP

chmod a+x xtry

if ./xtry >/dev/null 2>&1; then

\$cat <<EOH

I can use the #! construct to start perl on your system. This will make startup of perl scripts faster, but may cause problems if you want to share those scripts and perl is not in a standard place (/usr/bin/perl) on all your platforms. The alternative is to force a shell by starting the script with a single ':' character.

```
EOH
    pdflt=y
else
    $cat <<EOH
```

I could use the `#!` construct to start perl on your system, but using `#!/$perlpath` would be too long for your kernel to grok. Indeed, most systems do limit the size of the leading `#!` string to 32 characters.

```
EOH
    pdflt=n
fi
$rm -f xtry
case "$startperl" in
    *) dflt=y;;
    *) case "$d_portable" in
        "$define") dflt=n;;
        *) dflt=$pdflt;;
    esac;;
    *) dflt=n;;
    esac
rp='Shall I use #! to start up perl?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
    y*|Y*) startperl="#!/$perlpath";;
    *) startperl=": # use perl";;
    esac;;
    *) startperl=":
    # use perl";;
    esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/startperl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_isinf: Inlibc cat Compile rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_isinf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISINF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the isinf() routine is available.
```

```

?S:.
?C:HAS_ISINF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isinf routine is
?C: available to check whether a double is an infinity.
?C:.
?H:#$d_isinf HAS_ISINF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_isinf
: check for isinf
echo "Checking to see if you have isinf..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <math.h>
int main() { return isinf(0.0); }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
    echo "You have isinf."
else
    val="$undef"
    echo "You do not have isinf."
fi
$rm_try
set d_isinf
eval $setvar

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isinf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_gdbm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_gdbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:16:39 ram
?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:19 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:

```



```

?MAKE:i_gdbm: Inhdr Inlibc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_gdbm (d_gdbm):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <gdbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_GDBM
(HAS_GDBM):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_gdbm I_GDBM /**/
?H:.
?T:t_gdbm d_gdbm_open
?LINT:set i_gdbm
: see if gdbm.h is available
?X: t_gdbm is a tentative check. We might just have the .h, not the lib -- ADO
set gdbm.h t_gdbm
eval $inhdr
case "$t_gdbm" in
$define)
: see if gdbm_open exists
set gdbm_open d_gdbm_open
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gdbm_open" in
$undef)
t_gdbm="$undef"
echo "We won't be including <gdbm.h>"
;;
esac
;;
esac
val="$t_gdbm"
set i_gdbm
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_gdbm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_dirent.U,v 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:20:01 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: i_dirent.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:20:01 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: failed scanning for 'd_namlen' with missing <dirent.h> (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:01:25 ram
 ?RCS: patch30: added direntrytype for hints, merely for NeXT (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch30: now checks for both struct dirent and direct (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:22:37 ram
 ?RCS: patch27: new variable direntrytype for proper type setting (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:11:15 ram
 ?RCS: patch16: added new Direntry_t pseudo-type for directory entries
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:17 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit looks whether there is a dirent system or not
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:i_dirent d_dirnamlen direntrytype: test contains Setvar \
 Myread Findhdr cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm_try
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_dirent:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines I_DIRENT, which indicates
 ?S: to the C program that it should include <dirent.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_dirnamlen:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines DIRNAMLEN, which indicates
 ?S: to the C program that the length of directory entry names is
 ?S: provided by a d_namelen field.
 ?S:.
 ?S:direntrytype:
 ?S: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on
 ?S: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to
 ?S: portably declare your directory entries.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_DIRENT:
 ?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
 ?C: include <dirent.h>. Using this symbol also triggers the definition
 ?C: of the Direntry_t define which ends up being 'struct dirent' or
 ?C: 'struct direct' depending on the availability of <dirent.h>.
 ?C:.

?C:DIRNAMLEN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the length

?C: of directory entry names is provided by a d_namlen field. Otherwise

?C: you need to do strlen() on the d_name field.

?C:.

?C:Dirent_t:

?C: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on

?C: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to

?C: portably declare your directory entries.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_dirent I_DIRENT /**/

?H:#\$d_dirnamlen DIRNAMLEN /**/

?H:%<:@if I_DIRENT && Dirent_t

?H:%<:#define Dirent_t \$direnttype

?H:%<:@end

?H:.

?T:xinc guess1 guess2

?LINT:set i_dirent d_dirnamlen

: see if this is a dirent system

echo " "

if xinc=`./findhdr dirent.h`; \$test "\$xinc"; then

val="\$define"

echo

"<dirent.h> found." >&4

else

val="\$undef"

if xinc=`./findhdr sys/dir.h`; \$test "\$xinc"; then

echo "<sys/dir.h> found." >&4

echo " "

else

xinc=`./findhdr sys/ndir.h`

fi

echo "<dirent.h> NOT found." >&4

fi

set i_dirent

eval \$setvar

?X: Use struct dirent or struct direct? If we're using dirent.h,

?X: it's probably struct dirent, but apparently not always.

?X: Assume \$xinc still contains the name of the header file we're using.

@if direnttype || Dirent_t

: Look for type of directory structure.

echo " "

\$cppstdin \$cppflags \$cppminus < "\$xinc" > try.c

case "\$direnttype" in

"|")

case "\$i_dirent" in

```

$define) guess1='struct dirent' ;;
*) guess1='struct direct' ;;
esac
;;
*) guess1="$direntrytype"
;;
esac

case "$guess1" in
'struct dirent') guess2='struct direct' ;;
*) guess2='struct dirent' ;;
esac

if $contains "$guess1" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    direntrytype="$guess1"
    echo "Your directory entries are $direntrytype." >&4
elif $contains "$guess2"
    try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    direntrytype="$guess2"
    echo "Your directory entries seem to be $direntrytype." >&4
else
    echo "I don't recognize your system's directory entries." >&4
    rp="What type is used for directory entries on this system?"
    dflt="$guess1"
    . ./myread
    direntrytype="$ans"
fi
$rm_try

@end
@if d_dirnamlen || DIRNAMLEN
: see if the directory entry stores field length
echo " "
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < "$xinc" > try.c
if $contains 'd_namlen' try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Good, your directory entry keeps length information in d_namlen." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "Your directory entry does not know about the d_namlen field." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_dirnamlen
eval $setvar
$rm_try

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_dirent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: selecttype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:20:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: selecttype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:20:09 ram
?RCS: patch61: always include <sys/select.h> when available for test
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:14:06 ram
?RCS: patch56: removed harmful spaces in assignment
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:06:31 ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:selecttype: Protochk Oldconfig Myread cat
\
d_fd_set d_select d_socket i_systime i_sysselect extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:selecttype:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
?S: arguments to select. Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
?S: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise. This is only useful if you
?S: have select(), naturally.
?S:.
?C:Select_fd_set_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
?C: arguments to select. Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
?C: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise. This is only useful if you
?C: have select(), of course.
?C:.
?H:#define Select_fd_set_t $selecttype /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx nfd tmo try hdrs val
: check for type of arguments to select.
case "$selecttype" in
") case "$d_select" in
$define)
```

```
echo " "
```

```
$cat <<EOM
```

Checking to see what type of arguments are accepted by select().

```
EOM
```

```
hdrs="$define sys/types.h
```

```
$i_systime sys/time.h
```

```
$i_sysselect sys/select.h
```

```
$d_socket sys/socket.h"
```

```
: The first arg can be int, unsigned,
```

```
or size_t
```

```
: The last arg may or may not be 'const'
```

```
val="
```

```
: void pointer has been seen but using that
```

```
: breaks the selectminbits test
```

```
for xxx in 'fd_set *' 'int *'; do
```

```
for nfd in 'int' 'size_t' 'unsigned long' 'unsigned' ; do
```

```
for tmo in 'struct timeval *' 'const struct timeval *'; do
```

```
case "$val" in
```

```
") try="$extern_C select _(($nfd, $xxx, $xxx, $xxx, $tmo));"
```

```
if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
```

```
echo "Your system accepts $xxx."
```

```
val="$xxx"
```

```
fi
```

```
::
```

```
esac
```

```
done
```

```
done
```

```
done
```

?X: In the unlikely event that none of those worked, prompt the user.

```
case "$val" in
```

```
") rp='What is the type for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th arguments to select?'
```

```
case "$d_fd_set" in
```

```
$define) dflt="fd_set *" ;;
```

```
*) dflt="int *" ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
. ./myread
```

```
val=$ans
```

```
::
```

```
esac
```

```
selecttype="$val"
```

```
::
```

```
*) : no select, so pick a harmless default
```

```
selecttype='int *'
```

```
::
```

```
esac
```

```
::
```

```
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/selecttype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Loc_sed.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?X: This is used in perl.c.

?MAKE:full_sed: sed

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:full_sed:

?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'sed', whether or

?S: not the user has specified 'portability'. This is only used

?S: in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which

?S: can share this executable will have the same full pathname to

?S: 'sed.'

?S:.

?X: Yes, I know about the C symbol PORTABLE, but I think sed

?X: is

unlikely to move, and I'm too lazy to add all the

?X: #ifdef PORTABLE sections to the perl source.

?X:

?C:LOC_SED:

?C: This symbol holds the complete pathname to the sed program.

?C:.

?H:#define LOC_SED "\$full_sed" /**/

?H:.

: Store the full pathname to the sed program for use in the C program

full_sed=\$sed

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Loc_sed.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_malloc_size d_malloc_good_size d_malloc_usable_size: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:d_malloc_size:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_size
?S: routine is available for use.
?S:.
?S:d_malloc_good_size:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_good_size
?S: routine is available for use.
?S:.
?S:d_malloc_usable_size:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_usable_size
?S: routine is available for use.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MALLOC_SIZE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
the malloc_size
?C: routine is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_malloc_size HAS_MALLOC_SIZE /**/
?H:.
?C:HAS_MALLOC_GOOD_SIZE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_good_size
?C: routine is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_malloc_good_size HAS_MALLOC_GOOD_SIZE /**/
?H:.
?C:HAS_MALLOC_USABLE_SIZE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_usable_size
?C: routine is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_malloc_usable_size HAS_MALLOC_USABLE_SIZE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_malloc_size
?LINT:set d_malloc_good_size
?LINT:set d_malloc_usable_size
: see if malloc_size exists
set malloc_size d_malloc_size
eval \$inlibc

: see if malloc_size_good exists
set malloc_good_size d_malloc_good_size
eval \$inlibc


```
: see if malloc_usable_size exists
set malloc_usable_size d_malloc_usable_size
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_malloc_size.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pwrite.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_pwrite.U,v $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_pwrite: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_pwrite:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PWRITE symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the pwrite() routine is available.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_PWRITE :
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pwrite routine is
```

```
?C: available to perform writes on a file descriptor at a given offset.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_pwrite HAS_PWRITE /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_pwrite
```

```
: see if pwrite
```

```
exists
```

```
set pwrite d_pwrite
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_pwrite.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Cppsym.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 11:59:11 ram
 ?RCS: patch54: split awk command onto two lines for older awks (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/01/11 14:55:57 ram
 ?RCS: patch45: new cc vs. cpp symbol checking suggested by JHI
 ?RCS: patch45: added more cpp symbols (JHI)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 15:51:32 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
 ?RCS: patch36: new symbols ardent and titan (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20
 06:53:32 ram
 ?RCS: patch30: extended cpp symbol lookup list (JHI)
 ?RCS: patch30: renamed attrlist symbol into al for brevity
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:14:14 ram
 ?RCS: patch15: added new cpp symbols __bsdi__ and BSD_NET2
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:50 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit produces a shell script called Cppsym, which can be used to
 ?X: determine whether any in a list of symbols is defined by the C compilation
 ?X: chain (C preprocessor symbols plus C compiler native ones).
 ?X: It can determine the status of any symbol, though the symbols in \$al
 ?X: are more easily determined. If you want to add to \$al you can do
 ?X: it in Myinit.U.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Cppsym ccsymbols cppsymbols cppccsymbols: run \
 eunicefix Guess awk cat tr sed sort rm startsh osname \
 +cc gccversion test comm uniq echo Options trnl \
 optimize ccflags ldflags libs
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:ccsymbols:
 ?S: The variable contains the symbols
 defined by the C compiler alone.
 ?S: The symbols defined by cpp or by cc when it calls cpp are not in
 ?S: this list, see cppsymbols and cppccsymbols.
 ?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.
 ?S:.
 ?S:cppsymbols:

?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C preprocessor

?S: alone. The symbols defined by cc or by cc when it calls cpp are

?S: not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppccsymbols.

?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.

?S:.

?S:cppccsymbols:

?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler

?S: when it calls cpp. The symbols defined by the cc alone or cpp

?S: alone are not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppsymbols.

?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.

?S:.

?T:also symbols i postprocess_cc_v flags

?F:./Cppsym

?F:!Cppsym.true !Cppsym.know !ccsym.com !ccsym.cpp !ccsym.own

: determine known pre-processor and compiler symbols

echo " "

\$echo "Guessing which symbols your C compiler and preprocessor

define...">&4

?X:

?X: The symbol list is in alpha order for ease of maintenance...

?X:

?X: Lots of new symbols (mostly rummaged from gcc), courtesy of

?X: Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi> -- RAM, 06/06/94

?X:

?X: If your symbol is mixed case, just add it as-is.

?X: All symbols will be transformed to both all-lower and all-upper.

?X: Also drop any leading/trailing underscores, the scan will try all those.

?X:

\$cat <<'EOSH'> Cppsym.know

a29k ABI64 aegis AES_SOURCE AIX AIX32 AIX370

AIX41 AIX42 AIX43 AIX_SOURCE aixpc ALL_SOURCE

alliant alpha am29000 AM29000 AMD64 amiga AMIGAOS AMIX

ansi ANSI_C_SOURCE apollo ardent ARM32 atarist att386 att3b

BeOS BIG_ENDIAN BIT_MSF bsd BSD bsd43 bsd4_2 bsd4_3 BSD4_3 bsd4_4

BSD_4_3 BSD_4_4 BSD_NET2 BSD_TIME BSD_TYPES BSDCOMPAT bsdi

bull c cadmus clipper CMU COFF COMPILER_VERSION

concurrent convex cpu cray CRAY CRAYMPP ctix CX_UX

CYGWIN DGUX DGUX_SOURCE DJGPP dmert DOLPHIN DPX2 DSO

Dynix DynixPTX ELF encore EPI EXTENSIONS FAVOR_BSD

FILE_OFFSET_BITS

FreeBSD GCC_NEW_VARARGS gcos gcx gimpel

GLIBC GLIBC_MINOR

GNU_SOURCE GNUC GNUC_MINOR GNU_LIBRARY GO32 gould GOULD_PN

H3050R H3050RX hbulx20 hcx host_mips

hp200 hp300 hp700 HP700 hp800 hp9000

hp9000s200 hp9000s300 hp9000s400 hp9000s500

hp9000s700 hp9000s800 hp9k8 hp_osf hppa hpux HPUX_SOURCE

i186 i286 i386 i486 i586 i686 i8086 i80960 i860 I960

IA64 iAPX286 ibm ibm032 ibmesa IBMR2 ibmrt ILP32 ILP64
INLINE_INTRINSICS INTRINSICS INT64 interdata is68k ksr1
LANGUAGE_C LARGE_FILE_API LARGEFILE64_SOURCE
LARGEFILE_SOURCE LFS64_LARGEFILE LFS_LARGEFILE
Linux LITTLE_ENDIAN LONG64 LONG_DOUBLE LONG_LONG
LONGDOUBLE LONGLONG LP64 luna luna88k Lynx
M68000 m68k m88100 m88k M88KBCS_TARGET M_COFF
M_I186 M_I286 M_I386 M_I8086 M_I86 M_I86SM M_SYS3
M_SYS5 M_SYSHI M_SYSV M_UNIX M_XENIX MACH machine MachTen
MATH_HAS_NO_SIDE_EFFECTS
mc300 mc500 mc68000 mc68010 mc68020 mc68030 mc68040
mc68060 mc68k mc68k32 mc700 mc88000 mc88100 merlin
mert MiNT mips MIPS_FPSET MIPS_ISA MIPS_SIM MIPS_SZINT
MIPS_SZLONG
MIPS_SZPTR MIPSEB MIPSEL MODERN_C motorola
mpeix MSDOS MTXINU MULTIMAX mvs MVS n16 ncl_el ncl_mr
NetBSD news1500 news1700 news1800 news1900 news3700
news700 news800 news900 NeXT NLS nonstopux ns16000 ns32000
ns32016 ns32332 ns32k nsc32000
OCS88 OEMVS OpenBSD os OS2 OS390 osf OSF1 OSF_SOURCE
pa_risc PA_RISC1_1 PA_RISC2_0 PARAGON parisc
pc532 pdp11 PGC PIC plexus PORTAR posix
POSIX1B_SOURCE POSIX2_SOURCE POSIX4_SOURCE
POSIX_C_SOURCE POSIX_SOURCE POWER
PROTOTYPES PWB pyr QNX R3000 REENTRANT RES Rhapsody RISC6000
riscix riscos RT S390 SA110 scs SCO sequent sgi SGI_SOURCE SH3 sinix
SIZE_INT SIZE_LONG SIZE_PTR SOCKET_SOURCE SOCKETS_SOURCE
sony sony_news sonyrisc sparcsparclite spectrum
stardent stdc STDC_EXT stratos sun sun3 sun386
Sun386i svr3 svr4 SVR4_2 SVR4_SOURCE svr5
SX system SYSTYPE_BSD SYSTYPE_BSD43 SYSTYPE_BSD44
SYSTYPE_SVR4 SYSTYPE_SVR5 SYSTYPE_SYSV SYSV SYSV3 SYSV4 SYSV5
sysV68 sysV88 Tek4132 Tek4300 titan
TM3200 TM5400 TM5600
tower tower32 tower32_200 tower32_600 tower32_700
tower32_800
tower32_850 tss
u370 u3b u3b2 u3b20 u3b200 u3b20d u3b5
ultrix UMAXV UnicomPBB UnicomPBD UNICOS UNICOSMK
unix UNIX95 UNIX99 unixpc unos
USE_BSD USE_FILE_OFFSET64 USE_GNU USE_ISOC9X USE_LARGEFILE USE_LARGEFILE64
USE_MISC USE_POSIX USE_POSIX199309 USE_POSIX199506 USE_POSIX2
USE_REENTRANT USE_SVID USE_UNIX98 USE_XOPEN USE_XOPEN_EXTENDED
USGr4 USGr4_2
Utek UTeK UTS UWIN uxpm uxps vax venix VMESA vms xenix Xenix286
XOPEN_SOURCE XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED XPG2 XPG2_EXTENDED
XPG3 XPG3_EXTENDED XPG4 XPG4_EXTENDED
z8000

```

EOSH
?X: Maybe put other stuff here too.
cat <<EOSH >>Cppsym.know
$osname
EOSH
./tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.a
./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.b
$cat Cppsym.know > Cppsym.c
$cat Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > Cppsym.know
$rm -f Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym
$startsh
if $test $# -gt 0; then
    echo $* | $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try > Cppsym.got
    if $test -s Cppsym.got; then
        $rm -f Cppsym.got
        exit 0
    fi
    $rm -f Cppsym.got
    exit 1
else
    $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try
    exit 0
fi
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym
$eunicefix Cppsym
?X: The below awk script will die a horrible death if
?X: some of the tested symbols are not long ints.
?X: Also, we do not make difference between just defined and defined zero.
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym.try
$startsh
cat <<'EOCP' > try.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
EOCP
?X: The length($1) command guards against possible empty entries.
?X: The awk snippet is know to give heartburn to UNICOS/mk awk.
$awk \
EOSH
cat <<'EOSH' >> Cppsym.try
'length($1) > 0 {
    printf "ifdef %s\nif %s+0\nprintf(\"%s=%%ld\n\", (long)%s);\nelse\nprintf(\"%s\n\");\nendif\nendif\n", $1,
$1, $1, $1, $1
    printf "ifdef _%s\nif _%s+0\nprintf(\"_%s=%%ld\n\",
(long)_%s);\nelse\nprintf(\"_%s\n\");\nendif\nendif\n", $1, $1, $1, $1, $1
    printf "ifdef __%s\nif __%s+0\nprintf(\"__%s=%%ld\n\",
(long)_%s);\nelse\nprintf(\"__%s\n\");\nendif\nendif\n",

```

```

$1, $1, $1, $1, $1
printf "#ifdef __%s__\n#if __%s__+0\nprintf(\"__%s__=%%ld\\n\",
(long) __%s__); \n#else\nprintf(\"__%s__\\n\"); \n#endif\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1, $1, $1
}' >> try.c
echo 'return 0;}' >> try.c
EOSH
cat <<EOSH >> Cppsym.try
flags="$ccflags"
case "$osname-$gccversion" in
irix-) flags="$flags -woff 1178" ;;
os2-*) flags="$flags -Zlinker /PM:VIO" ;;
esac
$cc -o try $optimize $flags $ldflags try.c $libs && $run ./try
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym.try
$eunicefix Cppsym.try
./Cppsym < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.true
: now check the C compiler for additional symbols
?X: suggested by Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi>, thanks!
postprocess_cc_v="
case "$osname" in
aix) postprocess_cc_v="| $tr , ' "' ;;
esac
$cat >ccsym <<EOS
$startsh
$cat >tmp.c <<EOF
extern int foo;
EOF
for i in ` $cc -v -c tmp.c 2>&1 $postprocess_cc_v `
do
case "$i" in
-D*) echo "$i" | $sed 's/^-D//';;
-A*) $test "$gccversion" && echo "$i" | $sed 's/^-A//' | $sed 's/^(.*)/(.*)/1=2/';;
esac
done
$rm
-f try.c
EOS
postprocess_cc_v="
chmod +x ccsym
$eunicefix ccsym
./ccsym > ccsym1.raw
?X: AIX complains if $uniq is passed an empty file. ($sort apparently
?X: doesn't care.) --AD 14 July 1998
if $test -s ccsym1.raw; then
    $sort ccsym1.raw | $uniq >ccsym.raw
else
    mv ccsym1.raw ccsym.raw

```

fi

?X: canonicalize symbols for easier sort/uniq/comm usage: append =1 if no = sign

?X: the awk script must be on two lines for older awk programs, sigh! -- ADO

```
$awk '/^=/ { print $0; next }
```

```
{ print $0"=1" }' ccsym.raw >ccsym.list
```

```
$awk '/^=/ { print $0; next }
```

```
{ print $0"=1" }' Cppsym.true >ccsym.true
```

```
$comm -13 ccsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.own
```

```
$comm -12 ccsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.com
```

```
$comm -23 ccsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.cpp
```

```
also="
```

```
if $test -z ccsym.raw; then
```

```
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to define any symbols!" >&4
```

```
echo " "
```

```
echo "However, your C preprocessor defines the following symbols:"
```

```
$cat Cppsym.true
```

```
ccsymbols="
```

```
cppsymbols=`$cat Cppsym.true`
```

```
cppsymbols=`echo
```

```
$cppsymbols`
```

```
cppccsymbols="$cppsymbols"
```

```
else
```

```
if $test -s ccsym.com; then
```

```
echo "Your C compiler and pre-processor define these symbols:"
```

```
$sed -e 's/(.*)=.*\1/' ccsym.com
```

```
also='also '
```

```
symbols='ones'
```

```
cppccsymbols=`$cat ccsym.com`
```

```
cppccsymbols=`echo $cppccsymbols`
```

```
$test "$silent" || sleep 1
```

```
fi
```

```
if $test -s ccsym.cpp; then
```

```
$test "$also" && echo " "
```

```
echo "Your C pre-processor ${also}defines the following symbols:"
```

```
$sed -e 's/(.*)=.*\1/' ccsym.cpp
```

```
also='further '
```

```
cppsymbols=`$cat ccsym.cpp`
```

```
cppsymbols=`echo $cppsymbols`
```

```
$test "$silent" || sleep 1
```

```
fi
```

```
if $test -s ccsym.own; then
```

```
$test "$also" && echo " "
```

```
echo "Your C compiler ${also}defines the following cpp symbols:"
```

```
$sed -e 's/(.*)=1\1/' ccsym.own
```

```
$sed -e 's/(.*)=.*\1/' ccsym.own | $uniq >>Cppsym.true
```

```
ccsymbols=`$cat ccsym.own`
```

```
ccsymbols=`echo $ccsymbols`
```

```

$test "$silent" || sleep 1
fi
fi
$rm -f Cppsym.know Cppsym.true

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Cppsym.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?MAKE:gccversion gccosandvers: cat cpp rm +cc \

Myread Guess Options Oldconfig Loc osname osvers grep run ccname

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:gccversion:

?S: If GNU cc (gcc) is used, this variable holds '1' or '3' (for instance)

?S: to indicate whether the compiler is version 1 or 3. This is used in

?S: setting some of the default cflags. It is set to " if not gcc.

?S:.

?S:gccosandvers:

?S: If GNU cc (gcc) is used, this variable the operating system and

?S: version

used to compile the gcc. It is set to " if not gcc,

?S: or if nothing useful can be parsed as the os version.

?S:.

?T:gccshortvers incdir d

?F:!try.c !try

?LINT:extern locincpth ccflags ldflags

?LINT:change locincpth ccname cpp

: Check whether they have gcc in any guise.

echo " "

echo "Checking for GNU cc in disguise and/or its version number..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOM

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

#ifdef __GNUC__

#ifdef __VERSION__

printf("%s\n", __VERSION__);


```
#else
printf("%s\n", "1");
#endif
#endif
exit(0);
}
EOM
if $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
gccversion=`$run ./try`
case "$gccversion" in
") echo "You are not using GNU cc." ;;
*) echo "You are using GNU cc $gccversion."
   ccname=gcc
   ;;
esac
else
echo " "
echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" >&4
echo "  Your C compiler \"$cc\" doesn't seem to be working!" >&4
?X: using -K will prevent aborting--maybe they're cross compiling?
case "$knowitall" in
")
echo "  You'd better
start hunting for one and let me know about it." >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
fi
$rm -f try try.*
case "$gccversion" in
1*) cpp=`./loc gcc-cpp $cpp $pth` ;;
esac
case "$gccversion" in
") gccosandvers=" ;;
*) gccshortvers=`echo "$gccversion"|sed 's/ .*//`
   gccosandvers=`$cc -v 2>&1 | \
$grep '/specs$'|sed "s!.*[/^-/]*-[/^-/]*-([/^-/]*)/$gccshortvers/specs!\\1!"`
   gccshortvers="
case "$gccosandvers" in
$osname) gccosandvers=" ;; # linux gccs seem to have no linux osvers, gr
$osname$osvers) ;; # looking good
$osname*) cat <<EOM >&4

*** WHOA THERE!!! ***

Your gcc has not been compiled for the exact release of
your operating system ($gccosandvers versus $osname$osvers).
```

In general it is a good idea to keep gcc synchronized with the operating system because otherwise serious problems may ensue when trying to compile software, like Perl.

I'm trying to be optimistic here, though, and will continue. If later during the configuration and build icky compilation problems appear (headerfile conflicts being the most common manifestation), I suggest reinstalling the gcc to match your operating system release.

EOM

```
;;
*) gccosandvers=" ;; # failed to parse, better be silent
esac
;;
esac
case "$ccname" in
") ccname="$cc" ;;
esac
```

: gcc 3.1 complains about adding -Idirectories that it already knows about,
: so we will take those off from locincpth.

```
case "$gccversion" in
3*)
  echo "main(){}">try.c
  for incdir in `gcc -v -c try.c 2>&1 | \
    sed '1,/^\#include <\\.\\.\\.>/d;/^\#End of search list/,/^\#/'` ; do
    locincpth=`echo $locincpth | sed s!$incdir!!`
  done
  $rm -f try try.*
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/gccvers.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Cppsym.U,v 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 11:59:11 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Cppsym.U,v $
```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 11:59:11 ram

?RCS: patch54: split awk command onto two lines for older awk's (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/01/11 14:55:57 ram

?RCS: patch45: new cc vs. cpp symbol checking suggested by JHI

?RCS: patch45: added more cpp symbols (JHI)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 15:51:32 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: new symbols ardent and titan (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 06:53:32 ram

?RCS: patch30: extended cpp symbol lookup list (JHI)

?RCS: patch30: renamed attrlist symbol into al for brevity

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:14:14 ram

?RCS: patch15: added new cpp symbols __bsdi__ and BSD_NET2

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:50 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X: This unit produces a shell script called Cppsym, which can be used to

?X: determine whether any in a list of symbols is defined by the C compilation

?X: chain (C preprocessor symbols plus C compiler native ones).

?X: It can determine the status of any symbol, though the symbols in \$al

?X: are more easily determined. If you want to add to \$al you can do

?X: it in Myinit.U.

?MAKE:Cpsym ccsymbols cppsymbols cppccsymbols: run \

eunicefix Guess awk cat tr sed sort rm rm_try startsh osname \

+cc +gccversion test comm uniq echo Options trnl \

optimize cflags ldflags libs cpp_stuff cpp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:also

symbols i postprocess_cc_v tHdrH

?X:

?X: The symbol list is in alpha order for ease of maintenance...

?X:

?X: Lots of new symbols (mostly rummaged from gcc), courtesy of

?X: Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi> -- RAM, 06/06/94

?X:

?S:ccsymbols:

?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler alone.

?S: The symbols defined by cpp or by cc when it calls cpp are not in

?S: this list, see cppsymbols and cppccsymbols.

?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.

?S:.

?S:cppsymbols:

?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C preprocessor

?S: alone. The symbols defined by cc or by cc when it calls cpp are

?S: not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppccsymbols.

?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.

?S:.

?S:cppccsymbols:

?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler

?S: when it calls cpp. The symbols defined by the cc alone or cpp

?S: alone are not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppsymbols.

?S: The

list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.

?S:.

?F:./Cppsym

?F:./Cppsym.know

?F:!Cppsym.true

?F:!ccsym.com

?F:!ccsym.cpp

?F:!ccsym.own

?X: fake LINT hints

?LINT:change ccflags

?LINT:extern s

?LINT:extern s__

: Preprocessor symbols

echo " "

\$echo "Guessing which symbols your C compiler and preprocessor define..." >&4

?X: If your symbol is mixed case, just add it as-is.

?X: All symbols will be transformed to both all-lower and all-upper.

?X: Also drop any leading/trailing underscores, the scan will try all those.

\$cat <<'EOSH' > Cppsym.know

a29k aarch64 ABI64 aegis AES_SOURCE AIX AIX32 AIX370 AIX41 AIX42

AIX43 aixpc AIX_SOURCE alliant ALL_SOURCE alpha AM29000 am29000

AMD64 amd64 amiga AMIGAOS AMIX ansi ANSI_C_SOURCE apollo arch_ppc

arch_pwr ardent ARM ARM32 atarist att386 att3b

BeOS BIG_ENDIAN BIT_MSF BSD bsd bsd43 bsd4_2 BSD4_3 bsd4_3 bsd4_4

BSDCOMPAT bsdi BSD_4_3 BSD_4_4 BSD_NET2 BSD_TIME BSD_TYPES bull

byteorder byte_order

c cadmus clang clipper CMU COFF COMPILER_VERSION

concurrent

convex cpu CRAY cray CRAYMPP ctix CX_UX CYGWIN

DECC DGUX DGUX_SOURCE DJGPP dmert DOLPHIN DPX2 DSO Dynix DynixPTX

ELF encore EPI EXTENSIONS

FAVOR_BSD FILE_OFFSET_BITS FORTIFY_SOURCE FreeBSD

GCC_NEW_VARARGS gcos gcx gimpel GLIBC GLIBC_MINOR GNUC GNUC_MINOR

GNU_LIBRARY GNU_SOURCE GO32 gould GOULD_PN

H3050R H3050RX hbullx20 hcx host_mips hp200 hp300 HP700 hp700

hp800 hp9000 hp9000s200 hp9000s300 hp9000s400

hp9000s700 hp9000s800 hp9k8 hppa hpux HPUX_SOURCE hp_osf

i186 i286 i386 i486 i586 i686 i8086 i80960 i860 I960 IA32 IA64

iAPX286 ibm ibm032 ibmesa IBMR2 ibmrt ILP32 ILP64
INLINE_INTRINSICS INT64 INTEL interdata INTRINSICS is68k itanium
ksr1
LANGUAGE_C LARGEFILE64_SOURCE LARGEFILE_SOURCE LARGE_FILE_API
LFS64_LARGEFILE LFS_LARGEFILE LIBCATAMOUNT Linux LITTLE_ENDIAN
LONG64 LONGDOUBLE LONGLONG LONG_DOUBLE LONG_LONG LP64 luna
luna88k Lynx
M68000 m68k m88100 m88k M88KBCS_TARGET MACH machine MachTen
MATH_HAS_NO_SIDE_EFFECTS mc300 mc500 mc68000 mc68010 mc68020
mc68030 mc68040 mc68060
mc68k mc68k32 mc700 mc88000 mc88100
merlin mert MiNT mips MIPSEB MIPSEL MIPS_FPSET MIPS_ISA MIPS_SIM
MIPS_SZINT MIPS_SZLONG MIPS_SZPTR MODERN_C motorola MSDOS
MTXINU MULTIMAX MVS mvs M_AMD64 M_ARM M_ARMT M_COFF M_I186 M_I286
M_I386 M_I8086 M_I86 M_I86SM M_IA64 M_IX86 M_PPC M_SYS3 M_SYS5
M_SYSIII M_SYSV M_UNIX M_X86 M_XENIX
n16 ncl_el ncl_mr NetBSD news1500 news1700 news1800 news1900
news3700 news700 news800 news900 NeXT NLS nonstopux ns16000
ns32000 ns32016 ns32332 ns32k nsc32000
OCS88 OEMVS OpenBSD os OS2 OS390 osf OSF1 OSF_SOURCE
PARAGON parisc pa_risc PA_RISC1_1 PA_RISC2_0 pc532 pdp11 PGC PIC
plexus PORTAR posix POSIX1B_SOURCE POSIX2_SOURCE POSIX4_SOURCE
POSIX_C_SOURCE POSIX_SOURCE POWER powerpc ppc PROTOTYPES PWB pyr
QK_USER QNX
R3000 REENTRANT RES Rhapsody RISC6000 riscix riscos RT
S390 S390x SA110 SCO scs sequent sgi SGI_SOURCE SH SH3 sinix
SIZE_INT SIZE_LONG SIZE_PTR SOCKETS_SOURCE SOCKET_SOURCE sony
sonyrisc sony_news sparc sparclite sparcv8 sparcv9 spectrum
stardent stdc
STDC_EXT stratos sun sun3 sun386 Sun386i svr3 svr4
SVR4_2 SVR4_SOURCE svr5 SX system SYSTYPE_BSD SYSTYPE_BSD43
SYSTYPE_BSD44 SYSTYPE_SVR4 SYSTYPE_SVR5 SYSTYPE_SYSV SYSV SYSV3
SYSV4 SYSV5 sysV68 sysV88
Tek4132 Tek4300 thumb thw_370 thw_intel thw_rs6000 titan TM3200
TM5400 TM5600 tower tower32 tower32_200 tower32_600 tower32_700
tower32_800 tower32_850 tss
u370 u3b u3b2 u3b20 u3b200 u3b20d u3b5 ultrix UMAXV UnicomPBB
UnicomPBD UNICOS UNICOSMK unix UNIX95 UNIX99 unixpc unos USE_BSD
USE_FILE_OFFSET64 USE_GNU USE_ISOC9X USE_LARGEFILE
USE_LARGEFILE64 USE_MISC USE_POSIX USE_POSIX199309
USE_POSIX199506 USE_POSIX2 USE_REENTRANT USE_SVID USE_UNIX98
USE_XOPEN USE_XOPEN_EXTENDED USGr4 USGr4_2 UTek Utek UTS UWIN
uxpm uxps
vax venix VMESA vms
x86_64 xenix Xenix286 XOPEN_SOURCE XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED XPG2
XPG2_EXTENDED XPG3 XPG3_EXTENDED XPG4 XPG4_EXTENDED
z8000 zarch
EOSH

```

# Maybe put other stuff here too.
?X:Some OS's will have a dash in their $osname
?X:e.g. Android is known as linux-android
?X:The
preprocessor will interpret the dash as a minus
./tr '-' '_' <<EOSH >>Cppsym.know
$osname
EOSH
./tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.a
./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.b
$cat Cppsym.know > Cppsym.c
$cat Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > Cppsym.know
$rm -f Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym
$startsh
if $test $# -gt 0; then
    echo \$* | $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try > Cppsym.got
    if $test -s Cppsym.got; then
        $rm -f Cppsym.got
    exit 0
    fi
    $rm -f Cppsym.got
    exit 1
else
    $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try
    exit 0
fi
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym
$unicefix Cppsym
?X: The below awk script will die a horrible death if
?X: some of the tested symbols are not long ints.
?X: Also, we do not make difference between just defined and defined zero.
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym.try
$startsh
cat <<'EOCP' > try.c
#include <stdio.h>
#if cpp_stuff == 1
#define STRINGIFY(a) "a"
#endif
#if cpp_stuff == 42
#define StGiFy(a) #a
#define STRINGIFY(a)
    StGiFy(a)
#endif
#if $cpp_stuff != 1 && $cpp_stuff != 42
# include "Bleth: How does this C preprocessor stringify macros?"
#endif

```

```

int main() {
EOCP
?X: The length($1) command guards against possible empty entries.
?X: The awk snippet is know to give heartburn to UNICOS/mk awk.
$awk \
EOSH
cat <<'EOSH' >> Cppsym.try
'length($1) > 0 {
    printf "#ifdef %s\nprintf(\"%s=%s\n\", STRINGIFY(%s));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
    printf "#ifdef _%s\nprintf(\"_%s=%s\n\", STRINGIFY(_%s));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
    printf "#ifdef __%s\nprintf(\"__%s=%s\n\", STRINGIFY(__%s));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
    printf "#ifdef __%s__\nprintf(\"__%s__=%s\n\", STRINGIFY(__%s__));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
}' >> try.c
echo 'return 0;}' >> try.c
EOSH
cat <<EOSH >> Cppsym.try
ccflags="$ccflags"
case "$osname-$gccversion" in
irix-) ccflags="$ccflags -woff 1178" ;;
os2-*) ccflags="$ccflags -Zlinker /PM:VIO" ;;
esac
$cc -o try -Dcpp_stuff=$cpp_stuff $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs 2>/dev/null
&& $run ./try | $sed 's/ /\ \ /g'
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym.try
$eunicefix Cppsym.try
./Cppsym < Cppsym.know | $sort | $uniq > Cppsym.true
: Add in any Linux cpp "predefined macros":
case "$osname::$gccversion" in
*linux*:*:*|*gnukfreebsd*:*:*|*gnu*:*:*)
    tHdrH=_tmpHdr
    rm -f $tHdrH.h' $tHdrH
    touch $tHdrH.h'
    # Filter out macro arguments, such as Linux's __INT8_C(c)
    if $cpp -dM $tHdrH.h' > $tHdrH_cppsym.h' && [ -s $tHdrH_cppsym.h' ]; then
        sed -e 's/#define[\ \ ]*//;s/[\ \ ]*$/ -e 's/(.*)' <$tHdrH_cppsym.h' >$tHdrH_cppsym.real'
        if [ -s $tHdrH_cppsym.real' ]; then
            cat $tHdrH_cppsym.real' Cppsym.know | sort | uniq | ./Cppsym | sort | uniq > Cppsym.true
        fi
    fi
    rm -f $tHdrH.h' $tHdrH_cppsym.h' $tHdrH_cppsym.real'
;;
esac
: now check the C compiler for additional symbols
?X: suggested by Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi>, thanks!
postprocess_cc_v="
case "$osname" in
aix) postprocess_cc_v="| $tr , ' "' ;;

```

```

esac
$cat >ccsym
<<EOS
$startsh
$cat >tmp.c <<EOF
extern int foo;
EOF
for i in ` $cc -v -c tmp.c 2>&1 $postprocess_cc_v `
do
case "$i" in
-D*) echo "$i" | $sed 's/^-D//';;
-A*) $test "$gccversion" && echo "$i" | $sed 's/^-A//' | $sed 's/^(.*)/(.*)/^1=2/';;
esac
done
$rm_try
EOS
postprocess_cc_v="
chmod +x ccsym
$unicefix ccsym
./ccsym > ccsym1.raw
?X: AIX complains if $uniq is passed an empty file. ($sort apparently
?X: doesn't care.) --AD 14 July 1998
if $test -s ccsym1.raw; then
    $sort ccsym1.raw | $uniq >ccsym.raw
else
    mv ccsym1.raw ccsym.raw
fi

?X: canonicalize symbols for easier sort/uniq/comm usage: append =1 if no = sign
?X: the awk script must be on two lines for older awk programs, sigh! -- ADO
$awk '/^=/ { print $0; next }
{ print $0"=1" }' ccsym.raw >ccsym.list
$comm -13 Cppsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.own
$comm -12 Cppsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.com
$comm -23 Cppsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.cpp
also="
if $test -z ccsym.raw; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem
to define any symbols!" >&4
echo " "
echo "However, your C preprocessor defines the following symbols:"
$cat Cppsym.true
ccsymbols="
cppsymbols=`$cat Cppsym.true`
cppsymbols=`echo $cppsymbols`
cppccsymbols="$cppsymbols"
else
if $test -s ccsym.com; then

```



```

echo "Your C compiler and pre-processor define these symbols:"
$sed -e 's/(.*)=.*/1/' ccsym.com
also='also '
symbols='ones'
cppccsymbols=`$cat ccsym.com`
cppccsymbols=`echo $cppccsymbols`
$test "$silent" || sleep 1
fi
if $test -s ccsym.cpp; then
$test "$also" && echo " "
echo "Your C pre-processor ${also}defines the following symbols:"
$sed -e 's/(.*)=.*/1/' ccsym.cpp
also='further '
cppsymbols=`$cat ccsym.cpp`
cppsymbols=`echo $cppsymbols`
$test "$silent" || sleep 1
fi
if $test -s ccsym.own; then
$test "$also" && echo " "
echo "Your C compiler ${also}defines the following cpp symbols:"
$sed -e 's/(.*)=.*/1/' ccsym.own
$sed -e 's/(.*)=.*/1/' ccsym.own | $uniq >>Cppsym.true
ccsymbols=`$cat
ccsym.own`
ccsymbols=`echo $ccsymbols`
$test "$silent" || sleep 1
fi
fi

: add -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE if feasible and not already there
case "$gccversion" in
[456789].*[[1-9]][0-9]*) case "$optimize$ccflags" in
*-O*) case "$ccflags$cppsymbols" in
*_FORTIFY_SOURCE=*) # Don't add it again.
echo "You seem to have -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE already, not adding it." >&4
;;
*) echo "Adding -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 to ccflags..." >&4
ccflags="$ccflags -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2"
;;
esac
;;
*) echo "You have gcc 4.* or later but not optimizing, not adding -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE." >&4
;;
esac
;;
*) echo "You seem not to have gcc 4.* or later, not adding -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE." >&4
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Cppsym.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_nolnbuf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_nolnbuf.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:46:07 ram

?RCS: patch23: avoid looping in the "see that again?" prompt (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:43 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nolnbuf: test +cc cat rm Setvar Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_nolnbuf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the NOLINEBUF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that stdout is not buffered, so that

?S: the

program can call setbuf() or setlinebuf() for efficiency.

?S:.

?C:NOLINEBUF:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that stdout is not buffered, so that

?C: the program can call setbuf() or setlinebuf() for efficiency.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_nolnbuf NOLINEBUF /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx

?F:!blurfl

?LINT:set d_nolnbuf

: check for buffering of stdout

echo " "

case "\$d_nolnbuf" in

")

\$cat <<'EOT' >blurfl.c

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i;

```

for (i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    putchar(i+'a');
    sleep(1);
}
putchar('\n');
}
EOT
$cc -o blurfl blurfl.c >/dev/null 2>&1;
$rm -f blurfl.c
$cat >&4 <<'EOM'
Checking for buffering of stdout to terminal.

```

Observe the following characters as they are printed out, to see whether they print out all at once, or with a 1 second pause between each of them. If they print out one by one, you don't have buffering. If they print together (after about a 5 second pause), you do have buffering.

```

EOM
dflt='Type return to start printing the test characters'
rp=""
.
./myread
xxx=y
while $test "$xxx" = 'y'; do
    ./blurfl 1>&4
    dflt=n
    rp='Would you like to see that again?'
    . ./myread
    case "$ans" in
        [yY]*) xxx="y";;
        *) xxx="n";;
    esac
done
dflt=y
rp="Do you have buffering (printed all at once)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
    n*) val="$define";;
    *) val="$undef";;
esac
;;
*)
case "$d_nolnbuf" in
    "$define") dflt=n;;
    *) dflt=y;;
esac
rp="Do you have buffering on stdout to terminals?"

```

```

./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
;;
esac
set d_nolnbuf
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_nolnbuf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sitearch.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sitearch.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera

?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:21:30 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:sitearch sitearchexp installsitearch d_sitearch: cat sed Getfile \

Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test archname sitelib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:sitearch="

?S:sitearch:

?S: This variable contains the eventual

value of the SITEARCH symbol,

?S: which is the name of the private library for this package. It may

?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create

?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: architecture-dependent modules in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:sitearchexp="

?S:sitearchexp:

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitearch, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?D:installsitearch="

?S:installsitearch:

?S: This variable is really the same as sitearchexp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:d_sitearch="

?S:d_sitearch:

?S: This variable conditionally defines SITEARCH to hold the

pathname

?S: of architecture-dependent library files for \$package. If

?S: \$sitearch is the same as \$sarchlib, then this is set to undef.

?S:.

?C:SITEARCH:

?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.

?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's

?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world. The program

?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.

?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?C: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local

?C: architecture-dependent modules in this directory with

?C: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?C: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?C:.

?C:SITEARCH_EXP:

?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITEARCH, to be used

?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sitearch SITEARCH "\$sitearch" /**/

?H:#\$d_sitearch SITEARCH_EXP "\$sitearchexp" /**/

?H:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsitearch

?LINT:set

sitearch

?LINT:set sitearchexp

: determine where site specific architecture-dependent libraries go.

: sitelib default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/site_perl/\$version

: sitearch default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/site_perl/\$version/\$sarchname

: sitelib may have an optional trailing /share.

case "\$sitearch" in

) dflt=`echo \$sitelib | \$sed 's,/share\$,,'`

```

dflt="$dflt/$archname"
;;
*) dflt="$sitearch"
;;
esac
set sitearch sitearch none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

```

The installation process will also create a directory for architecture-dependent site-specific extensions and modules.

```

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the site-specific architecture-dependent library files?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitearch
. ./setprefixvar
if $test X"$sitearch" = X"$sitelib"; then
  d_sitearch="$undef"
else
  d_sitearch="$define"
fi

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/sitearch.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: maildir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: maildir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:21:56 ram
?RCS: patch15: now also looks under /var/mail for BSD/386
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:09 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:maildir maildirexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:maildir:

```

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which mail is
 ?S: spooled. Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal with
 ?S: ~name
 substitutions.
 ?S:..
 ?S:maildirexp:
 ?S: This is the same as the maildir variable, but is filename expanded
 ?S: at configuration time, for programs not willing to deal with it at
 ?S: run-time.
 ?S:..
 : determine where mail is spooled
 case "\$maildir" in
 ") dflt=`./loc . /usr/spool/mail /usr/spool/mail /usr/mail /var/mail`;;
 *) dflt="\$maildir";;
 esac
 echo " "
 fn=d~
 rp="Where is yet-to-be-read mail spooled?"
 ./getfile
 maildir="\$ans"
 maildirexp="\$ansexp"

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/maildir.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: libnm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: libnm.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:08:26 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:01 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:libnm: test Loc libpth _a
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:libnm:
 ?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
 ?S: to get the new math library routines. If there is no new math

```

?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:ans
?O:
    use libswanted='-lnm' instead (see libs.U).
: see if we should include -lnm
echo " "
if $test -r /usr/lib/libnm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libnm$_a ; then
    echo "New math library found." >&4
    libnm='-lnm'
else
    ans=`./loc libnm$_a x $libpth`
    case "$ans" in
    x)
        echo "No nm library found--the normal math library will have to do." >&4
        libnm=""
        ;;
    *)
        echo "New math library found in $ans." >&4
        libnm="$ans"
        ;;
    esac
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libnm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_xdrs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_xdrs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:04 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_xdrs: cat Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_xdrs:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines HAS_XDRS which indicates to the C
?S: program that XDR serialization routines are available.
?S:.

```



```
?C:HAS_XDRS (XDRS):
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the XDR
?C: serialization routines are available to transfer data
across
?C: various architectures.
?C:.
?H:#$d_xdrs HAS_XDRS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_xdrs
: see if XDR is available
echo " "
if set xdr_int val -f d_xdrs; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "Ahh! You have XDR routines for network communications." >&4
val="$define"
else
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Sigh! You do not have XDR routines -- Network communications may be hazardous.
EOM
val="$undef"
fi
set d_xdrs
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_xdrs.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: voidflags.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:27:58 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: voidflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:27:58 ram
?RCS: patch61: don't prompt them if the void support is high enough for us
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:37:44 ram
?RCS: patch45: cosmetic change to avoid spurious blank lines when using -s
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:01 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:voidflags defvoidused: cat rm_try compiler_warning +cc +ccflags package \
```

```

Oldconfig
Myread i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:voidflags:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VOIDFLAGS symbol,
?S: which indicates how much support of the void type is given by this
?S: compiler. See VOIDFLAGS for more info.
?S:.
?S:defvoidused:
?S: This variable contains the default value of the VOIDUSED symbol (15).
?S:.
?X: Exceptionally, we have to explicitly alias the symbol name for
?X: config_h.SH, otherwise the comment would not appear.
?C:VOIDFLAGS ~ %<:
?C: This symbol indicates how much support of the void type is given by this
?C: compiler. What various bits mean:
?C:
?C: 1 = supports declaration of void
?C: 2 = supports arrays of pointers to functions returning void
?C: 4 = supports comparisons between pointers to void functions and
?C: addresses of void functions
?C: 8 = supports declaration of generic void pointers
?C:
?C: The package designer should define VOIDUSED to indicate the requirements
?C: of the package. This can be
?C: done either by #defining VOIDUSED before
?C: including config.h, or by defining defvoidused in Myinit.U. If the
?C: latter approach is taken, only those flags will be tested. If the
?C: level of void support necessary is not present, defines void to int.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef VOIDUSED
?H:%<:#define VOIDUSED $defvoidused
?H:%<:#endif
?H:%<:#define VOIDFLAGS $voidflags
?H:%<:#if (VOIDFLAGS & VOIDUSED) != VOIDUSED
?H:%<:#define void int /* is void to be avoided? */
?H:%<:#define M_VOID /* Xenix strikes again */
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?INIT:: full support for void wanted by default
?INIT:defvoidused=15
?INIT:
?LINT:known void M_VOID VOIDUSED
: check for void type
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how well your C compiler groks the void type..." >&4
case "$voidflags" in
")

```

```

$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#if TRY & 1
void sub() {
#else
sub() {
#endif
extern void moo(); /* function returning void */
void (*goo)(); /* ptr to func returning
void */
#if TRY & 8
void *hue; /* generic ptr */
#endif
#if TRY & 2
void (*foo[10])();
#endif

#if TRY & 4
if(goo == moo) {
    exit(0);
}
#endif
exit(0);
}
int main() { sub(); }
EOCP
?X: This unit used to use cc -S in those tests to try to speed up things, but
?X: unfortunately, AIX 3.2 does not support this option.
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=$defvoidused try.c >.out 2>&1 ; then
    voidflags=$defvoidused
    echo "Good. It appears to support void to the level $package wants.">&4
    if $compiler_warning .out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        echo "However, you might get some warnings that look like this:"
        $cat .out
    fi
else
    echo "Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with void. Checking further..." >&4
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=1 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        echo "It supports 1..."
    fi
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=3 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        echo "It also supports 2..."
    fi
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=7 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        voidflags=7
        echo "And it supports 4 but not 8"
    fi
fi

```

```

definitely."
else
    echo "It doesn't support 4..."
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=11 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        voidflags=11
        echo "But it supports 8."
    else
        voidflags=3
        echo "Neither does it support 8."
    fi
fi
else
    echo "It does not support 2..."
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=13 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        voidflags=13
        echo "But it supports 4 and 8."
    else
        if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=5 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
            voidflags=5
            echo "And it supports 4 but has not heard about 8."
        else
            echo "However it supports 8 but not 4."
        fi
    fi
fi
else
    echo "There is no support at all for void."
    voidflags=0
fi
fi
esac
?X: Only prompt user if support does not match the level we want
case "$voidflags" in
"$defvoidused") ;;
*) $cat >&4 <<'EOM'
Support flag bits are:
    1: basic void declarations.
    2: arrays of pointers to functions returning void.
    4: operations between pointers to and addresses
of void functions.
    8: generic void pointers.
EOM
dflt="$voidflags";
rp="Your void support flags add up to what?"
. ./myread
voidflags="$ans"
;;
esac

```

\$rm_try

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/voidflags.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fmin: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fmin:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMIN symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fmin() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FMIN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fmin routine is

?C: available to do the minimum function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fmin HAS_FMIN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fmin

: see if fmin exists

set fmin d_fmin

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fmin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_clearenv: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_clearenv:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CLEARENV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the clearenv () routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_CLEARENV:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the clearenv () routine is

?C: available for use.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_clearenv HAS_CLEARENV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_clearenv

: see if clearenv exists

set clearenv d_clearenv

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_clearenv.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2009 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getaddrinfo: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getaddrinfo:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETADDRINFO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getaddrinfo() function

?S: is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETADDRINFO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getaddrinfo() function

?C: is available for use.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getaddrinfo HAS_GETADDRINFO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getaddrinfo

: see if getaddrinfo exists

set getaddrinfo d_getaddrinfo

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getaddrinfo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: models.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: models.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:13:17 ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:02:39 ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for large
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:17 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:models split small medium large huge: test cat Myread sysman Oldconfig \
Loc contains rm
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:models:
?S: This variable contains
the list of memory models supported by this
?S: system. Possible component values are none, split, unsplit, small,
?S: medium, large, and huge. The component values are space separated.
?S:.
?S:split:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program that will run in separate I and D space, for those
?S: machines that support separation of instruction and data space. It is
?S: up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:small:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a small memory model. It is up to
?S: the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:medium:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a medium memory model. If the
?S: medium model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large
?S: model programs. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:large:
?S: This variable contains a flag
which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a large memory model. It is up to
?S: the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:huge:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a huge memory model. If the
?S: huge model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large
?S: model programs. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

```

?S:.
?T:unsplit tans modelcc
?F:!pdp11
?D:large="
?LINT:extern cc
: see what memory models we can support
case "$models" in
")
?X: We may not use Cppsym or we get a circular dependency through cc.
?X: But this should work regardless of which cc we eventually use.
$cat >pdp11.c <<'EOP'
int main() {
#ifdef pdp11
    exit(0);
#else
    exit(1);
#endif
}
EOP
?X: Run cc in a subshell in case they don't have a 'cc' command.
?X: Presumably they do have gcc or something.
case "$cc" in
") modelcc="$cc" ;;
*) modelcc="cc" ;;
esac
( $modelcc -o pdp11 pdp11.c ) >/dev/null 2>&1
if
$test -f pdp11 && ./pdp11 2>/dev/null; then
    dflt='unsplit split'
else
    tans=`./loc . X /lib/small /lib/large /usr/lib/small /usr/lib/large /lib/medium /usr/lib/medium /lib/huge`
    case "$tans" in
    X) dflt='none';;
    *) if $test -d /lib/small || $test -d /usr/lib/small; then
        dflt='small'
      else
        dflt="
      fi
      if $test -d /lib/medium || $test -d /usr/lib/medium; then
        dflt="$dflt medium"
      fi
      if $test -d /lib/large || $test -d /usr/lib/large; then
        dflt="$dflt large"
      fi
      if $test -d /lib/huge || $test -d /usr/lib/huge; then
        dflt="$dflt huge"
      fi
    esac

```



```

fi;;
*) dflt="$models";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

Some systems have different model sizes. On most systems they are called small, medium, large, and huge. On the PDP11 they are called unsplit and split. If your system doesn't support different memory models, say "none". If you wish to force everything to one memory model, say "none" here and put the appropriate flags later when it asks you for other cc and ld flags.

Venix systems may wish to put "none" and let the compiler figure things out. (In the following question multiple model names should be space separated.)

The default for most systems is "none".

```

EOM
rp="Which memory models are supported?"
. ./myread
models="$ans"

case "$models" in
none)
small="
medium="
large="
huge="
unsplit="
split="
;;
*split)
case "$split" in
") if $contains '\-i' $sysman/ld.1 >/dev/null 2>&1 || \
    $contains '\-i' $sysman/cc.1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt='-i'
else
    dflt='none'
fi;;
*) dflt="$split";;
esac
rp="What flag indicates separate I and D space?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans="";;
esac
split="$tans"
unsplit="";;

```

```

*large*|*small*|*medium*|*huge*)
case "$models" in
*large*)
case "$large" in
") dflt='-Ml';;
*) dflt="$large";;
esac
rp="What flag indicates large model?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans="";
esac
large="$tans";;
*) large="";;
esac
case "$models"
in
*huge*) case "$huge" in
") dflt='-Mh';;
*) dflt="$huge";;
esac
rp="What flag indicates huge model?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans="";
esac
huge="$tans";;
*) huge="$large";;
esac
case "$models" in
*medium*) case "$medium" in
") dflt='-Mm';;
*) dflt="$medium";;
esac
rp="What flag indicates medium model?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans="";
esac
medium="$tans";;
*) medium="$large";;
esac
case "$models" in
*small*) case "$small" in
") dflt='none';;

```

```

*) dflt="$small";;
esac
rp="What flag indicates small model?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans="";
esac
small="$tans";;
*) small="";;
esac
;;
*)
echo "Unrecognized memory models--you may have to edit Makefile.SH" >&4
;;
esac
$rm -f pdp11.* pdp11

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/models.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: cpp_trad.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cpp_stuff.U,v $
?MAKE:cpp_trad: cpp cat contains rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cpp_trad:
?S: This variable contains the program to run to get traditional C
?S: preprocessor semantics and not ISO C semantics: we want something
?S: that knows as little about C as possible to use as a more general
?S: purpose preprocessor.
?S:.
?F:!foo.c !foo.cpp
: how do we get traditional cpp semantics?
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how to get traditional cpp semantics..."
>&4
$cat >foo.c <<'EOF'
#define A(x) x

```

```

#define B(y) y
A(a)B(b)
EOF
if $cpp foo.c >foo.cpp; $contains ab foo.cpp >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Plain '$cpp' works just fine."
cpp_trad="$cpp"
elif $cpp -traditional foo.c >foo.cpp; \
$contains ab foo.cpp >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "We'll use '$cpp -traditional' to get proper semantics."
cpp_trad="$cpp -traditional"
else
echo "I don't know how to get traditional semantics with '$cpp'." >&4
cpp_trad="$cpp"
fi
$rm -f foo.c foo.cpp

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cpp_trad.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_lroundl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_lroundl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LROUNDL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the lroundl() routine is available

?S: to return the integral value nearest to x away from zero.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LROUNDL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lroundl routine is

?C: available to return the nearest integral value away from zero of

?C: the long double argument value.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_lroundl HAS_LROUNDL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_lroundl

: see if lroundl exists

set lroundl d_lroundl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_lroundl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: fp_u.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:10 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: fpu.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:10 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?LINT: empty
?X:?MAKE:fpu: test cat cc Myread
?X:?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X:?S:fpu (fpunit):
?X:?S: Set to be the compile flag for the local floating point unit.
?X:?S:.
?X:?C:FPU (FPUNIT):
?X:?C: String containing the flags for the local floating point unit.
?X:?C:.
?X:?H:#define FPU "$fpu" /**/
?X:?H:.
?X:: see what floating point compile flags should be used.
?X:fpu="
?X:if
    $test -r /dev/fpa; then
?X: $cat>fpa.c << GOOP
?X: main(){return(1);}
?X:GOOP
?X: $cc -ffpa -o fpa fpa.c
?X: fpa > fpa.out 2>&1
?X: if $test ! -s fpa.out; then
?X: dflt='y'
?X: $cat <<'EOM'
?X:
?X:You seem to have a sun fpa... I can compile the code to use the fpa but it will
?X:mean that the code can ONLY run on a machine with a fpa...
?X:
?X:EOM
?X: rp="Should I compile for fpa?"
?X: . ./myread
?X: if $test $ans = "n"; then
?X: fpu="
?X: else
?X: fpu='-ffpa'
?X: fi
?X: else

```

```

?X: $cat <<'EOM'
?X:
?X:You have the fpa device but I can't seem to use it. Maybe you should talk to
?X:your sysadmin about this. For now, I am not going to compile it in.
?X:
?X:EOM
?X: fi
?X:fi
?X:if $test "$fpu" = ""; then
?X: if $test -r /usr/etc/mc68881version; then
?X: dflt='y'
?X: $cat <<'EOM'
?X:
?X:There also seems to be the pieces for a 68881. If I compile this in, it will
?X:work on almost all Sun 3's except for a few Sun-3/50s without a 68881...
?X:
?X:EOM
?X: rp="Should
    I compile for a 68881?"
?X: . ./myread
?X: if $test $ans = "y"; then
?X: fpu='-f68881'
?X: fi
?X: fi
?X:fi
?X:

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/nullified/fpu.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_remainder: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_remainder:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REMAINDER symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the remainder() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_REMAINDER:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the remainder routine is

?C: available to return the floating-point remainder.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_remainder HAS_REMAINDER /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_remainder

: see if remainder exists

```
set remainder d_remainder
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_remainder.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: lns.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram

?RCS: patch30: created by ADO

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks whether symbolic links are really supported.

?X: We can't rely on d_symlink because that may be listed in the

?X: C library but unimplemented.

?X:

?MAKE:lns: ln rm touch test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:lns:

?S: This variable holds the name of the command to make

?S: symbolic links (if they are supported).

It can be used

?S: in the Makefile. It is either 'ln -s' or 'ln'

?S:.

: determine whether symbolic links are supported

echo " "

\$rm -f blurfl sym

\$touch blurfl

if \$ln -s blurfl sym > /dev/null 2>&1 && \$test -f sym; then

echo "Symbolic links are supported." >&4

lns="\$ln -s"

else

echo "Symbolic links are NOT supported." >&4

lns="\$ln"

fi

\$rm -f blurfl sym

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Ins.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: charorder.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:07:08 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: charorder.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:07:08 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:33 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:chorder_int chorder_short chorder_long: Myread cat Compile rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:chorder_short (d_cos d_bos):

?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a short.

?S: On a Big-Endian machine, that
would be "c0c1".

?S:.

?S:chorder_int (charoder):

?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in an int.

?S: For instance, on a Big-Endian machine, this would be: "c0c1c2c3".

?S:.

?S:chorder_long (d_col d_bol):

?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a long.

?S: On a 64 bits Big-Endian machine, that would yield: "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7".

?S:.

?C:CHAR_ORDER_SHORT:

?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a short. It's a string

?C: value like "c0c1" on a Big-Endian machine.

?C:.

?C:CHAR_ORDER_INT:

?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in an int. It's a string

?C: value like "c0c1c2c3" on a Big-Endian machine.

?C:.

?C:CHAR_ORDER_LONG:

?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a long. It's a string

?C: value like "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7" on a 64 bits Big-Endian machine.


```

?C:.
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_SHORT "$chorder_short" /* byte order in a short */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_INT "$chorder_int" /* byte order in an int */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_LONG "$chorder_long"
/* byte order in a long */
?H:.
?F:!byteorder
: check for character ordering
echo " "
echo "Checking out byte order..." >&4
$cat >byteorder.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>

int main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char *argv[]; {
int i;
int max;
union {
short u_s;
int u_i;
long u_l;
char u_c[sizeof(long)];
} u;
switch (argv[1][0]) {
case 'l':
u.u_l = 0L;
/* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(long) < 10. */
for(i = 0; i < sizeof(long); ++i) {
u.u_l *= 0x100L;
u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
}
max = sizeof(long);
break;
case 's':
u.u_s = 0;
/* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(short) < 10. */
for(i = 0; i < sizeof(short); ++i) {
u.u_s *= 0x100L;
u.u_s += (0xc0 + i);
}
max = sizeof(short);
break;
case 'i':
u.u_i = 0;
/* RAM: ASSERT: sizeof(int) < 10. */
for(i = 0; i < sizeof(int); ++i) {
u.u_l *= 0x100L;

```

```

    u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
}
max = sizeof(int);
break;
default:
    max = 0;
    break;
}
for(i = 0; i < max; i++) {
    printf("%x", u.u_c[i] & 0x00FF);
}
printf("\n");
exit(0);
}
EOCP
set
byteorder
if eval $compile_ok ; then
: null statement
@if chorder_short
    chorder_short=`./byteorder s`
@end
@if chorder_int
    chorder_int=`./byteorder i`
@end
@if chorder_long
    chorder_long=`./byteorder l`
@end
else
$cat <<EOM
(I can't seem to get my test program to work. Guessing 32 bits big-endian.)
EOM
    chorder_short="c0c1"
    chorder_int="c0c1c2c3"
    chorder_long="c0c1c2c3"
fi
@if chorder_short
dflt=$chorder_short
rp="What is the order of characters in a short?"
. ./myread
chorder_short="$ans"
@end
@if chorder_int
dflt=$chorder_int
rp="What is the order of characters in an int?"
. ./myread
chorder_int="$ans"
@end

```

```
@if chorder_long
dflt=$chorder_long
rp='What is the order of characters in a long?'
. ./myread
chorder_long="$ans"
@end
$rm -f byteorder* core
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/charorder.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_PRId64 d_PRIi64 d_PRIu64 d_PRIO64 d_PRIx64 d_PRIXU64 \

sPRId64 sPRIi64 sPRIu64 sPRIO64 sPRIx64 sPRIXU64: \

quadtype i_inttypes test cat rm_try Setvar Compile run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_PRId64:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRId64 symbol, which

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit decimal numbers.

?S:.

?S:d_PRIi64:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIi64 symbol, which

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit decimal numbers.

?S:.

?S:d_PRIu64:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIu64 symbol, which

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit unsigned decimal

?S: numbers.

?S:.

?S:d_PRIO64:

?S: This variable

conditionally defines the PERL_PRIO64 symbol, which

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit octal numbers.

?S:.

?S:d_PRIx64:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIx64 symbol, which

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit hexadecimal numbers.

?S:.

?S:d_PRIXU64:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIXU64 symbol, which

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit hExADEcImAl numbers.

?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIx64 so that even

?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.

?S:.

?S:sPRId64:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'd') for output.

?S:.

?S:sPRIi64:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'i') for output.

?S:.

?S:sPRIu64:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format 64-bit unsigned decimal numbers (format 'u')
for output.

?S:.

?S:sPRIo64:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format 64-bit octal numbers (format 'o') for output.

?S:.

?S:sPRIx64:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format 64-bit hexadecimal numbers (format 'x') for output.

?S:.

?S:sPRIXU64:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format 64-bit hExADEcImAl numbers (format 'X') for output.

?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRIx64 so that even

?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.

?S:.

?C:PERL_PRId64:

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?C: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'd') for output.

?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIi64:

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?C: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'i') for output.

?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIu64:

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?C: format 64-bit unsigned decimal numbers (format 'u')
for output.

?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIo64:

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?C: format 64-bit octal numbers (format 'o') for output.

?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIx64:

```

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format 64-bit hexadecimal numbers (format 'x') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIXU64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format 64-bit hexadecimal numbers (format 'X') for output.
?C:.
?H:#$d_PRIId64 PERL_PRIId64 $sPRIId64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIi64 PERL_PRIi64 $sPRIi64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIu64 PERL_PRIu64 $sPRIu64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIO64 PERL_PRIO64 $sPRIO64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIx64 PERL_PRIx64 $sPRIx64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIX64 PERL_PRIXU64 $sPRIXU64 /**/
?H:.
?T:yyy
?F:!try
: Check 64bit sizes
echo " "

```

```

if $test X"$quadtype" != X; then

```

```

echo "Checking how to print 64-bit integers..." >&4

```

```

if $test X"$sPRIId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" = Xint; then

```

```

$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int q = 12345678901;

```

```

printf("%ld\n", q);
}

```

```

EOCP

```

```

set try
if eval $compile; then
yyy=`$run ./try`
case "$yyy" in
12345678901)
sPRIId64="d"; sPRIi64="i"; sPRIu64="u";
sPRIO64="o"; sPRIx64="x"; sPRIXU64="X";
echo "We will use %d."
;;
esac
fi
fi

```

```

if $test X"$sPRIId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" = Xlong; then

```

```

$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

```

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    long q = 12345678901;
    printf("%ld\n", q);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
    case "$yyy" in
        12345678901)
            sPRId64="%ld"; sPRIi64="%li"; sPRIu64="%lu";
            sPRIo64="%lo"; sPRIx64="%lx"; sPRIXU64="%lX";
            echo "We will use %ld."
            ;;
        esac
    fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$i_inttypes" = X"$define" -a X"$quadtype" = Xint64_t; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int64_t q = 12345678901;
    printf("%" PRIu64 "\n", q);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
    case "$yyy" in
        12345678901)
            sPRId64=PRId64;
            sPRIi64=PRIi64; sPRIu64=PRIu64;
            sPRIo64=PRIo64; sPRIx64=PRIx64; sPRIXU64=PRIXU64;
            echo "We will use the C9X style."
            ;;
        esac
    fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" != X; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>

```

```

int main() {
    $quadtype q = 12345678901;
    printf("%Ld\n", q);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
    case "$yyy" in
        12345678901)
            sPRId64="Ld"; sPRIi64="Li"; sPRIu64="Lu";
            sPRIo64="Lo"; sPRIx64="Lx"; sPRIXU64="LX";
            echo "We will use %Ld."
            ;;
        esac
    fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" = X"long long"; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    long long q = 12345678901LL; /* AIX cc requires the LL suffix. */
    printf("%lld\n", q);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
    case "$yyy" in
        12345678901)
            sPRId64="lld"; sPRIi64="lli"; sPRIu64="llu";
            sPRIo64="llo"; sPRIx64="llx";
            sPRIXU64="llX";
            echo "We will use the %lld style."
            ;;
        esac
    fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" != X; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    $quadtype q = 12345678901;
    printf("%qd\n", q);

```

```

}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
yyy=`$run ./try`
case "$yyy" in
12345678901)
sPRId64="qd"; sPRi64="qi"; sPRiU64="qu";
sPRIo64="qo"; sPRIx64="qx"; sPRIXU64="qX";
echo "We will use %qd."
;;
esac
fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X; then
echo "Cannot figure out how to print 64-bit integers." >&4
fi
$rm_try

fi

case "$sPRId64" in
") d_PRId64="$undef"; d_PRi64="$undef"; d_PRiU64="$undef";
d_PRIo64="$undef"; d_PRIx64="$undef"; d_PRIXU64="$undef";
;;
*) d_PRId64="$define"; d_PRi64="$define"; d_PRiU64="$define";
d_PRIo64="$define"; d_PRIx64="$define"; d_PRIXU64="$define";
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/quadfio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getprotobyname_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getprotobyname_r getprotobyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getprotobyname_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getprotobyname_r()
 ?S: routine is available.
 ?S:..
 ?S:getprotobyname_r_proto:
 ?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getprotobyname_r.
 ?S: It is zero if d_getprotobyname_r is undef, and one of the
 ?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobyname_r
 ?S: is defined.
 ?S:..
 ?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME_R:
 ?C: This symbol, if
 defined, indicates that the getprotobyname_r routine
 ?C: is available to getprotobyname re-entrantly.
 ?C:..
 ?C:GETPROTOBYNAME_R_PROTO:
 ?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getprotobyname_r.
 ?C: It is zero if d_getprotobyname_r is undef, and one of the
 ?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobyname_r
 ?C: is defined.
 ?C:..
 ?H:#\$d_getprotobyname_r HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME_R /**/
 ?H:#define GETPROTOBYNAME_R_PROTO \$getprotobyname_r_proto /**/
 ?H:..
 ?T:try hdrs d_getprotobyname_r_proto
 : see if getprotobyname_r exists
 set getprotobyname_r d_getprotobyname_r
 eval \$inlibc
 case "\$d_getprotobyname_r" in
 "\$define")
 hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "\$d_getprotobyname_r_proto:\$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getprotobyname_r_proto=define
 set d_getprotobyname_r_proto getprotobyname_r \$hdrs
 eval \$hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "\$d_getprotobyname_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "\$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getprotobyname_r(const char*, struct
 protoent*, char*, size_t, struct protoent**);'
 ./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getprotobyname_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "\$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct protoent* getprotobyname_r(const char*, struct protoent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getprotobyname_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "\$getprotobyname_r_proto" in

```

"|0) try='int getprotobyname_r(const char*, struct protoent*, struct protoent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobyname_r_proto=I_CSD ;;
esac
case "$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getprotobyname_r=undef
getprotobyname_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getprotobyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getprotobyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getprotobyname_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usetthreads" in
define) echo "getprotobyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getprotobyname_r=undef
getprotobyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getprotobyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getprotobyname_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: lns.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram

?RCS: patch30: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:issymlink: lns test rm

```

?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:issymmlink:
?S: This variable holds the test command to test for a symbolic link
?S: (if they are supported). Typical values include 'test -h' and
?S: 'test -L'.
?S:.
?T:pth p
?LINT:change PATH test
?LINT:extern newsh
: determine whether symbolic links are supported
echo
" "
case "$lns" in
*"ln"* -s")
echo "Checking how to test for symbolic links..." >&4
$lns blurfl sym
if $test "X$issymmlink" = X; then
?X:
?X: In some AIX 4 versions the (ksh) builtin test (-h) is broken.
?X:
case "$newsh" in
") sh -c "PATH= test -h sym" >/dev/null 2>&1 ;;
*) $newsh -c "PATH= test -h sym" >/dev/null 2>&1 ;;
esac
if test $? = 0; then
issymmlink="test -h"
else
echo "Your builtin 'test -h' may be broken." >&4
case "$test" in
/*) ;;
*) pth=`echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"`
for p in $pth
do
if test -f "$p/$test"; then
test="$p/$test"
break
fi
done
;;
esac
case "$test" in
/*)
echo "Trying external '$test -h'." >&4
issymmlink="$test -h"
if $test ! -h sym >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "External '$test -h' is broken, too." >&4
issymmlink="
fi

```

```

;;
*) issymlink="";
esac
fi
fi
if $test "X$issymlink" = X; then
if $test -L sym 2>/dev/null; then
issymlink="$test
-L"
echo "The builtin '$test -L' worked." >&4
fi
fi
if $test "X$issymlink" != X; then
echo "You can test for symbolic links with '$issymlink'." >&4
else
echo "I do not know how you can test for symbolic links." >&4
fi
$rm -f blurfl sym
;;
*) echo "No symbolic links, so not testing for their testing..." >&4
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/issymlink.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: gidtype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:21:44 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: gidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:21:44 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS: patch32: removed useless usage of Setvar (for now)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:21:07 ram
?RCS: patch27: added lint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:01:51 ram
?RCS: patch23: protected gidtype setting via setvar (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: made Gid_t comment more explicit (ADO)

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:11 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:gidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:gidtype:
?S: This variable defines Gid_t to be something like gid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare the return type
?S: of getgid(). Typically, it is the type of group ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Gid_t (GIDTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the return type of getgid() and the type of
?C: argument to setrgid() and related functions. Typically,
?C: it is the type of group ids in the kernel. It can be int, ushort,
?C: gid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> to get
?C: any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Gid_t $gidtype /* Type for getgid(), etc... */
?H:.
?T:xxx
: see what type gids are declared as in the kernel
echo " "
echo "Looking for the type for group ids returned by getgid()."
set gid_t gidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
case "$gidtype" in
xxx)
xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`
set `grep
'groups\[NGROUPS\];' "$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short
case $1 in
unsigned) dflt="$1 $2" ;;
*) dflt="$1" ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$gidtype";;
esac
case "$gidtype" in
gid_t) echo "gid_t found." ;;
*) rp="What is the type for group ids returned by getgid()?"
./myread
gidtype="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/gidtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_rusage.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_rusage.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:57 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X: We may need to include <sys/resource.h> and <sys/time.h> FIXME

?X:INC: i_sysresrc i_systime

?MAKE:d_rusage: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_rusage (d_getrusg):

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETRUSAGE symbol, which

?S: indicates that the getrusage() routine exists. The getrusage() routine

?S: supports sub-second accuracy

for process cpu accounting. You may need

?S: to include <sys/resource.h> and <sys/time.h>.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETRUSAGE (RUSAGE_GETRUSAGE):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getrusage() routine is

?C: available to get process statistics with a sub-second accuracy.

?C: Inclusion of <sys/resource.h> and <sys/time.h> may be necessary.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_rusage HAS_GETRUSAGE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_rusage

: see if getrusage exists

set getrusage d_rusage

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_rusage.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

\$Id: errnolist.a,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:35 ram Exp ram \$

#

Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

#

```

# You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
# as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
# You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
# that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
# of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original Author: Harlan Stenn <harlan@mumps.pfcs.com>
#
# $Log: errnolist.a,v $
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:35 ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#
#
# This is a simple-minded awk script to generate an initialization for
# sys_errnolist on systems that don't have it.
# This file now depends only on sys/errno.h error numbers under maxerr being
# in order. It will complain and die if not. NOTE: It will still produce
# a compilable output file, even with errors, so you
# must check the output.

BEGIN {
    format = "\t\"%s\", \n"
    printf("/*\n** This is a generated file. Do NOT edit it unless you really have to...\n*/\n\n")
    printf("char *sys_errnolist[] = {\n")
    maxerr = 89
}

$1=="#define" {
    if(count > maxerr || substr($2,1,1) != "E")
        next # we're not interested
    if($3 < count) { # this is bad
        printf("Fatal error: %s out of order at %s\n", \
            FILENAME, $2)>"/dev/tty"
        exit 1
    }
    # fill in the blanks
    while($3 > count) {
        dummy=sprintf("EDUMMY%d",count)
        printf(format,dummy)
        count++
    }
    printf(format,$2)
    count++
}

END {
    printf("\t0\n"); \n")

```

}

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/errnolist.a

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getnbyaddr.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getnbyaddr: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getnbyaddr:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYADDR symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getnetbyaddr() routine is available

?S: to look up networks by their IP addresses.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETNETBYADDR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetbyaddr() routine is

?C: available to look up networks by their IP addresses.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getnbyaddr HAS_GETNETBYADDR /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getnbyaddr

: see if getnetbyaddr exists

set getnetbyaddr d_getnbyaddr

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getnbyaddr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_dbl_dig.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_dbl_dig.U,v \$


```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:28 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dbl_dig: Myread contains cat rm Setvar \
  cppstdin cppflags cppminus
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dbl_dig:
?S: This variable conditionally defines d_dbl_dig if this system's
?S: header files provide DBL_DIG, which is the number of significant
?S: digits in a double precision
  number.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DBL_DIG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this system's <float.h>
?C: or <limits.h> defines the symbol DBL_DIG, which is the number
?C: of significant digits in a double precision number. If this
?C: symbol is not defined, a guess of 15 is usually pretty good.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dbl_dig HAS_DBL_DIG /**/
?H:.
?F:!dbl_dig.c
?LINT:set d_dbl_dig
: See if number of significant digits in a double precision number is known
echo " "
$cat >dbl_dig.c <<EOM
#include <limits.h>
#include <float.h>
#ifdef DBL_DIG
printf("Contains DBL_DIG");
#endif
EOM
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < dbl_dig.c >dbl_dig.E 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'DBL_DIG' dbl_dig.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "DBL_DIG found." >&4
  val="$define"
else
  echo "DBL_DIG NOT found." >&4
  val="$undef"
fi
$rm -f dbl_dig.?
set d_dbl_dig
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_dbl_dig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtoll: Inlibc d_longlong Compile cat run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtoll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOLL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtoll() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtoll routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long longs.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtoll HAS_STRTOLL /**/
?H:.
?T:yyy
?F:!try
: see if strtoll exists
set strtoll d_strtoll
eval $inlibc

case "$d_longlong-$d_strtoll" in
"$define-$define")
$cat <<EOM
Checking whether your strtoll() works okay...
EOM
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <errno.h>
#ifdef __hpux
#define strtoll __strtoll
#endif
#ifdef __EMX__
#define strtoll
__strtoll
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
static int bad = 0;
void check(const char *s, long long ell, int een) {
    long long gll;
    errno = 0;
    gll = strtoll(s, 0, 10);
    if (!(gll == ell) && (errno == een)))
        bad++;
}

```

```

int main() {
    check(" 1",          1LL, 0);
    check(" 0",          0LL, 0);
    check("-1",         -1LL, 0);
    check("-9223372036854775808", -9223372036854775808LL, 0);
    check("-9223372036854775808", -9223372036854775808LL, 0);
    check(" 9223372036854775807", 9223372036854775807LL, 0);
    check("-9223372036854775808", -9223372036854775808LL, 0);
    check(" 9223372036854775808", 9223372036854775807LL, ERANGE);
    check("-9223372036854775809", -9223372036854775808LL, ERANGE);
    if (!bad)
        printf("ok\n");
}

```

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile; then

yyy=`\$run ./try`

case "\$yyy" in

ok) echo "Your strtoll() seems to be working okay." ;;

*) cat <<EOM >&4

Your strtoll() doesn't seem

to be working okay.

EOM

d_strerror="\$undef"

;;

esac

else

echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it doesn't)"

d_strerror="\$undef"

fi

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strerror.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getnetbyname_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getnetbyname_r getnetbyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \

i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

```

?S:d_getnetbyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYNAME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnetbyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getnetbyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getnetbyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getnetbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETBYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
the getnetbyname_r routine
?C: is available to getnetbyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETNETBYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getnetbyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getnetbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnetbyname_r HAS_GETNETBYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define GETNETBYNAME_R_PROTO $getnetbyname_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getnetbyname_r_proto
: see if getnetbyname_r exists
set getnetbyname_r d_getnetbyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getnetbyname_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_getnetbyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_getnetbyname_r_proto=define
set d_getnetbyname_r_proto getnetbyname_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getnetbyname_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C
$try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=I_CSBWRE ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=I_CSBI ;;

```

```

esac
case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct netent* getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=I_CSD ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getnetbyname_r=undef
getnetbyname_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getnetbyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getnetbyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getnetbyname_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usetthreads" in
define) echo
"getnetbyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getnetbyname_r=undef
getnetbyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getnetbyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getnetbyname_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sbrksmart.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:35:41 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sbrksmart.U,v \$

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:35:41 ram
?RCS: patch45: now sets sbrksmart to undef explicitly when lacking sbrk()
?RCS: patch45: forgot a cast when using return value from sbrk()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:16:45 ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sbrksmart: cat d_sbrk Compile rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sbrksmart:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SMART_SBRK if the sbrk()
?S: routine honors a negative
argument to lower the break value.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SMART_SBRK:
?C: This symbol is defined when the sbrk() system call may be used with
?C: a negative argument to lower the break value, therefore releasing
?C: core to the system. If not, you'd probably be better off using the
?C: mmap() system call.
?C:.
?H:#$sbrksmart HAS_SMART_SBRK /**/
?H:.
?T:dumb
?F:!sbrk
: see if sbrk can release core to the kernel
echo " "
case "$d_sbrk" in
"$define")
echo "Let's see if your sbrk() is smart enough to release core..." >&4
$cat > sbrk.c <<'EOC'
#define INC 256 /* Small enough to be less than a page size */

int main()
{
char *obrk = (char *) sbrk(0);
char *nbrk;

nbrk = (char *) sbrk(INC);
if (nbrk == (char *) -1)
exit(1); /* Not enough memory */
if (nbrk != obrk)
exit(2); /* Unreliable sbrk() */
nbrk = (char *) sbrk(-INC);
if (nbrk == (char *) -1)
exit(3); /* May have understood negative arg as huge positive */
if (obrk != (char *) sbrk(0))
exit(4); /* Not smart, definitely */

```

```

exit(0); /*
Ok */
}
EOC
sbrksmart="$undef"
dumb='-- assuming dumb sbrk().'
set sbrk
if eval $compile_ok; then
./sbrk >/dev/null 2>&1
case $? in
0) sbrksmart="$define"
    echo "Yes, it can be used with negative values." ;;
1) echo "Sorry, not enough memory $dumb" ;;
2) echo "No it's not, and besides it seems to be buggy..." ;;
3) echo "No, it fails with negative values." ;;
4) echo "Nope, your sbrk() is too dumb." ;;
*) echo "Err... Unexpected result $dumb" ;;
esac
else
    echo "(Could not compile test program $dumb)"
fi
;;
*)
    echo "Since you don't have sbrk(), let's forget about the smart test!"
    sbrksmart="$undef"
    ;;
esac
$rm -f sbrk sbrk.* core

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/sbrksmart.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Magic_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Magic_h.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:32:58 ram

?RCS: patch14: forgot to mention Id in the dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/10/16 13:46:59 ram

```

?RCS: patch12: created for ?M: lines support (magic symbols)
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file ends up producing the confmagic.h include, which is used to
?X: automagically remap some C symbols via cpp redefinitions.
?X:
?X: The file ./Magic_h below contains all the ?M: lines extracted out
    of all
?X: the units. Metaconfig itself adds the final #endif statement.
?X: Note that this code isn't included into Configure, but must be shipped with.
?X:
?MAKE:Magic_h: Id Config_h
?MAKE: -pick cm_h_weed $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick cm_h_weed $@ ./Magic_h
?LINT:nocomment
/*
* This file was produced by running metaconfig and is intended to be included
* after config.h and after all the other needed includes have been dealt with.
*
* This file may be empty, and should not be edited. Rerun metaconfig instead.
* If you wish to get rid of this magic, remove this file and rerun metaconfig
* without the -M option.
*
* $Id: Magic_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
*/

#ifdef _confmagic_h_
#define _confmagic_h_

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Magic_h.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysun.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:42 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:

```



```

?X: This unit looks whether <inttypes.h> is available or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_inttypes: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_inttypes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_INTTYPES, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <inttypes.h> to get
?S: format conversions of integer types.
?S:.
?C:I_INTTYPES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include
    <inttypes.h> to get format conversions of integer types.
?C:.
?H:#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_inttypes
: see if this is a inttypes.h system
set inttypes.h i_inttypes
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_inttypes.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014-2014, Karl Williamson & H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wcsxfrm: Compile cat rm_try run Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wcsxfrm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WCSXFRM symbol if the
?S: wcsxfrm() routine is available and can be used to compare wide
?S: character strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WCSXFRM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wcsxfrm routine is
?C: available to transform a wide character string for wcscmp().
?C:.
?H:#$d_wcsxfrm HAS_WCSXFRM /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT: set d_wcsxfrm

```

```

: look for wcsxfrm
echo " "
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include
<errno.h>
#include <wchar.h>
int main ()
{
    wchar_t dst[4], *src = L" ";
    errno = 0;
    return (wcsxfrm (dst, src, 1) ? errno ? errno : 0 : 1);
}
EOCP
set try
?X: if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
val="$undef"
if eval $compile; then
    ` $run ./try `
    case "$?" in
0) echo "A working wcsxfrm() found." >&4
    val="$define" ;;
*) echo "wcsxfrm() found, but it doesn't work" >&4
    ;;
esac
else
    echo "wcsxfrm() NOT found." >&4
fi
set d_wcsxfrm
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_wcsxfrm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fmax: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fmax:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMAX symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fmax() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FMAX:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fmax routine is

?C: available to do the maximum function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fmax HAS_FMAX /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fmax

: see if fmax exists

set fmax d_fmax

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fmax.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_portable.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:28:52 ram

?RCS: patch45: executable path stripping moved to the end in Config_sh.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:21:17 ram

?RCS: patch15: did not strip variables properly when needed

?RCS: patch15: now also strips down variables from trylist

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:48 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: The Loc unit is wanted to get the definition of all the locating variables.

?X:

?MAKE:d_portable:

cat Loc Myread Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_portable:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PORTABLE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that it should not assume that it is

?S: running on the machine it was compiled on.

?S:.

?C:PORTABLE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: not assume that it is running on the machine it was compiled on.

?C: The program should be prepared to look up the host name, translate

?C: generic filenames, use PATH, etc.

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_portable PORTABLE /**/
?H:.
?D:d_portable="
: decide how portable to be
case "$d_portable" in
"$define") dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
$cat <<'EOH'
```

I can set things up so that your shell scripts and binaries are more portable, at what may be a noticable cost in performance. In particular, if you ask to be portable, the following happens:

- 1) Shell scripts will rely on the PATH variable rather than using the paths derived above.
- 2) ~username interpretations will be done at run time rather than by Configure.
- @if PHOSTNAME
- 3) The system name will be determined at run time, if at all possible.
- @end

```
EOH
rp="Do you expect to run these scripts and binaries on multiple machines?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) d_portable="$define"
?X:
?X: Paths will be stripped down (/usr/bin/vi -> vi) in Config_sh.U if needed.
?X:
;;
*) d_portable="$undef" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_portable.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: bin.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:15:32 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:32:40 ram

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:05:28 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:56:51 ram

?RCS: patch10: made prompting more explicit (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18
12:05:26 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:bin binexp installbin: Prefixit Getfile Oldconfig afs cat test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:bin:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put publicly executable images for the package in question. It
?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.

?S:.

?S:binexp:

?S: This is the same as the bin variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.

?S:.

?S:installbin:

?S: This variable is the same as binexp unless AFS is running in which case
?S: the user is explicitly prompted for it. This variable should always
?S: be used in your makefiles for maximum portability.

?S:.

?C:BIN:

?C: This symbol holds the path of the bin directory where the package will
?C: be installed. Program must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.

?C:.

?C:BIN_EXP:

?C: This
symbol is the filename expanded version of the BIN symbol, for
?C: programs that do not want to deal with that at run-time.

?C:.

?H:#define BIN "\$bin" /**/

?H:#define BIN_EXP "\$binexp" /**/

```
?H:.
?D:bin='/usr/local/bin'
: determine where public executables go
echo " "
set dflt bin bin
eval $prefixit
fn=d~
rp='Pathname where the public executables will reside?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$ansexp" != "X$binexp"; then
  installbin="
fi
bin="$ans"
binexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
  $cat <<EOM
```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which executables reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```
EOM
case "$installbin" in
  *) dflt=`echo $binexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`';
  *) dflt="$installbin";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will public executables be installed?'
. ./getfile
installbin="$ans"
else
  installbin="$binexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/bin.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_erf: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_erf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ERF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the erf() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ERF:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the erf routine is

?C: available to do the error function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_erf HAS_ERF /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_erf

: see if erf exists

set erf d_erf

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_erf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2008 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_timegm: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_timegm:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIMEGM symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the timegm () routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TIMEGM:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the timegm routine is

?C: available to do the opposite of gmtime ()

?C:.

?H:#\$d_timegm HAS_TIMEGM /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_timegm

: see if timegm exists

set timegm d_timegm

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_timegm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005-2007 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_libm_lib_version: Compile cat run rm_try

```

?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_libm_lib_version:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the LIBM_LIB_VERSION symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that math.h defines _LIB_VERSION
?S: being available in libm
?S:.
?C:LIBM_LIB_VERSION:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that libm exports _LIB_VERSION
?C: and that math.h defines the enum to manipulate it.
?C:.
?H:$d_libm_lib_version LIBM_LIB_VERSION /**/
?H:.
?T:foo
?F:!try
: check to see if math.h defines _LIB_VERSION
d_libm_lib_version="$undef"
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your libm supports _LIB_VERSION..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <unistd.h>
#include <math.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf ("%d\n", _LIB_VERSION);
    return (0);
} /* main */
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    foo=`$run ./try`
    echo "Yes, it does ($foo)" >&4
    d_libm_lib_version="$define"
else
    echo "No, it does not (probably harmless)" >&4
fi
$rm_try

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_libm_lib_version.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_setegid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

```


?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_setegid.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:07 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_setegid: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_setegid:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETEGID symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the setegid() routine is available
 ?S: to change the effective gid of the current program.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_SETEGID (SETEGID):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setegid
 routine is available
 ?C: to change the effective gid of the current program.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_setegid HAS_SETEGID /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_setegid
 : see if setegid exists
 set setegid d_setegid
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setegid.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_srandom_r.U,v 0RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_srandom_r srandom_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_stdlib extern_C
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_srandom_r:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SRANDOM_R symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that the srandom_r()
 ?S: routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:srandom_r_proto:
 ?S: This variable encodes the prototype of srandom_r.

?S: It is zero if d_srandom_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srandom_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SRANDOM_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the srandom_r routine

?C: is available to srandom re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:SRANDOM_R_PROTO:

?C: This

symbol encodes the prototype of srandom_r.

?C: It is zero if d_srandom_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srandom_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_srandom_r HAS_SRANDOM_R /**/

?H:#define SRANDOM_R_PROTO \$srandom_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_srandom_r_proto

: see if srandom_r exists

set srandom_r d_srandom_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_srandom_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_stdlib stdlib.h"

case "\$d_srandom_r_proto:\$usethreads" in

":define") d_srandom_r_proto=define

set d_srandom_r_proto srandom_r \$hdrs

eval \$hasproto ;;

*) ;;

esac

case "\$d_srandom_r_proto" in

define)

case "\$srandom_r_proto" in

"|0) try='int srandom_r(unsigned int, struct random_data*);'

./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && srandom_r_proto=I_TS ;;

esac

case "\$srandom_r_proto" in

"|0) d_srandom_r=undef

srandom_r_proto=0

echo "Disabling srandom_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;

*

) case "\$srandom_r_proto" in

REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;

*) srandom_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_\$srandom_r_proto" ;;

esac

echo "Prototype: \$try" ;;

esac

```
;;
*) case "$susetthreads" in
define) echo "srandom_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_srandom_r=undef
srandom_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) srandom_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_srandom_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_libutil.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_libutil: Inhdr Hasfield

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_libutil:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LIBUTIL symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program should include <libutil.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_LIBUTIL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <libutil.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_libutil I_LIBUTIL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_libutil

: see if this is a libutil.h system

set libutil.h i_libutil

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_libutil.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: ccflags.U,v 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 15:27:07 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: ccflags.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 15:27:07 ram

?RCS: patch61: removed support for NO_PROTOTYPE detection on SCO

?RCS: patch61: new locincpth variable

?RCS: patch61: added info on the "additional ld flags" question

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/07/25 13:48:54 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/05/12 12:08:33 ram

?RCS: patch54: now checks for cc/ccflags/ldflags

coherency

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/10/29 16:07:02 ram

?RCS: patch36: gcc versioning no longer relies on the C compiler's name

?RCS: patch36: simplified check for gcc version checking (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/08/29 16:06:35 ram

?RCS: patch32: propagate -posix flag from ccflags to ldflags

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 14:28:45 ram

?RCS: patch23: -fpcc-struct-return only needed in gcc 1.x (ADO)

?RCS: patch23: cppflags now computed on an option-by-option basis

?RCS: patch23: magically added cc flags now only done the first time

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/09/13 15:58:29 ram

?RCS: patch10: explicitly mention -DDEBUG just in case they need it (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: removed all the "tans" variable usage (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/27 14:39:38 ram

?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:00:24 ram

?RCS: patch6: added defaults for cppflags, ccflags and ldflags

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:31 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:ccflags ldflags lkflags cppflags optimize locincpth: test cat \

Myread Guess Options Oldconfig +gccversion mips_type +usrinc \

```

package contains rm +cc cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast libpth \
libs loclibpth hint usesocks sh run rm_try sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ccflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C compiler flags desired by
?S: the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:cppflags:
?S: This variable holds the flags that will be passed to the C pre-
?S: processor. It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
?S:optimize:
?S: This variable contains any optimizer/debugger flag that should be used.
?S: It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
?S:ldflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C loader flags desired by
?S: the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:lkflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C partial linker flags desired
by
?S: the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:locincpth:
?S: This variable contains a list of additional directories to be
?S: searched by the compiler. The appropriate '-I' directives will
?S: be added to ccflags. This is intended to simplify setting
?S: local directories from the Configure command line.
?S: It's not much, but it parallels the loclibpth stuff in libpth.U.
?S:.
?T:inctest thisincl xxx inclwanted ftry previous thislibdir
?T:EBUGGING DEBUGGING
?T:check flag callback checkccflag
?F:!cpp.c !gcctest !try
?D:cppflags=""
?D:ccflags=""
?D:ldflags=""
?D:optimize=""
?LINT:extern _sysroot
?INIT:: Possible local include directories to search.
?INIT:: Set locincpth to "" in a hint file to defeat local include searches.
?INIT:locincpth="/usr/local/include /opt/local/include /usr/gnu/include"
?INIT:locincpth="$locincpth /opt/gnu/include /usr/GNU/include /opt/GNU/include"
?INIT::
?INIT:: no include file wanted by default
?INIT:inclwanted=""
?INIT:

```

```
?INIT:: Enable
-DEBUGGING and -DDEBUGGING from the command line
?INIT:EBUGGING=""
?INIT:DEBUGGING=""
?INIT:
: determine optimization, if desired, or use for debug flag also
?X: Allow for Configure -Uoptimize -- it's not strictly sensible, but
?X: it has happened and we know what they mean. AD 2/16/98
case "$optimize" in
' |$undef) dflt='none';;
") dflt='-O';;
*) dflt="$optimize";;
esac
$cat <<EOH
```

By default, \$package compiles with the -O flag to use the optimizer. Alternately, you might want to use the symbolic debugger, which uses the -g flag (on traditional Unix systems). Either flag can be specified here. To use neither flag, specify the word "none".

```
EOH
rp="What optimizer/debugger flag should be used?"
. ./myread
optimize="$ans"
case "$optimize" in
'none') optimize=" ";;
esac
```

```
: Check what DEBUGGING is required from the command line
: -DEBUGGING or -DDEBUGGING or
: -DEBUGGING=both = -g + -DDEBUGGING
: -DEBUGGING=-g or -Doptimize=-g = -g
: -DEBUGGING=none or -UDEBUGGING =
: -DEBUGGING=old
or -DEBUGGING=default = ? $optimize
case "$EBUGGING" in
") ;;
*) DEBUGGING=$EBUGGING ;;
esac
```

```
case "$DEDEBUGGING" in
-g|both|$define)
case "$optimize" in
*-g*) ;;
*) optimize="$optimize -g" ;;
esac ;;
none|$undef)
case "$optimize" in
```

```

*-g*) set `echo "X $optimize " | sed 's/ -g / /`
shift
optimize="$*"
;;
esac ;;
esac

```

```

dflt=""
case "$DEBUGGING" in
both|define) dflt='-DDEBUGGING'
esac

```

```

: argument order is deliberate, as the flag will start with - which set could
: think is an option
checkccflag='check=$1; flag=$2; callback=$3;
echo " ";
echo "Checking if your compiler accepts $flag" >&4;
[ "X$sysroot" != "X" ] && echo "For sysroot = $sysroot";
echo "int main(void) { return 0; }" > gcctest.c;
if $cc $_sysroot -O2 $flag -o gcctest gcctest.c 2>gcctest.out && $run ./gcctest; then
    echo "Yes, it does." >&4;
    if $test -s gcctest.out ; then
        echo "But your platform does not like it:";
        cat gcctest.out;
    else
case "$ccflags" in
*$check*)

    echo "Leaving current flags $ccflags alone." >&4
    ;;
*) dflt="$dflt $flag";
    eval $callback
    ;;
esac
fi
else
    echo "Nope, it does not, but that is ok." >&4;
fi
,

```

```

: We will not override a previous value, but we might want to
: augment a hint file
case "$hint" in
default|recommended)
case "$gccversion" in
1.*) dflt="$dflt -fpcc-struct-return" ;;
esac
case "$optimize:$DEBUGGING" in

```

```

*-g*:old) dflt="$dflt -DDEBUGGING";;
esac
?X: check for POSIXized ISC
case "$gccversion" in
2.*) if $test -d /etc/conf/kconfig.d &&
    $contains _POSIX_VERSION $usrinc/sys/unistd.h >/dev/null 2>&1
then
    # Interactive Systems (ISC) POSIX mode.
    dflt="$dflt -posix"
fi
;;
esac
?X: If the user has gcc-2.95 or greater, try adding -fno-strict-alias.
?X: Since the gcc "version" can be non-numeric, e.g.
?X: "2.95.1 19990809 (prerelease)" , we'll do the test on any version
?X: greater than 2.8.
?X: --Andy Dougherty 27 Aug 1999
case "$gccversion" in
1.*) ;;
2.[0-8]*)
;;
?*) set strict-aliasing -fno-strict-aliasing
    eval $checkccflag
;;
esac
?X: HMB 200405
?X: -pipe has shown a compile time speedup of about 40% on Linux and HP-UX
?X: and also worked on cygwin-1.5.9
?X: If a system fails, disable it in the hints. 99% of gcc uses binutils
# For gcc, adding -pipe speeds up compilations for some, but apparently
# some assemblers can't read from stdin. (It also slows down compilations
# in other cases, but those are apparently rarer these days.) AD 5/2004.
case "$gccversion" in
?*) set pipe -pipe
    eval $checkccflag
;;
esac

?X: NWC 200712
# on x86_64 (at least) we require an extra library (libssp) in the
# link command line. This library is not named, so I infer that it is
# an implementation detail that may change. Hence the safest approach
# is to add the flag to the flags passed to the compiler at link time,
# as that way the compiler can do the right implementation dependant
# thing. (NWC)
case "$ccflags" in
*-fno-stack-protector*)

```



```

    echo "Do not add -fstack-protector nor -fstack-protector-strong" 2>&1
    ;;
*) case "$gccversion" in
    ?*) set stack-protector-strong -fstack-protector-strong
    eval $checkccflag
    case "$dflt" in
    *-fstack-protector-strong*) ;; # It got added.
    *) # Try the plain/older -fstack-protector.
        set stack-protector -fstack-protector
        eval $checkccflag
        ;;
    esac
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
esac

```

?X: In USG mode, a MIPS system may need some BSD includes

```

case "$mips_type" in
*BSD*) inclwanted="$locincpth $usrinc";;
*) inclwanted="$locincpth $inclwanted $usrinc/bsd";;
esac
for thisincl in $inclwanted; do
if $test -d $thisincl; then
if $test x$thisincl != x$usrinc; then
case "$dflt" in
*" -I$thisincl "*);;
*) dflt="$dflt -I$thisincl ";;
esac
fi
fi
done

```

?X: Include test function (header, symbol)

```

inctest="if $contains $2 $usrinc/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
xxx=true;
elif $contains $2 $usrinc/sys/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
xxx=true;
else
xxx=false;
fi;
if
$xxx; then
case "$dflt" in
*$2*);;
*) dflt="$dflt -D$2";;
esac;

```

fi'

```
set signal.h LANGUAGE_C; eval $inctest
```

```
case "$usesocks" in
$define)
ccflags="$ccflags -DSOCKS"
;;
esac
```

```
case "$hint" in
default|recommended) dflt="$ccflags $dflt" ;;
*) dflt="$ccflags";;
esac
```

```
case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none;;
esac
```

```
$cat <<EOH
```

Your C compiler may want other flags. For this question you should include -I/whatever and -DWHATEVER flags and any other flags used by the C compiler, but you should NOT include libraries or ld flags like -lwhatever. If you want \$package to honor its debug switch, you should include -DDEBUGGING here. Your C compiler might also need additional flags, such as -D_POSIX_SOURCE.

To use no flags, specify the word "none".

```
EOH
?X: strip leading space
set X $dflt
shift
dflt=${1+"$@"}
rp="Any additional cc flags?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ccflags="";;
*) ccflags="$ans";;
esac
```

```
: the following weeds options from ccflags that are of no interest to cpp
case
"$cppflags" in
") cppflags="$ccflags" ;;
*) set X $ccflags; shift
case " $cppflags " in
*" $1 "*) ;; # Try to avoid doubling the cppflags.
```

```

*) cppflags="$cppflags $ccflags" ;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$gccversion" in
1.*) cppflags="$cppflags -D__GNUC__"
esac
case "$mips_type" in
");;
*BSD*) cppflags="$cppflags -DSYSTYPE_BSD43";;
esac
case "$cppflags" in
");;
*)
echo " "
echo "Let me guess what the preprocessor flags are..." >&4
set X $cppflags
shift
cppflags="
$cat >cpp.c <<'EOM'
#define BLURFL foo

BLURFL xx LFRULB
EOM
?X:
?X: For each cc flag, try it out with both cppstdin and cpprun, since the
?X: first is almost surely a cc wrapper. We have to try both in case
?X: of cc flags like '-Olimit 2900' that are actually two words...
?X:
previous="
for flag in $*
do
case "$flag" in
-*) ftry="$flag";;
*) ftry="$previous $flag";;
esac
if $cppstdin -DLFRULB=bar $cppflags $ftry $cppminus <cpp.c \
>cpp1.out 2>/dev/null && \
$cpprun -DLFRULB=bar $cppflags
$ftry $cpplast <cpp.c \
>cpp2.out 2>/dev/null && \
$contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp1.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp2.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
cppflags="$cppflags $ftry"
previous="
else
previous="$flag"

```

```

fi
done
set X $cppflags
shift
cppflags=${1+"$@"}
case "$cppflags" in
*) echo "They appear to be: $cppflags";;
esac
$rm -f cpp.c cpp?.out
;;
esac

: flags used in final linking phase
case "$ldflags" in
") if ./venix; then
    dflt='-i -z'
else
    dflt=""
fi
case "$ccflags" in
*-posix*) dflt="$dflt -posix" ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$ldflags";;
esac
# See note above about -fstack-protector
case "$ccflags" in
*-fstack-protector-strong*)
case "$dflt" in
*-fstack-protector-strong*) ;; # Don't add it again
*) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector-strong" ;;
esac
;;
*-fstack-protector*)
case "$dflt" in
*-fstack-protector*) ;; # Don't add it again
*) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector" ;;
esac
;;
esac

: Try to guess additional flags to pick
up local libraries.
for thislibdir in $libpth; do
case " $loclibpth " in
*" $thislibdir "*)
case "$dflt " in
*" -L$thislibdir "*) ;;

```

```

*) dflt="$dflt -L$thislibdir" ;;
esac
;;
esac
done

```

```

case "$dflt" in
") dflt='none' ;;
esac

```

```
$cat <<EOH
```

Your C linker may need flags. For this question you should include -L/whatever and any other flags used by the C linker, but you should NOT include libraries like -lwhatever.

Make sure you include the appropriate -L/path flags if your C linker does not normally search all of the directories you specified above, namely

```
$libpth
```

To use no flags, specify the word "none".

```
EOH
```

```

rp="Any additional ld flags (NOT including libraries)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ldflags="";;
*) ldflags="$ans";;
esac
rmlist="$rmlist pdp11"

```

```

@if lkflags
: partial linking may need other flags
case "$lkflags" in
") case "$ldflags" in
") dflt='none';;
*) dflt="$ldflags";;
esac;;
*) dflt="$lkflags";;
esac
echo " "
rp="Partial linking flags to be used (NOT
including -r)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) lkflags="";;
*) lkflags="$ans";;

```

esac

@end

?X:

?X: If the user changes compilers after selecting a hint file, it's

?X: possible that the suggested ccflags/ldflags will be wrong. Try to

?X: compile and run a simple test program. Let the user see all the

?X: error messages. -- ADO and RAM

?X: Sometimes, particularly on Linux systems, there is a bad library

?X: (e.g. a dangling symlink or incompatible library or a "run-time"

?X: version but not a "development" version of a library). This test

?X: will catch those sorts of problems too, though how to fix them

?X: may not be obvious.

?X:

: coherency check

echo " "

echo "Checking your choice of C compiler and flags for coherency..." >&4

\$cat > try.c <<'EOF'

#include <stdio.h>

int main() { printf("Ok\n"); return(0); }

EOF

?X: Strip extra blanks in case some of the following variables are empty

set X \$cc -o try \$optimize \$ccflags \$ldflags try.c \$libs

shift

\$cat >try.msg <<'EOM'

I've tried to

compile and run the following simple program:

EOM

\$cat try.c >> try.msg

\$cat >> try.msg <<EOM

I used the command:

\$*

\$run ./try

and I got the following output:

EOM

dflt=y

?X: Use "sh -c" to avoid error messages tagged with leading "Configure:".

?X: We need to try the resulting executable, because cc might yield a 0 status

?X: even when ld failed, in which case the executable will not run properly,

?X: if its x bit is set at all...

if \$sh -c "\$cc -o try \$optimize \$ccflags \$ldflags try.c \$libs" >>try.msg 2>&1; then

if \$sh -c "\$run ./try " >>try.msg 2>&1; then

```

xxx=`$run ./try`
case "$xxx" in
"Ok") dflt=n ;;
*) echo 'The program compiled OK, but produced no output.' >> try.msg ;;
esac
else
echo "The program compiled OK, but exited with status $?." >>try.msg
rp="You have a problem. Shall I abort Configure"
dflt=y
fi
else
echo "I can't compile the test program." >>try.msg
rp="You have a BIG problem. Shall I abort Configure"
dflt=y
fi
case "$dflt" in
y)
$cat
try.msg >&4
?X: using -K will prevent default aborting--maybe they're cross compiling?
case "$knowitall" in
")
echo "(The supplied flags or libraries might be incorrect.)"
;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*[N*]) ;;
*) echo "Ok. Stopping Configure." >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
;;
n) echo "OK, that should do.";;
esac
$rm_try gcctest gcctest.out

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/ccflags.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Inhdr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Inhdr.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:01:31 ram

?RCS: patch54: deleted tabs that caused some /bin/sh to core dump (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:55:01 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:01 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks wether a set of header files exists or not.

?X: If the first header is not

found, the function tries to locate

?X: the next header, and so on, until one is found or there is no

?X: more header in the list.

?X:

?X: To use it, say:

?X: set header i_header [header2 i_header2 ...]

?X: eval \$inhdr

?X:

?MAKE:Inhdr: test Findhdr Whoa

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define inhdr

?V:inhdr

?S:inhdr:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check

?S: wether a set of headers exist or not. A typical use is:

?S: set header i_header [header2 i_header2 ...]

?S: eval \$inhdr

?S: That will print a message, saying wether header was found or not

?S: and set i_header* accordingly. If the first header is not found,

?S: we try the next one, until the list is empty or one is found.

?S:.

?T:xxx xxf var td xxnf tu yyy instead was cont

: define an alternate in-header-list? function

inhdr='echo " "; td=\$define; tu=\$undef; yyy=\$@;

cont=true; xxf="echo \"<\$1> found.\" ">&4";

case \$# in 2) xxnf="echo \"<\$1> NOT found.\" ">&4";;

*) xxnf="echo \"<\$1> NOT found, ...\" ">&4";;

esac;

case


```

$# in 4) instead=instead;; *) instead="at last";; esac;
while $test "$cont"; do
  xxx=`./findhdr $1`
  var=$2; eval "was=\$2";
  if $test "$xxx" && $test -r "$xxx";
  then eval $xxf;
?X: Next line shifted left 1 tabstop to avoid sh core dump on MachTen 2.1.1.
  eval "case \"\$var\" in $undef) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$td";
  cont="";
  else eval $xxnf;
?X: Likewise, the next line has been shifted left 1 tabstop -- ADO, 08/03/95
  eval "case \"\$var\" in $define) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$tu"; fi;
  set $yyy; shift; shift; yyy=$@;
  case $# in 0) cont="";;
  2) xxf="echo \"but I found <\$1> $instead.\" >&4";
    xxnf="echo \"and I did not find <\$1> either.\" >&4";;
  *) xxf="echo \"but I found <\$1> instead.\" >&4";
    xxnf="echo \"there is no <\$1>, ...\" >&4";;
  esac;
done;
?X: Remaining values are set to 'undef'
while $test "$yyy";
do set $yyy; var=$2; eval "was=\$2";
  eval "case \"\$var\" in $define) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$tu";
  set $yyy; shift; shift; yyy=$@;
done'

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Inhdr.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: orderlib.U,v 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:18:18 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: orderlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:18:18 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS: patch61: now uses the ar located by Loc.U
?RCS:

```

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:33:04 ram
?RCS: patch45: allows hint files to specify their own value for 'ranlib'
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:26:48 ram
?RCS: patch36: now performs a real small compile for accurate
checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:31:17 ram
?RCS: patch32: use cc variable instead of hardwired 'cc' in 1st compile
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:26 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:orderlib ranlib: Loc ar cat test rm +cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs i_stdlib _a _o run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:orderlib:
?S: This variable is "true" if the components of libraries must be ordered
?S: (with `lorder $* | tsort`) before placing them in an archive. Set to
?S: "false" if ranlib or ar can generate random libraries.
?S:.
?S:ranlib:
?S: This variable is set to the pathname of the ranlib program, if it is
?S: needed to generate random libraries. Set to ":" if ar can generate
?S: random libraries or if random libraries are not supported
?S:.
?F:!foobar
: see if ar generates random libraries by itself
echo " "
echo "Checking how to generate random libraries on your machine..." >&4
?X: Some systems (like MIPS) complain when running
ar... Others like Ultrix
?X: need an explicit 'ar ts' to add the table of contents.
?X: Still others like Linux run ar ts successfully, but still need ranlib.
?X: This set of tests seems the minimum necessary to check out Linux.
?X: We need to explicitly put the entries in out-of-order so that Sun's ld
?X: will fail. (Otherwise it complains, but gives an exit status of 0.)
echo 'int bar1() { return bar2(); }' > bar1.c
echo 'int bar2() { return 2; }' > bar2.c
$cat > foo.c <<EOP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() { printf("%d\n", bar1()); exit(0); }
EOP
$cc $ccflags -c bar1.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c bar2.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c foo.c >/dev/null 2>&1

```

```

$ar rc bar$_a bar2$_o bar1$_o >/dev/null 2>&1
if $cc -o foobar $ccflags $ldflags foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
$run ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "$ar appears to generate random libraries itself."
orderlib=false
if [ "X$ranlib" = "X" ]; then
    ranlib=":"
fi
elif
$ar s bar$_a >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
$cc -o foobar $ccflags $ldflags foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
$run ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "a table of contents needs to be added with '$ar s'."
    orderlib=false
    ranlib="$ar s"
elif $ar ts bar$_a >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
$cc -o foobar $ccflags $ldflags foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
$run ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "a table of contents needs to be added with '$ar ts'."
    orderlib=false
    ranlib="$ar ts"
else
?X: Allow hints to specify their own ranlib "script". For instance, on
?X: some NeXT machines, the timestamp put by ranlib is not correct, and this
?X: may raise tedious recompiles for nothing. Therefore, NeXT may add the
?X: ranlib='sleep 5; /bin/ranlib' line in their hints to "fix" that.
?X: (reported by Andreas Koenig <k@franz.ww.tu-berlin.de>)
case "$ranlib" in
:) ranlib=";;
")
    ranlib=`./loc ranlib X /usr/bin /bin /usr/local/bin`
    $test -f $ranlib || ranlib="
;;
esac
if $test -n "$ranlib";
then
    echo "your system has '$ranlib'; we'll use that."
    orderlib=false
else
    echo "your system doesn't seem to support random libraries"
    echo "so we'll use lorder and tsort to order the libraries."
    orderlib=true
    ranlib=":"
fi
fi
$rm -f foo* bar*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/orderlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setlnbuf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setlnbuf.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:57 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setlinebuf: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setlinebuf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETLINEBUF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the setlinebuf() routine is available

?S: to change stderr or stdout from block-buffered or unbuffered

to a

?S: line-buffered mode.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETLINEBUF :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlinebuf routine is

?C: available to change stderr or stdout from block-buffered or unbuffered

?C: to a line-buffered mode.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setlinebuf HAS_SETLINEBUF /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setlinebuf

: see if setlinebuf exists

set setlinebuf d_setlinebuf

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setlnbuf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: mailer.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

```

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mailer.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:32:11 ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:10:04 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure full path value is used for rmail also
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:14:18 ram
?RCS: patch16: now use _sendmail vars and friends for portability issues
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:10 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mailer: test cat rmail mail smail sendmail Getfile Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mailer:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname of a reasonable mailer.
?S: By reasonable, we mean some program which can understand internet
?S: addresses or at least forward them to some internet router. This
?S: mailer should be invoked as "mailer [options] recipients <mail".
?S:.
: determine the name of a reasonable mailer
case "$mailer" in
")
if $test -f "$sendmail"; then
dflt="$sendmail"
elif $test -f "$smail"; then
dflt="$smail"
elif $test -f "$rmail"; then
dflt="$rmail"
elif $test -f /bin/mail; then
dflt=/bin/mail
else
dflt=$mail
fi
;;
*) dflt="$mailer";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

I need the full pathname of the program used to deliver mail on your system.

A typical answer would be /usr/lib/sendmail or /bin/rmail, but you may choose any other program, as long as it can be fed from standard input and will honour any user-supplied headers.

```
EOM
fn=f
rp='Mail
transport agent to be used?'
./getfile
mailer="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/mailer.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysmode.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysmode: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysmode:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSMODE symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/mode.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYSMODE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/mode.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysmode I_SYSMODE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysmode
: see if this is a sys/mode.h system
set sys/mode.h i_sysmode
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_sysmode.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Karl Williamson
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_wchar: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_wchar:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_WCHAR symbol,

?S: that indicates whether a C program may include <wchar.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_WCHAR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that <wchar.h>

?C: is available for inclusion

?C:.

?H:#\$i_wchar I_WCHAR /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_wchar

: see if wchar.h is present

set wchar.h i_wchar

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_wchar.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_copysignl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_copysignl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_COPYSIGNL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the copysignl() routine is available.

?S: If aintl is also present we can emulate modfl.

?S:.

?C:HAS_COPYSIGNL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the copysignl routine is

?C: available. If aintl is also present we can emulate modfl.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_copysignl HAS_COPYSIGNL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_copysignl

: see if copysignl exists

```
set copysignl d_copysignl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_copysignl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_truncate.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_truncate.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:48 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_truncate: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_truncate:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TRUNCATE if truncate() is
?S: available to truncate files.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TRUNCATE (TRUNCATE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the truncate routine is
?C: available to truncate files.
?C:.
?H:#$d_truncate HAS_TRUNCATE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
d_truncate
: see if truncate exists
set truncate d_truncate
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_truncate.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: Null.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```


?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Null.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:10 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit ends up producing shell code to set all variables to ". This
 ?X: probably isn't necessary, but I'm paranoid. About certain things.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Null: Head
 ?MAKE: -pick add.Null \$@ %<

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Null.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Init.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:45:59 ram Exp \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Init.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:45:59 ram
 ?RCS: patch44: removed Options from MAKE to prevent Init overrides
 ?RCS: patch44: option processing now done after Myinit thanks to new Begin.U
 ?RCS: patch44: moved "Beginning of configuration questions" to Begin.U
 ?RCS: patch44: moved signal trapping instruction to Begin.U as well
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:02 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This file
 initializes certain default variables used by Configure. They
 ?X: may be overridden or added to by definitions in Myinit.U.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Init eunicefix: Null
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?MAKE: -pick weed \$@ ./Init

```

?S:eunicefix:
?S: When running under Eunice this variable contains a command which will
?S: convert a shell script to the proper form of text file for it to be
?S: executable by the shell. On other systems it is a no-op.
?S:.
?V:define undef smallmach:rmlist
?X:
?X: Throughout the units, one may make use of $define and $undef to reference
?X: a defined symbol or an undefined one. There is no need to add them in
?X: the dependency line since this unit makes them visible via ?V:, and
?X: everyone inherits from those symbols since by convention Init.U is the
?X: root dependency.
?X:
?LINT:extern DJGPP
?LINT:extern _exe
?LINT:change _exe
?LINT:extern is_os2
: Detect odd OSs
define='define'
undef='undef'
smallmach='pdp11 i8086 z8000 i80286 iAPX286'
rmlist="

: We must find out about
Eunice early
eunicefix=:
if test -f /etc/unixtovms; then
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms
fi
if test -f /etc/unixtovms.exe; then
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms.exe
fi

: Set executable suffix now -- needed before hints available
if test -f "/libs/version.library"; then
: Amiga OS
    _exe=""
elif test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then
: Stratus VOS
    _exe=".pm"
elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
: DOS DJGPP
    _exe=".exe"
elif test -f /kern/cookiejar; then
: MiNT
    _exe=""
elif test -d c:/ -o -n "$is_os2" ; then
: OS/2 or cygwin

```

```
_exe=".exe"
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Init.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:gidsize: Myread Typedef gidtype Compile run i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:gidsize:

?S: This variable contains the size of a gidtype in bytes.

?S:.

?C:Gid_t_size:

?C: This symbol holds the size of a Gid_t in bytes.

?C:.

?H:#define Gid_t_size \$gidsize /* GID size */

?H:.

?T:yyy zzz

?F:!try

: Check the size of GID

echo " "

case "\$gidtype" in

*_t) zzz="\$gidtype" ;;

*) zzz="gid" ;;

esac

echo "Checking the size of \$zzz..." >&4

cat > try.c <<EOCP

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include

<stdlib.h>

#endif

int main() {

printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof(\$gidtype));

exit(0);

}

EOCP

```

set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
    ") gidsize=4
    echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $gidsize.)" >&4
    ;;
    *) gidsize=$yyy
    echo "Your $zzz is $gidsize bytes long."
    ;;
  esac
else
  gidsize=4
  echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing $gidsize.)" >&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/gidsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: libs.U,v 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:09:11 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:09:11 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 14:12:05 ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:24:22 ram
?RCS: patch36: removed old broken thislib/thatlib processing (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:05:44 ram
?RCS: patch30: code cleanup with if/elif by ADO and RAM
?RCS: patch30:
?RCS: undone patch23 for libswanted default setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:08:45 ram
?RCS: patch23: now includes ordered default libswanted variable (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: major cleanup for library lookups (ADO)

```

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:02:31 ram
 ?RCS: patch6: added default for libs
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:03 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:libs ignore_versioned_solibs libsfound libsfiles libsdirs libspath: \
 test cat Myread Oldconfig Loc libpth package xlibpth so _a \
 usesocks sed uselongdouble usequadmath
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:libs:
 ?S: This variable holds the additional libraries we want to use.
 ?S: It is up to the Makefile to deal with it. The list can be empty.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libsfound:
 ?S: This variable holds the full pathnames of the libraries
 ?S: we found and accepted.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libsfiles:
 ?S: This variable holds the filenames aka basenames of the libraries
 ?S: we found and accepted.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libsdirs:
 ?S: This
 variable holds the directory names aka dirnames of the libraries
 ?S: we found and accepted, duplicates are removed.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libspath:
 ?S: This variable holds the directory names probed for libraries.
 ?S:..
 ?S:ignore_versioned_solibs:
 ?S: This variable should be non-empty if non-versioned shared
 ?S: libraries (libfoo.so.x.y) are to be ignored (because they
 ?S: cannot be linked against).
 ?S:..
 ?T:xxx yyy thislib thisdir libswanted libstyle
 ?D:libs="
 ?X:
 ?X: This order is chosen so that libraries -lndir, -ldir, -lucb, -lbsd,
 ?X: -lBSD, -lPW, and -lx only get used if there are unresolved
 ?X: routines at link time. Usually, these are backwards compatibility
 ?X: libraries, and may not be as reliable as the standard c library.
 ?X:
 ?X: The -lsocket -linet -lnsl order has been reported to be necessary
 ?X: for at least one SVR4 implementation.
 ?X: -lc must proceed -lucb or -lbsd for most Solaris applications.
 ?X: -lc_s proceeds -lc so we pick up the shared library version,

```

if
?X: it is available.
?X:
?X: The ordering of c, posix, and cposix is a guess and almost
?X: certainly wrong on about half of all systems.
?X:
?X: Set proper libswanted in your private Myinit.U if needed.
?X:
?X:: default ordered library list
?X:libswanted='net socket inet bind nsl nm sdbm gdbm ndbm dbm malloc dl'
?X:libswanted="$libswanted dld sun m c_s c posix cposix ndir dir ucb"
?X:libswanted="$libswanted bsd BSD PW x"
?X:
?INIT:: default library list
?INIT:libswanted="
?INIT:: some systems want to use only the non-versioned libso:s
?INIT:ignore_versioned_solibs="
?LINT:extern usecbacktrace
?LINT:extern libscheck
?LINT:extern p
?LINT:use uselongdouble
: Looking for optional libraries
echo " "
echo "Checking for optional libraries..." >&4
case "$libs" in
'|') dflt="";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$libswanted" in
") libswanted='c_s';;
esac
?X: libsocks has nasty naming scheme.
?X: This does not work if somebody wants SOCKS 4.
case "$usesocks" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted
socks5 socks5_sh" ;;
esac
case "$usecbacktrace" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted bfd" ;;
esac
case "$usequadmath" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted quadmath" ;;
esac
libsfound="
libsfiles="
libsdirs="
libspath="
for thisdir in $libpth $xlibpth; do

```

```

test -d $thisdir && libspath="$libspath $thisdir"
done
for thislib in $libswanted; do
for thisdir in $libspath; do
    xxx="
    if $test ! -f "$xxx" -a "X$ignore_versioned_solibs" = "X"; then
xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.$so.[0-9] 2>/dev/null|sed -n '$p`
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.[0-9].$so 2>/dev/null|sed -n '$p`
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib.$so
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx"
&& eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib${thislib}_s$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
$test -f "$xxx" && thislib=${thislib}_s
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/Slib$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if $test -f "$xxx"; then
case "$libstyle" in
shared) echo "Found -l$thislib (shared).";;
static) echo "Found -l$thislib.";;
*)    echo "Found -l$thislib ($libstyle).";;
esac
case " $dflt " in
*" -l$thislib "*);;

```

```

*) dflt="$dflt -l$thislib"
    libsfound="$libsfound $xxx"
    yyy=`basename $xxx`
    libsfiles="$libsfiles $yyy"
    yyy=`echo $xxx|sed -e
"s%/$yyy\\$%%%"`
    case " $libsdirs " in
    *" $yyy *) ;;
    *) libsdirs="$libsdirs $yyy" ;;
    esac

    ;;
esac
break
fi
done
if $test ! -f "$xxx"; then
    echo "No -l$thislib."
fi
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
case "$libs" in
") dflt="$dflt";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$dflt" in
'|") dflt='none';;
esac

```

\$cat <<EOM

In order to compile \$package on your machine, a number of libraries are usually needed. Include any other special libraries here as well. Say "none" for none. The default list is almost always right.
EOM

```

echo " "
rp="What libraries to use?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) libs='';;
*) libs="$ans";;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/libs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sresuproto: Hasproto i_unistd

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sresuproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRESUID_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the setresuid() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETRESUID_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the setresuid() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. Good guesses are

?C: extern

int setresuid(uid_t ruid, uid_t euid, uid_t suid);

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sresuproto HAS_SETRESUID_PROTO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sresuproto

: see if prototype for setresuid is available

echo " "

set d_sresuproto setresuid \$i_unistd unistd.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_sresuproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_tmpnam_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_tmpnam_r tmpnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \

```

usethreads extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tmpnam_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TMPNAM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the tmpnam_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:tmpnam_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of tmpnam_r.
?S: It is zero if d_tmpnam_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_tmpnam_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TMPNAM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tmpnam_r routine
?C: is available to tmpnam re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:TMPNAM_R_PROTO:
?C: This
symbol encodes the prototype of tmpnam_r.
?C: It is zero if d_tmpnam_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_tmpnam_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tmpnam_r HAS_TMPNAM_R /**/
?H:#define TMPNAM_R_PROTO $tmpnam_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_tmpnam_r_proto
: see if tmpnam_r exists
set tmpnam_r d_tmpnam_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_tmpnam_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h "
case "$d_tmpnam_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_tmpnam_r_proto=define
set d_tmpnam_r_proto tmpnam_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_tmpnam_r_proto" in
define)
case "$tmpnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* tmpnam_r(char*);'
./protechk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && tmpnam_r_proto=B_B ;;
esac
case "$tmpnam_r_proto" in
"|0) d_tmpnam_r=undef

```

```

tmpnam_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling tmpnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$tmpnam_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) tmpnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$tmpnam_r_proto"
  ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
  esac
  ;;
  *) case "$usetheads" in
    define) echo "tmpnam_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
    esac
    d_tmpnam_r=undef
    tmpnam_r_proto=0
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
    *) tmpnam_r_proto=0
    ;;
    esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_tmpnam_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_thread: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_thread:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_PTHREAD symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <pthread.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_PTHREAD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <pthread.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_thread I_PTHREAD /**/

?H:.

```

?LINT:set i_pthread
: see if POSIX threads are available
set pthread.h i_pthread
eval $inhdr

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/i_pthread.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: libyacc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libyacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:09:19 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/13 15:27:12 ram
?RCS: patch27: added byacc case (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:09:01 ram
?RCS: patch23: now uses full library path instead of -l notation
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:13:49 ram
?RCS: patch16: un-obsolete this unit for smooth yacc compilations
?RCS:
?RCS:
Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:04 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libyacc: Loc yacc libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libyacc:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the yacc library routines. If there is no yacc or yacc
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:xxx
: see if we should include -ly
echo " "
case "$yacc" in
*byacc*)

```

```

echo "You are using byacc, so I won't look for a yacc library." >&4
libyacc="
;;
*yacc)
xxx=`./loc liby$_a x $libpth`
case "$xxx" in
x)
echo "No yacc library found." >&4
libyacc="
;;
*)
echo "yacc library found in $xxx." >&4
libyacc="$xxx"
;;
esac
;;
*bison*)
echo "You are using bison, so I won't look for a yacc library." >&4
libyacc="
;;
*)
echo "You don't seem to have yacc, so I won't look for the yacc library." >&4
libyacc="
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libyacc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2004 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strlcpy: Inlibc Hasproto d_gnulibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strlcpy:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRLCPY symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strlcpy () routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRLCPY:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strlcpy () routine is

?C: available to do string copying.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strlcpy HAS_STRLCPY /**/

```

?H:.
?T:d_strncpy_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4
?LINT:set d_strncpy
: see if strncpy exists
: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.
echo " "
d_strncpy_proto="
xx1="#$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC"
xx2="#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)"
xx3="# define _GNU_SOURCE"
xx4="#endif"
set d_strncpy_proto strncpy
literal "$xx1" literal "$xx2" literal "$xx3" literal "$xx4" define string.h
eval $hasproto
case "$d_strncpy_proto" in
    define) # see if strncpy exists
set strncpy d_strncpy
eval $inlibc
;;
    *) val=$undef
set d_strncpy
eval $setvar
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strncpy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: AAAAA.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: AAAAA.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/06/20 06:50:26 ram
?RCS: patch30: changes from Jarkko Hietaniemi are tagged with JHI
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 14:01:39 ram
?RCS: patch23: initials for Wayne Davison are now WED
?RCS: patch23: added initials for new unit contributor Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:01:09 ram

```

?RCS: patch16: make metalint shut up on special unit definition for All target

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:43:57 ram

?RCS: patch10: documents initials used for Wayne Davison's contributions

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:44 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: The purpose of this file is to supply the head of the Makefile created

?X: by metaconfig. For this reason it must be first in alphabetical order.

?X: The leading '+' in front of the unit name is a hint for metalint, since

?X: the use of that special unit name as a "made" unit is legitimate here.

?X:

?MAKE:+All: Finish

?X:

?X: Throughout the units, the following initials are used to identify comments:

?X:

?X: HMS: Harlan Stenn

?X: RAM: Raphael Manfredi

?X: WED: Wayne Davison (was WAD by mistake--RAM)

?X: ADO: Andy Dougherty

?X: JHI: Jarkko Hietaniemi

?X:

?X: Agreed, this is a weird place to document it, but I couldn't find a better

?X: place to do so. I've bet on the curiosity of users, who would probably

?X: want to know what's in this strangely-named file--RAM.

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/AAAAA.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sitecustomize.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005-2006 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sitecustomize.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:usesitecustomize: Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:usesitecustomize:

?S: This variable is set to true when the user requires a mechanism that

?S: allows the sysadmin to add entries to @INC at runtime. This variable

?S: being set, makes perl run '\$sitelib/sitecustomize.pl' at startup.

?S:.

?C:USE_SITECUSTOMIZE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that sitecustomize should

?C: be used.

?C:.

?H:%<:@if USE_SITECUSTOMIZE

?H:%<:#ifndef USE_SITECUSTOMIZE

?H:%<:#\$usesitecustomize USE_SITECUSTOMIZE /**/

?H:%<:#endif

?H:%<:@end

?H:.

: Check if site customization support was requested

case "\$usesitecustomize" in

\$define|true|[Yy]*)

usesitecustomize="\$define"

;;

*)

usesitecustomize="\$undef"

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5.36.0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_sitecustomize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2007, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_builtin_choose_expr d_builtin_expect : Compile Setvar cat run rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_builtin_choose_expr:

?S: This conditionally defines HAS_BUILTIN_CHOOSE_EXPR, which

?S: indicates that the compiler supports __builtin_choose_expr(x,y,z).

?S: This built-in function is analogous to the "x?:y:z" operator in C,

?S: except that the expression returned has its type unaltered by

?S: promotion rules. Also, the built-in function does not evaluate

?S: the expression that was not chosen.

?S:.

?S:d_builtin_expect:

?S: This conditionally

defines HAS_BUILTIN_EXPECT, which indicates

?S: that the compiler supports __builtin_expect(exp,c). You may use


```

?S: __builtin_expect to provide the compiler with branch prediction
?S: information.
?S:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_CHOOSE_EXPR:
?C: Can we handle GCC builtin for compile-time ternary-like expressions
?C:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_EXPECT:
?C: Can we handle GCC builtin for telling that certain values are more
?C: likely
?C:.
?H:#$d_builtin_expect HAS_BUILTIN_EXPECT /**/
?H:#$d_builtin_choose_expr HAS_BUILTIN_CHOOSE_EXPR /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_builtin_expect d_builtin_choose_expr
: Look for GCC-style __builtin_choose_expr
case "$d_builtin_choose_expr" in
")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_choose_expr ..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <assert.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

#define SYRINX(x) __builtin_choose_expr( x, (1056*2), (103*50) )

int main(void) {
    assert( SYRINX(1) == 2112 );
    assert( SYRINX(1) != 5150 );
    assert( SYRINX(0) == 5150 );
    assert( SYRINX(0) != 2112 );
    puts( "All good!" );
    exit(0);
}

EOCP
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_choose_expr."
val="$define"
else
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_choose_expr."
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_builtin_choose_expr" ;;
esac

```

```

set d_builtin_choose_expr
eval $setvar
$rm_try

: Look for GCC-style __builtin_expect
case "$d_builtin_expect" in
")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_expect ..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(void) {
    int n = 50;
    if ( __builtin_expect(n, 0) ) n = 1;
    /* Remember shell exit code truth is 0, C truth is non-zero */
    return !(n == 1);
}
EOCP
    set try
    if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_expect."
val="$define"
    else
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_expect."
val="$undef"
    fi
    ;;
*) val="$d_builtin_expect" ;;
esac

```

```

set d_builtin_expect
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_builtin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_time.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:45 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit finds which "time" include to use. If 'timezone' is used by the

?X: program, we also try to find which header should be included. Eventually,

?X: we look for <sys/select.h> if I_SYSELECT is used, to get struct timeval.

?X:

?MAKE:i_time i_systime i_systimek timeincl: cat cc ccflags contains rm_try \

echo n c +i_sysselect Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_time:

?S: This

variable conditionally defines I_TIME, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <time.h>.

?S:.

?S:i_systime:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>.

?S:.

?S:i_systimek:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL, which

?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>

?S: with KERNEL defined.

?S:.

?S:timeincl:

?S: This variable holds the full path of the included time header(s).

?S:.

?C:I_TIME (USE_TIME_H):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <time.h>.

?C:.

?C:I_SYS_TIME (I_SYSTIME USE_SYS_TIME_H NO_TIME_WITH_SYS_TIME):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/time.h>.

?C:.

?C:I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL (I_SYSTIMEKERNEL):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_time I_TIME /**/

?H:#\$i_systime

I_SYS_TIME /**/

?H:#\$i_systimek I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL /**/

?H:.

?W::timezone

?T:xselect flags sysselect s_timeval s_timezone

```

?LINT:change i_sysselect
: see if we should include time.h, sys/time.h, or both
echo " "
echo "Testing to see if we should include <time.h>, <sys/time.h> or both." >&4
$echo $n "I'm now running the test program...$c"
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_TIME
#include <time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYSTIME
#ifdef SYSTIMEKERNEL
#define KERNEL
#endif
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYSSELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
int main()
{
    struct tm foo;
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
    struct timeval bar;
#endif
#ifdef S_TIMEZONE
    struct timezone tzp;
#endif
    if (foo.tm_sec == foo.tm_sec)
        exit(0);
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
    if (bar.tv_sec == bar.tv_sec)
        exit(0);
#endif
    exit(1);
}
EOCP
flags="
@if I_SYSSELECT
if $contains 'timeval.*{' `./findhdr sys/select.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    xselect='-DI_SYSSELECT'
else
    xselect="
fi
@end
@if timezone
for s_timezone

```

```

in '-DS_TIMEZONE' "; do
@else
s_timezone=""
@end
?X: Every package is given a try with 'struct timeval'
@if I_SYSSELECT
for sysselect in $xselect "; do
@else
sysselect=""
@end
for s_timeval in '-DS_TIMEVAL' "; do
for i_systimek in "-DSYSTEMEKERNEL'; do
for i_time in "-DI_TIME'; do
for i_systime in '-DI_SYSTIME' "; do
case "$flags" in
") $echo $n ".$c"
if $cc $ccflags \
$i_time $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval $s_timezone \
-o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
set X $i_time $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval
shift
flags="$*"
echo " "
$echo $n "Succeeded with $flags$c"
fi
;;
esac
done
done
done
done
done
@if I_SYSSELECT
done
@end
@if timezone
done
@end
timeincl=""
echo " "
case "$flags" in
*SYSTEMEKERNEL*) i_systimek="$define"
timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h`
echo "We'll include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined." >&4;;
*) i_systimek="$undef";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_TIME*) i_time="$define"
timeincl=`./findhdr time.h`" $timeincl"

```

```

echo
"We'll include <time.h>." >&4;;
*) i_time="$undef";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYSTIME*) i_systime="$define"
timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h` $timeincl"
echo "We'll include <sys/time.h>." >&4;;
*) i_systime="$undef";;
esac
@if I_SYSSELECT
case "$flags" in
*I_SYSSELECT*) i_sysselect="$define"
timeincl=`./findhdr sys/select.h` $timeincl"
echo "We'll also include <sys/select.h> to get struct timeval." >&4;;
*) case "$i_sysselect" in
") i_sysselect="$undef";;
esac
esac
@end
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_time.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_localeconv_l: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_localeconv_l:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOCALECONV_L symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the localeconv_l() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LOCALECONV_L:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localeconv_l routine is

?C: available to query certain information about a locale.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_localeconv_l HAS_LOCALECONV_L /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_localeconv_l

: see if localeconv_l exists

set localeconv_l d_localeconv_l

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_localeconv_1.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises. Note, however,

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/metaconfig.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Guess.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 13:37:14 ram

?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 15:53:55 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/12/15 08:14:35 ram

?RCS: patch15: variable d_bsd was not always set properly

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/30 08:57:14 ram

?RCS: patch8: fixed comment which wrongly

attributed the usrinc symbol

?RCS: patch8: no more ugly messages when no /usr/include/ctype.h

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:37:37 ram

?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:57 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit hazards some guesses as to what the general nature of the system

?X: is. The information it collects here is used primarily to establish default

?X: answers to other questions.

?X:

?MAKE:Guess d_eunice d_xenix d_bsd d_linux d_dos d_os2: cat test echo n c \

contains rm tr Loc eunicefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_eunice:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbols EUNICE_SYSTEM, which

?S: alerts the C program that it must deal with ideosyncracies of VMS.

?S:.

?S:d_xenix:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol XENIX_SYSTEM, which alerts

?S: the C program that it runs under Xenix.

?S:.

?S:d_dos:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol DOS_SYSTEM

when running on

?S: DOS with DJGPP or Cygwin.

?S:.

?S:d_os2:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol OS2_SYSTEM when running on

?S: an OS/2 system.

?S:.

?S:d_bsd:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol BSD_SYSTEM when running on a

?S: BSD system.

?S:.

?S:d_linux:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol LINUX_SYSTEM when running

?S: on a Linux system.

?S:.

?C:EUNICE_SYSTEM (EUNICE):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is being compiled

?C: under the EUNICE package under VMS. The program will need to handle

?C: things like files that don't go away the first time you unlink them,

?C: due to version numbering. It will also need to compensate for lack

?C: of a respectable link() command.

?C:.

?C:VMS_SYSTEM (VMS):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under

?C: VMS. It is currently only set in conjunction with the EUNICE symbol.

?C:.

?C:XENIX_SYSTEM (XENIX):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program

is running under

?C: Xenix (at least 3.0 ?).

?C:.

?C:DOS_SYSTEM:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under

?C: DOS with DJGPP.


```

?C:.
?C:OS2_SYSTEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: an OS/2 system.
?C:.
?C:BSD_SYSTEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: a BSD system.
?C:.
?C:LINUX_SYSTEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: a Linux system.
?C:.
?H:#$d_eunice EUNICE_SYSTEM /**/
?H:#$d_eunice VMS_SYSTEM /**/
?H:#$d_xenix XENIX_SYSTEM /**/
?H:#$d_dos DOS_SYSTEM /**/
?H:#$d_os2 OS2_SYSTEM /**/
?H:#$d_bsd BSD_SYSTEM /**/
?H:#$d_linux LINUX_SYSTEM /**/
?H:.
?F:./bsd ./usg ./v7 ./osf1 ./eunice ./xenix ./venix ./dos ./os2 ./gnu ./linux
?T:xxx DJGPP MACHTYPE
: make some quick guesses about what we are up against
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm... $c"
echo exit 1 >bsd
echo exit 1 >usg
echo exit 1 >v7
echo exit 1 >osf1
echo exit 1 >eunice
echo
  exit 1 >xenix
echo exit 1 >venix
echo exit 1 >os2
echo exit 1 >gnu
echo exit 1 >linux
echo exit 1 >dos
d_bsd="$undef"
d_linux="$undef"
d_dos="$undef"
d_os2="$undef"
?X:
?X: Do not use 'usrinc', or we get a circular dependency. because
?X: usrinc is defined in usrinc.U, which relies on us...
?X:
$cat /usr/include/signal.h /usr/include/sys/signal.h >foo 2>/dev/null
if test -f /osf_boot || $contains 'OSF/1' /usr/include/ctype.h >/dev/null 2>&1

```

```

then
echo "Looks kind of like an OSF/1 system, but we'll see..."
echo exit 0 >osf1
elif test `echo abc | $tr a-z A-Z` = Abc ; then
xxx=`./loc addbib blurfl $pth`
if $test -f $xxx; then
echo "Looks kind of like a USG system with BSD features, but we'll see..."
echo exit 0 >bsd
echo exit 0 >usg
else
if $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Looks kind of like an extended USG system, but we'll see..."
else
echo "Looks kind of like a USG system, but we'll see..."
fi
echo exit 0 >usg
fi
elif $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null
2>&1 ; then
echo "Looks kind of like a BSD system, but we'll see..."
d_bsd="$define"
echo exit 0 >bsd
elif
$rm --version 2>/dev/null >foo;
$contains "Free Software Foundation" foo >/dev/null
then
xxx=`uname`
echo exit 0 >gnu
echo "Looks kind of like a GNU/$xxx system, but we'll see..."
if $test X$xxx = XLinux; then
d_linux="$define"
echo exit 0 >linux
fi
else
echo "Looks kind of like a Version 7 system, but we'll see..."
echo exit 0 >v7
fi
case "$eunicefix" in
*unixtovms*)
$cat <<'EOI'
There is, however, a strange, musty smell in the air that reminds me of
something...hmm...yes...I've got it...there's a VMS nearby, or I'm a Blit.
EOI
echo exit 0 >eunice
d_eunice="$define"
: it so happens the Eunice I know will not run shell scripts in Unix format
;;
*)

```

```

echo " "
echo "Congratulations. You aren't running Eunice."
d_eunice="$undef"
;;
esac
case "$p_" in
:) ;;
*)
$cat <<'EOI'
I have the feeling something is not exactly right, however...don't tell me...
EOI
if
test -n "$DJGPP"; then
case "X${MACHTYPE:-nonesuchmach}" in
cygwin) echo "hah!... you're running under Cygwin!";;
*) echo "got it... you're running DOS with DJGPP!";;
esac
echo exit 0 >dos
d_dos="$define"
else
$cat <<'EOI'
lemme think...does HAL ring a bell?...no, of course, you're only running OS/2!
EOI
echo exit 0 >os2
d_os2="$define"
fi
;;
esac
if test -f /xenix; then
echo "Actually, this looks more like a XENIX system..."
echo exit 0 >xenix
d_xenix="$define"
else
echo " "
echo "It's not Xenix..."
d_xenix="$undef"
fi
chmod +x xenix
$eunicefix xenix
if test -f /venix; then
echo "Actually, this looks more like a VENIX system..."
echo exit 0 >venix
else
echo " "
if ./xenix; then
: null
else
echo "Nor is it Venix..."

```

```

fi
fi
chmod +x bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix dos os2 gnu linux
$eunicefix bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix dos os2 gnu linux
$rm -f foo

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Guess.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_dbl_dig.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dbl_dig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:28 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dbl_dig: Myread contains cat rm Setvar i_limits i_float \
cppstdin cppflags cppminus
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dbl_dig:
?S: This variable conditionally defines d_dbl_dig if this system's
?S: header files provide DBL_DIG, which is the number of significant
?S: digits
?S: in a double precision number.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DBL_DIG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this system's <float.h>
?C: or <limits.h> defines the symbol DBL_DIG, which is the number
?C: of significant digits in a double precision number. If this
?C: symbol is not defined, a guess of 15 is usually pretty good.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dbl_dig HAS_DBL_DIG /**/
?H:.
?F:!dbl_dig.c
?LINT:set d_dbl_dig
: See if number of significant digits in a double precision number is known
echo " "
$cat >dbl_dig.c <<EOM

```

```

#$_limits I_LIMITS
#$_float I_FLOAT
#ifdef I_LIMITS
#include <limits.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_FLOAT
#include <float.h>
#endif
#ifdef DBL_DIG
printf("Contains DBL_DIG");
#endif
EOM
$cpptest $cpptestflags $cpptestminus < dbl_dig.c >dbl_dig.E 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'DBL_DIG' dbl_dig.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "DBL_DIG found." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "DBL_DIG NOT found." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
$rm -f dbl_dig.?
set d_dbl_dig
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_dbl_dig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: perlpath.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/09/25 09:17:04 ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:33:53 ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:32 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:

```

```

?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to locate perl good enough to construct a #!
?X:
?MAKE:perlpath: Getfile Oldconfig Loc perl
?MAKE: -pick
    add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perlpath:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PERLPATH symbol,
?S: which contains the absolute location of the perl interpreter.
?S:.
?C:PERLPATH:
?C: This symbol contains the absolute location of the perl interpreter.
?C:.
?H:#define PERLPATH "$perlpath" /**/
?H:.
: determine perl absolute location
case "$perlpath" in
")
    if test -f /usr/bin/perl; then
        dflt=/usr/bin/perl
    else
        case "$perl" in
            */*) dflt="$perl";;
            *) dflt=/usr/bin/perl;;
        esac
    fi
;;
*) dflt="$perlpath"
;;
esac
echo " "
fn=f~/
rp="Where is perl located on your system?"
./getfile
perlpath="$ans"

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/perlpath.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_eofpipe.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:40 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

```

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_eofpipe.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:40 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:57 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_eofpipe: Compile cat rm Oldconfig Guess echo n c

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_eofpipe:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the EOFPIPE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that select will correctly detect

the EOF

?S: condition when pipe is closed from the other end.

?S:.

?C:EOFPIPE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that EOF condition will be detected

?C: by the reader of the pipe when it is closed by the writing process.

?C: That is, a select() call on that file descriptor will not block when

?C: only an EOF remains (typical behavior for BSD systems).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_eofpipe EOFPIPE /**/

?H:.

?F:!mpipe

: see if pipe correctly gives the EOF condition

echo " "

case "\$d_eofpipe" in

")

echo "Let's see if your pipes return EOF to select() upon closing..." >&4

\$cat >pipe.c <<'EOP'

int main()

{

int pd[2];

int mask;

pipe(pd);

if (0 == fork()) {

close(pd[0]);

close(pd[1]);

exit(0);

}

close(pd[1]);

mask = 1 << pd[0];

alarm(2);

```

select(32, &mask, (int *) 0, (int *) 0, (char *) 0);
if (0 == read(pd[0], &mask, 1))
    exit(0);

exit(1);
}
EOP
set pipe
if eval $compile_ok; then
?X: Use a script to avoid the possible 'alarm call' message
    echo "./pipe || exit 1" > mpipe
    chmod
+x mpipe
    ./mpipe >/dev/null 2>&1
    case $? in
    0) d_eofpipe="$define";;
    *) d_eofpipe="$undef";;
    esac
else
    echo "(The test program did not compile correctly -- Guessing.)"
    if ./bsd; then
        d_eofpipe="$define"
    else
        d_eofpipe="$undef"
    fi
fi
case "$d_eofpipe" in
"$define") echo "Yes, they do.";;
*) echo "No, they don't! (sigh)";;
esac
;;
*)
$echo $n "Your pipes $c"
case "$d_eofpipe" in
"$define") echo "allow select() to see EOF upon closing.";;
*) echo "won't let select() see EOF on closing.";;
esac
;;
esac
$rm -f *pipe* core

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_eofpipe.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi


```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strftime: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strftime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRFTIME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strftime() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRFTIME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strftime routine is
?C: available to do time formatting.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strftime HAS_STRFTIME /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strftime
: see if strftime exists
set strftime d_strftime
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strftime.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: libpth.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libpth.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:08:49 ram
?RCS: patch61: new loclibpth variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:31:30 ram
?RCS: patch45: call ./mips instead of just mips (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/08/29 16:29:15 ram
?RCS: patch32: added /lib/pa1.1 for HP-UX specially tuned PA-RISC libs (ADO)
?RCS: patch32: fixed information message, making it clearer (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:03:54

```

ram

?RCS: patch30: added /usr/shlib to glibpth for shared-only libraries

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:26:57 ram

?RCS: patch27: fixed a typo (libpth -> glibpth)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:07:53 ram

?RCS: patch23: now asks for library directories to be searched (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:02 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit initializes the path for C library lookup.

?X:

?MAKE:libpth glibpth xlibpth plibpth loclibpth incpth: \
usrinc incpath test cat Myread Oldconfig sysroot osname \
ccname echo cppstdin awk grep sed rm usecrosscompile

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libpth:

?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to find

?S: libraries. It is intended to be used by other units.

?S:.

?S:glibpth:

?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to

?S: find libraries. It may contain directories that do not exist on

?S: this platform, libpth is the cleaned-up
version.

?S:.

?S:xlibpth:

?S: This variable holds extra path (space-separated) used to find

?S: libraries on this platform, for example CPU-specific libraries

?S: (on multi-CPU platforms) may be listed here.

?S:.

?S:loclibpth:

?S: This variable holds the paths (space-separated) used to find local

?S: libraries. It is prepended to libpth, and is intended to be easily

?S: set from the command line.

?S:.

?S:plibpth:

?S: Holds the private path used by Configure to find out the libraries.

?S: Its value is prepend to libpth. This variable takes care of special

?S: machines, like the mips. Usually, it should be empty.

?S:.

?S:incpth:

?S: This variable must precede the normal include path to get the

?S: right one, as in "\$incpath/usr/include" or "\$incpath/usr/lib".

?S: Value can be "" or "/bsd43" on mips.

```

?S:.
?T: xxx dlist i j croak realpath inclibpth
?LINT:extern incpth
?LINT:change usrinc
?INIT:: change the next line if compiling for Xenix/286 on Xenix/386
?INIT:xlibpth="/usr/lib/386
/lib/386'
?INIT:: Possible local library directories to search.
?INIT:loclibpth="/usr/local/lib /opt/local/lib /usr/gnu/lib"
?INIT:loclibpth="$loclibpth /opt/gnu/lib /usr/GNU/lib /opt/GNU/lib"
?INIT:
?INIT:: general looking path for locating libraries
?INIT:glibpth="/lib /usr/lib $xlibpth"
?INIT:glibpth="$glibpth /usr/ccs/lib /usr/ucblib /usr/local/lib"
?X: /shlib is for Digital Unix 4.0
?X: /usr/shlib is for OSF/1 systems.
?INIT:test -f /usr/shlib/libc.so && glibpth="/usr/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:test -f /shlib/libc.so && glibpth="/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:test -d /usr/lib64 && glibpth="$glibpth /lib64 /usr/lib64 /usr/local/lib64"
?INIT:
?INIT:: Private path used by Configure to find libraries. Its value
?INIT:: is prepended to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?INIT:: machines, like the mips. Usually, it should be empty.
?INIT:plibpth=""
?INIT:
?X:cppfilter is later used in Findhdr.U, but we not want to expose it to config.h
?T:cppfilter
: Adjust cppfilter for path
component separator
case "$osname" in
vos) cppfilter="tr '\\>' '/' |" ;; # path component separator is >
os2) cppfilter="sed -e 's|\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\/|g'|" ;; # path component separator is \
*) cppfilter="";;
esac

: Use gcc to determine libpth and incpth
# If using gcc or clang, we can get better values for libpth, incpth
# and usrinc directly from the compiler.
# Note that ccname for clang is also gcc.
case "$ccname" in
gcc)
realpath=`which realpath 2>/dev/null | sed 's/no realpath in.*//`
$echo 'extern int foo;' > try.c
set X ` $cppstdn -v try.c 2>&1 | $awk '/^#include <./,/^End of search /|'$cppfilter $grep '/include'`
shift
inclibpth=""
if $test $# -gt 0; then
for i in $*; do

```

```

case $realpath in
    */realpath) i=`$realpath $i` ;;
esac
incpth="$incpth $i"
j=""$echo $i | $sed 's,/include[/]*,/lib,`'"
if $test -d $j; then
    inclibpth="$inclibpth $j"
fi
done
incpth=""$echo $incpth | $sed 's/^ //'
for xxx in $inclibpth $loclibpth $plibpth
$glibpth; do
if $test -d $xxx; then
    case $realpath in
        */realpath) xxx=`$realpath $xxx` ;;
    esac
    case " $libpth " in
        *" $xxx "*) ;;
        *) libpth="$libpth $xxx";;
    esac
fi
done
libpth=""$echo $libpth | $sed 's/^ //'
fi
$rm -f try.c
case "$usrinc" in
    ") for i in $incpth; do
if $test -f $i/errno.h -a -f $i/stdio.h -a -f $i/time.h; then
    usrinc="$i"
    break
fi
done
;;
esac

case "$usecrosscompile" in
$define[true|[yY]*)
    case "$incpth" in
        ") echo "Incpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
        *) echo "Using incpth '$incpth'." >&4 ;;
    esac
    case "$libpth" in
        ") echo "Libpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
        *) echo "Using libpth '$libpth'." >&4 ;;
    esac
    case "$usrinc" in
        ") echo "Usrinc not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
        *) echo "Using usrinc $usrinc." >&4 ;;

```

```

    esac
    case "$croak" in
y)
if test "X$sysroot" = X; then
    echo "Cannot continue, aborting." >&4; exit 1
else

    echo "Cross-compiling using sysroot $sysroot, failing to guess inc/lib paths is not fatal" >&4
fi
;;
    esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac

: Default value for incpth is just usrinc
case "$incpth" in
") incpth="$usrinc";;
esac

: Set private lib path
case "$plibpth" in
") if ./mips; then
?X: on mips, we DO NOT want /lib, and we want $incpath/usr/lib
plibpth="$incpath/usr/lib $sysroot/usr/local/lib $sysroot/usr/ccs/lib"
    fi;;
esac
case "$libpth" in
' ') dlist="";;
") dlist="$loclibpth $plibpth $glibpth";;
*) dlist="$libpth";;
esac

: Now check and see which directories actually exist, avoiding duplicates
for xxx in $dlist
do
    if $test -d $xxx; then
        case " $libpth " in
            *" $xxx "*) ;;
            *) libpth="$libpth $xxx";;
        esac
    fi
done
$cat <<'EOM'

```

Some systems have incompatible or broken versions of libraries. Among the directories listed in the question below, please remove any you

know not to be holding relevant libraries, and add any that are needed.

Say "none" for none.

EOM

if

test "X\$sysroot" != X; then

\$cat <<EOM

You have set sysroot to \$sysroot, please supply the directories excluding sysroot

EOM

fi

case "\$libpth" in

*) dflt='none';;

*)

?X: strip leading space

set X \$libpth

shift

dflt=\${1+"\$@"}

;;

esac

rp="Directories to use for library searches?"

./myread

case "\$ans" in

none) libpth=' ';;

*) libpth="\$ans";;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/libpth.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:ivdformat uvuformat uvoformat uvxformat uvXUformat \

nvEUformat nvFUformat nvGUformat \

nveformat nvffformat nvformat: \

ivsize longsize intsize shortsize \

sPRId64 sPRIu64 sPRIo64 sPRIx64 sPRIXU64 \

uselongdouble d_longdbl usequadmath d_PRIGldbl \

sPRIEUldbl sPRIFUldbl sPRIGUldbl sPRIeldbl sPRIfldbl sPRIGldbl \

test echo

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ivdformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl IV as a signed decimal integer.
 ?S:.

?S:uvuformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned decimal integer.
 ?S:.

?S:uvoformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned
 octal integer.
 ?S:.

?S:uvxformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in lowercase abcdef.
 ?S:.

?S:uvXUformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in uppercase ABCDEF.
 ?S:.

?S:nveformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl NV using %e-ish floating point format.
 ?S:.

?S:nvffformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl NV using %f-ish floating point format.
 ?S:.

?S:nvgformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl NV using %g-ish floating point format.
 ?S:.

?S:nvEUformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl NV using %E-ish floating point format.
 ?S:.

?S:nvFUformat:
 ?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl NV using %F-ish floating point format.
 ?S:.

?S:nvGUformat:
 ?S: This
 variable contains the format string used for printing
 ?S: a Perl NV using %G-ish floating point format.
 ?S:.

?C:IVdf:

?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl IV
?C: as a signed decimal integer.
?C:..
?C:UVuf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned decimal integer.
?C:..
?C:UVof:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned octal integer.
?C:..
?C:UVxf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in lowercase abcdef.
?C:..
?C:UVXf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in uppercase ABCDEF.
?C:..
?C:NVef:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %e-ish floating point format.
?C:..
?C:NVff:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %f-ish floating point
format.
?C:..
?C:NVgf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %g-ish floating point format.
?C:..
?C:NVEf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %E-ish floating point format.
?C:..
?C:NVff:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %F-ish floating point format.
?C:..
?C:NVGf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %G-ish floating point format.
?C:..
?H:#define IVdf \$ivdformat /**/
?H:#define UVuf \$uvuformat /**/
?H:#define UVof \$uvoformat /**/
?H:#define UVxf \$uvxformat /**/


```
?H:#define UVXf $uvXUformat /**/
?H:#define NVef $nveformat /**/
?H:#define NVff $nvffformat /**/
?H:#define NVgf $nvformat /**/
?H:#define NVEf $nvEUformat /**/
?H:#define NVFf $nvFUformat /**/
?H:#define NVGf $nvGUformat /**/
?H:.
: Check format strings for internal types
echo " "
$echo "Checking the format strings to be used for Perl's
internal types..." >&4
```

```
if $test X"$ivsize" = X8; then
  ivdformat="$sPRId64"
  uvuformat="$sPRIu64"
  uvoformat="$sPRIo64"
  uvxformat="$sPRIx64"
  uvXUformat="$sPRIXU64"
else
  if $test X"$ivsize" = X"$longsize"; then
    ivdformat="ld"
    uvuformat="lu"
    uvoformat="lo"
    uvxformat="lx"
    uvXUformat="lX"
  else
    if $test X"$ivsize" = X"$intsize"; then
      ivdformat="d"
      uvuformat="u"
      uvoformat="o"
      uvxformat="x"
      uvXUformat="X"
    else
      : far out
    if $test X"$ivsize" = X"$shortsize"; then
      ivdformat="hd"
      uvuformat="hu"
      uvoformat="ho"
      uvxformat="hx"
      uvXUformat="hX"
    fi
  fi
fi
fi
```

```
if $test X"$usequadmath" = X"$define"; then
  nveformat="Qe"
```

```

nvffformat=""Qf""
nvgformat=""Qg""
nvEUformat=""QE""
nvFUformat=""QF""
nvGUformat=""QG""
else
    if $test X"$suselongdouble" = X"$define" -a X"$d_longdbl" = X"$define" -a X"$d_PRIgldbl" = X"$define"; then
nveformat="$sPRIeldbl"
nvffformat="$sPRIfldbl"
nvgformat="$sPRIgldbl"
nvEUformat="$sPRIEUldbl"
nvFUformat="$sPRIFUldbl"
nvGUformat="$sPRIGUldbl"
    else
nveformat=""e""
nvffformat=""f""
nvgformat=""g""
nvEUformat=""E""
nvFUformat=""F""
nvGUformat=""G""
    fi
fi

case "$ivdformat" in
") echo "$0: Fatal: failed to find format strings, cannot continue." >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/perlxfv.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: ipc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: ipc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:53 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:ipc serve_shm serve_msg serve_inet_udp serve_inet_tcp serve_unix_udp \

```

serve_unix_tcp: test Myread Oldconfig d_socket d_msg d_shm d_sem
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:use d_msg d_sem
?S:ipc:
?S: This variable holds the type of IPC service we'll be using. Values
?S: include "ip", "shm", "msg", "cms" and "os9". We don't worry about
?S: cms or os9
    here, because Configure doesn't run in those places--HMS.
?S:.
?S:serve_shm:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_SHM, which tells the
?S: C program to use USG shared memory for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_msg:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_MSG, which tells the
?S: C program to use USG message queues for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_inet_udp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_INET_UDP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable InterNet-domain UDP support for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_inet_tcp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_INET_TCP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable InterNet-domain TCP support for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_unix_udp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_UNIX_UDP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable Unix-domain UDP support for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_unix_tcp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_UNIX_TCP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable Unix-domain TCP support for IPC.
?S:.
?C:SERVE_SHM:
?C: If
    defined, tells the C program to use USG shared memory for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_MSG:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to use USG message queues for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_INET_UDP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable InterNet-domain UDP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_INET_TCP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable InterNet-domain TCP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.

```

```

?C:SERVE_UNIX_UDP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable Unix-domain UDP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_UNIX_TCP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable Unix-domain TCP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.
?H:#$serve_shm SERVE_SHM /**/
?H:#$serve_msg SERVE_MSG /**/
?H:#$serve_inet_udp SERVE_INET_UDP /**/
?H:#$serve_inet_tcp SERVE_INET_TCP /**/
?H:#$serve_unix_udp SERVE_UNIX_UDP /**/
?H:#$serve_unix_tcp SERVE_UNIX_TCP /**/
?H:.
?X: FIXME -- RAM
?INIT:serve_shm="
?INIT:serve_msg="$undef"
?INIT:serve_inet_udp="
?INIT:serve_inet_tcp="
?INIT:serve_unix_udp="
?INIT:serve_unix_tcp="
: get IPC mechanism
echo
" "
ipc="
while $test -z "$ipc"
do
if $test "$ipc" != "shm" -a "$d_socket" = "$define"; then
ipc="
if $test "$serve_inet_udp" = "$undef"; then
dflt=n
else
dflt=y
fi
rp='Provide InterNet-domain UDP service?'
./myread
dflt="
case "$ans" in
n*) serve_inet_udp="$undef";;
*)
serve_inet_udp="$define"
ipc='ip'
;;
esac

if $test "$serve_inet_tcp" = "$define"; then
dflt=y

```

```

else
    dflt=n
fi
rp='Provide InterNet-domain TCP service?'
./myread
dflt=""
case "$ans" in
n*) serve_inet_tcp="$undef";;
*)
    serve_inet_tcp="$define"
    ipc='ip'
    ;;
esac

if $test "$serve_unix_udp" = "$define"; then
    dflt=y
else
    dflt=n
fi
rp='Provide Unix-domain UDP service?'
./myread
dflt=""
case "$ans" in
n*) serve_unix_udp="$undef";;
*)
    serve_unix_udp="$define"
    ipc='ip'
    ;;
esac

if $test "$serve_unix_tcp" = "$define"; then
    dflt=y
else
    dflt=n
fi
rp='Provide Unix-domain TCP service?'
./myread
dflt=""
case
"$ans" in
n*) serve_unix_tcp="$undef";;
*)
    serve_unix_tcp="$define"
    ipc='ip'
    ;;
esac
else
    serve_inet_udp="$undef"

```

```

serve_inet_tcp="$undef"
serve_unix_udp="$undef"
serve_unix_tcp="$undef"
fi
if $test "$ipc" != "ip" -a "$d_shm" = "$define"; then
echo "Providing USG shared memory IPC support." >&4
serve_shm="$define"
ipc='shm'
else
serve_shm="$undef"
fi
if $test -z "$ipc"; then
echo "You must select an IPC mechanism." >&4
fi
done

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/ipc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_static_inline.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2010 Andrew Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_static_inline perl_static_inline: Compile Setvar gccversion \

cat echo run hint rm rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_static_inline:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STATIC_INLINE symbol,

?S: which indicates that the C compiler supports C99-style static

?S: inline. That is, the function can't be called from another

?S: translation unit.

?S:.

?S:perl_static_inline:

?S: This variable defines the PERL_STATIC_INLINE

symbol to

?S: the best-guess incantation to use for static inline functions.

?S: Possibilities include

?S: static inline (c99)

?S: static __inline__ (gcc -ansi)

```

?S: static __inline    (MSVC)
?S: static _inline    (older MSVC)
?S: static              (c89 compilers)
?S:.
?C:HAS_STATIC_INLINE :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C compiler supports
?C: C99-style static inline. That is, the function can't be called
?C: from another translation unit.
?C:.
?C:PERL_STATIC_INLINE:
?C: This symbol gives the best-guess incantation to use for static
?C: inline functions. If HAS_STATIC_INLINE is defined, this will
?C: give C99-style inline. If HAS_STATIC_INLINE is not defined,
?C: this will give a plain 'static'. It will always be defined
?C: to something that gives static linkage.
?C: Possibilities include
?C: static inline      (c99)
?C: static __inline__  (gcc -ansi)
?C: static __inline    (MSVC)
?C: static _inline     (older MSVC)
?C: static
      (c89 compilers)
?C:.
?H:#$d_static_inline HAS_STATIC_INLINE /**/
?H:#define PERL_STATIC_INLINE $perl_static_inline /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_static_inline
?T:inline xxx
?F:!try
: see what flavor, if any, of static inline is supported
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports static inline..."
?X: Build two programs. The first uses static inline in file a.c and
?X: should work. The second also includes b.c which tries to link against
?X: the static function in a.c. This should fail.
?X:.
$cat > try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdlib.h>
extern int f_via_a(int x);
extern int f_via_b(int x);
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int y;

    y = f_via_a(0);
#ifdef USE_B
    y = f_via_b(0);
#endif

```

```

if (y == 42) {
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
else {
    return EXIT_FAILURE;
}
}

```

EOCP

\$cat > a.c <<'EOCP'

```

static INLINE int f(int x) {
    int y;
    y = x + 42;
    return y;
}

```

```

int f_via_a(int x)

```

```

{
    return f(x);
}

```

EOCP

\$cat > b.c <<'EOCP'

```

extern int f(int x);

```

```

int

```

```

f_via_b(int x)

```

```

{
    return f(x);
}

```

EOCP

Respect a hint (or previous) value for perl_static_inline, if there is one.

case "\$perl_static_inline" in

) # Check the various possibilities, and break out on success.

For gcc, prefer __inline__, which will still permit

cflags.SH to add in -ansi.

case "\$gccversion" in

) xxx="__inline__ __inline__ __inline__ __inline__";;

*) xxx="__inline__ inline __inline__ inline";;

esac

for inline in \$xxx; do

set try -DINLINE=\$inline a.c

if eval \$compile && \$run ./try; then

Now make sure there is no external linkage of static

functions

set try -DINLINE=\$inline -DUSE_B a.c b.c

if eval \$compile && \$run ./try; then

\$echo "Your compiler supports static \$inline, " ">&4

\$echo "but it also creates an external definition," ">&4


```

$echo "so I won't use it." >&4
val=$undef
else
$echo "Your compiler supports static $inline." >&4
val=$define
perl_static_inline="static $inline";
break;
fi
else
$echo
"Your compiler does NOT support static $inline." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
done
;;
*inline*) # Some variant of inline exists.
echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_static_inline."
val=$define
;;
static) # No inline capabilities
echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_static_inline."
val=$undef
;;
*) # Unrecognized previous value -- blindly trust the supplied
# value and hope it makes sense. Use old value for
# d_static_inline, if there is one.
echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_static_inline."
case "$d_static_inline" in
") val=$define ;;
*) val=$d_static_inline ;;
esac
;;
esac
# Fallback to plain 'static' if nothing worked.
case "$perl_static_inline" in
")
perl_static_inline="static"
val=$undef
;;
esac
set d_static_inline
eval $setvar
$rm -f a.[co] b.[co]
$rm_try

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_static_inline.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysioctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysioctl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:04:57 ram
?RCS: patch23: added knowledge for <sys/filio.h> (WED)
?RCS: patch23: optimized amount of findhdr calls
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/11/10 17:36:09 ram
?RCS: patch14: now use a compiler check for TIOCNOTTY because of HP-UX 9.x
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:32 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysioctl i_bsdiocctl i_sysfilio i_syssockio
d_voidtty: test contains \
cat i_termio i_termios i_sgtty Setvar Findhdr +cc rm Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysioctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_IOCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <sys/ioctl.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_sysfilio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_FILIO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <sys/filio.h> exists and should
?S: be included in preference to <sys/ioctl.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_bsdiocctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_BSDIOCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <sys/bsdiocctl.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_syssockio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_SOCKIO to indicate to the
?S: C program that socket ioctl codes may be found in <sys/sockio.h>
?S: instead of <sys/ioctl.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_voidtty:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_IOCTLTY to indicate that the
 ?S: ioctl() call with TIOCNOTTY should be used
 to void tty association.
 ?S: Otherwise (on USG probably), it is enough to close the standard file
 ?S: descriptors and do a setpgrp().
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_SYS_IOCTL (I_SYS_IOCTL):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/ioctl.h> exists and should
 ?C: be included. Otherwise, include <sgtty.h> or <termio.h>.
 ?C:.
 ?C:I_SYS_FILIO:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/filio.h> exists and
 ?C: should be included instead of <sys/ioctl.h>.
 ?C:.
 ?C:I_SYS_BSDIOCTL (I_BSDIOCTL):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/bsdioc.h> exists and should
 ?C: be included. Otherwise, try <sys/ioctl.h>. This is primarily intended for
 ?C: definitions of sockets options, like SIOCATMARK.
 ?C:.
 ?C:I_SYS_SOCKIO (I_SYSSOCKIO):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the <sys/sockio.h> should be included
 ?C: to get socket ioctl options, like SIOCATMARK.
 ?C:.
 ?C:USE_TIOCNOTTY (VOIDTTY):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined indicate to the C program that the ioctl()
 ?C: call with TIOCNOTTY should be used
 to void tty association.
 ?C: Otherwise (on USG probably), it is enough to close the standard file
 ?C: descriptors and do a setpgrp().
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_sysioctl I_SYS_IOCTL /**/
 ?H:#\$i_sysfilio I_SYS_FILIO /**/
 ?H:#\$i_bsdioc I_SYS_BSDIOCTL /**/
 ?H:#\$i_syssockio I_SYS_SOCKIO /**/
 ?H:#\$d_voidtty USE_TIOCNOTTY /**/
 ?H:.
 ?T:xxx
 : see if ioctl defs are in sgtty, termio, sys/filio or sys/ioctl
 ?LINT:set i_sysfilio
 set sys/filio.h i_sysfilio
 eval \$inhdr
 echo " "
 if \$test `./findhdr sys/ioctl.h`; then
 val="\$define"
 echo '<sys/ioctl.h> found.' >&4
 else
 val="\$undef"
 if \$test \$i_sysfilio = "\$define"; then

```

    echo '<sys/ioctl.h> NOT found.' >&4
else
    $test $_sgtty = "$define" && xxx="sgtty.h"
    $test $_termio = "$define" && xxx="termio.h"
    $test $_termios = "$define" && xxx="termios.h"
echo "No <sys/ioctl.h> found, assuming ioctl args are defined in <$xxx>." >&4
fi
fi
?LINT:set i_sysioctl
set i_sysioctl
eval $setvar

@if I_BSDIOCTL || i_bsdioclt
?X:
?X: The only machine I know where this
inclusion was necessary is a
?X: BULL DPX 5000 (a French machine).
?X:
: see if socket ioctl defs are in sys/bsdioclt or sys/ioctl
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr sys/bsdioclt.h`
if $test "$xxx"; then
if $contains SIOCATMARK $xxx >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
    echo "You have socket ioctls defined in <sys/bsdioclt.h>." >&4
else
    val="$undef"
    echo "No socket ioctls found in <sys/bsdioclt.h>." >&4
fi
else
    val="$undef"
    echo "<sys/bsdioclt.h> not found, but that's ok." >&4
fi
?LINT:set i_bsdioclt
set i_bsdioclt
eval $setvar

@end
@if I_SYSSOCKIO || i_syssockio
: see if socket ioctl defs are in sys/sockio.h
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr sys/sockio.h`
if $test "$xxx"; then
if $contains SIOCATMARK $xxx >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
    echo "You have socket ioctls defined in <sys/sockio.h>." >&4
else
    val="$undef"

```

```

    echo "No socket ioctls found in <sys/sockio.h>." >&4
fi
else
    val="$undef"
@if I_BSDIOCTL
    case "$i_bsdiocctl" in
        "$define") $cat <<EOM
<sys/sockio.h> not found, using
    ioctls from <sys/bsdiocctl.h>.
EOM
;;
    *) $cat <<EOM
<sys/sockio.h> not found, assuming socket ioctls are in <sys/ioctl.h>.
EOM
;;
    esac
@else
    $cat <<EOM
<sys/sockio.h> not found, assuming socket ioctls are in <sys/ioctl.h>.
EOM
@end
fi
?LINT:set i_syssockio
set i_syssockio
eval $setvar

@end
@if VOIDTTY || d_voidtty
: check how to void tty association
echo " "
case "$i_sysiocctl" in
    "$define") xxx='sys/ioctl.h';
?X: otherwise $xxx was set during the determination of i_sysiocctl, above.
    esac
?X:
?X: Can't use $contains here since HP-UX 9.x has TIOCNOTTY between a pair
?X: of #ifdef/#endif and is never actually defined. Oh well...
?X:
$cat > tcio.c <<EOM
#include <sys/types.h> /* Just in case */
#include <$xxx>

int main()
{
#ifdef TIOCNOTTY
    exit(0);
#else
    exit(1);

```

```

#endif
}
EOM
if ($cc -o tcio tcio.c && ./tcio) >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
echo "TIOCNOTTY found in <$xxx>." >&4
echo "Using ioctl() call on /dev/tty to void tty association." >&4
else
val="$undef"
echo "Closing
standard file descriptors should void tty association." >&4
fi
?LINT:set d_voidtty
set d_voidtty
eval $setvar
$rm -f tcio tcio.? core

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysioctl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_scalbn: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_scalbn:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SCALBN symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the scalbn() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SCALBN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the scalbn routine is

?C: available to multiply floating-point number by integral power

?C: of radix.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_scalbn HAS_SCALBN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_scalbn

: see if scalbn exists

set scalbn d_scalbn

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_scalbn.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_memalign.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memalign.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memalign: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memalign:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMALIGN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memalign() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMALIGN :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memalign routine is
?C: available to allocate aligned memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memalign HAS_MEMALIGN /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memalign
: see if memalign exists
set
    memalign d_memalign
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_memalign.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: Head.U 6 2006-08-25 22:21:46Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Head.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 15:02:09 ram
?RCS: patch61: make sure we unset CDPATH for shells that support this
?RCS: patch61: improved Korn shell detection and handling

```

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/07/25 13:40:02 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: added SVR4-ish /opt directories to path list (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch56: OS/2 platforms are using another path separator
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/03/21 08:46:15 ram
 ?RCS: patch52: definition of
 paths wrongly added spurious '.' chars
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/10/29 15:54:19 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: make sure ENV is unset before calling /bin/ksh
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/08/29 16:03:44 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: now sets PATH only using existing directories
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/06/20 06:54:28 ram
 ?RCS: patch30: now computes its invocation name into 'me'
 ?RCS: patch30: symbol me is made visible to all units read-only
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/12/15 08:15:07 ram
 ?RCS: patch15: added /sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/libexec in PATH for BSD/386
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:32:35 ram
 ?RCS: patch14: ensure PATH is reset to '.' before testing for alias
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:38:07 ram
 ?RCS: patch7: not all 'test' programs support the -x option
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:58 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This is the very first unit in the Configure script. It is mostly just
 ?X:
 things to keep people from getting into a tizzy right off the bat.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Head:
 ?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<
 ?V:PATH p__exe me newsh
 ?T:argv p paths OS2_SHELL DJGPP
 ?T:inksh needksh avoidksh newsh changesh reason
 ?F:!*
 ?LINT:extern ENV CDPATH SHELL MACHTYPE _exe is_os2
 ?LINT:change ENV CDPATH is_os2
 ?LINT:nocomment
 #! /bin/sh
 #
 # If these # comments don't work, trim them. Don't worry about any other


```

# shell scripts, Configure will trim # comments from them for you.
#
# (If you are trying to port this package to a machine without sh,
# I would suggest you have a look at the prototypical config_h.SH file
# and edit it to reflect your system. Some packages may include samples
# of config.h for certain machines, so you might look for one of those.)
#
?X:
?X: NOTE THAT A CONFIGURE SCRIPT IS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN (whether or not
?X: the software which uses it is in the public domain).
?X:
# Yes, you may rip this off to use in other distribution packages. This
# script belongs to the public
# domain and cannot be copyrighted.
#
?X:
?X: WE ASK YOU NOT TO REMOVE OR ALTER THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH, PLEASE:
?X:
# Note: this Configure script was generated automatically by the tool
# called "metaconfig". Rather than working with this copy of Configure,
# you should use metaconfig. Perl uses a modified version of this
# tool, and this, together with the metaconfig units, are available
# in the git repository:
# $ git clone https://github.com/Perl/metaconfig metaconfig
# The original dist package (including metaconfig) is available on github:
# $ git clone https://github.com/rmanfredi/dist.git dist-git
#
?X: OK, I'll not alter, but I'll add to it then ...
# Though this script was generated by metaconfig from metaunits, it is
# OK to send patches against Configure itself (but not to commit them
# to bleed). It's up to
# the Configure maintainers to backport the patch to the metaunits if it
# is accepted. Exceptions to this rule, and more information, is in
# Porting/pumpkin.pod.
?X:
?X:
NOTA BENE:
?X: If you develop your own version of metaconfig based on this work,
?X: you have to add some comments telling that the script was generated
?X: by your version, not mine: It credits your work.
?X:

# Generated using [metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>]
# with additional metaconfig patches from https://github.com/Perl/metaconfig

cat >c1$$ <<EOF
ARGGGHHHH!!!!

```

SCO csh still thinks true is false. Write to SCO today and tell them that next year Configure ought to "rm /bin/csh" unless they fix their blasted shell. :-)

(Actually, Configure ought to just patch csh in place. Hmm. Hmmmmm. All we'd have to do is go in and swap the && and || tokens, wherever they are.)

[End of diatribe. We now return you to your regularly scheduled programming...]

EOF

cat >c2\$\$ <<EOF

OOPS! You naughty creature! You didn't run Configure with sh!

I will attempt to remedy the situation by running sh for you...

EOF

true || cat c1\$\$ c2\$\$

true || exec sh \$0 \$argv:q

(exit \$?0) || cat

c2\$\$

(exit \$?0) || exec sh \$0 \$argv:q

rm -f c1\$\$ c2\$\$

if test -f /dev/cputype -a -f /dev/drivers -a -f /dev/osversion; then

cat <<EOF

*** I'm sorry but this system looks like Plan 9 and Plan 9 doesn't do

*** Configure that well. (Plan 9 is close to UNIX but not close enough.)

*** Please read the README.plan9 for further instructions.

*** Cannot continue, aborting.

EOF

exit 1

fi

if test -f /sys/utilities/MultiView ; then

AmigaOS, test -c for /dev/null is not useful

:

elif test ! -c /dev/null ; then

cat <<EOF

*** I'm sorry, but /dev/null appears to be a file rather than a device.

*** Please consult your operating system's notes for making a device

*** in /dev.

*** Cannot continue, aborting.

EOF

exit 1

fi

```

: compute my invocation name
me=$0
case "$0" in
*/*)
me=`echo $0 | sed -e 's!.*\!(.*)!\1!' 2>/dev/null`
test "$me" || me=$0
;;
esac

```

?X:

?X: To be able to run under OS/2, we must detect that early enough to use

?X: the proper path separator, stored in \$p_.

It is : on UNIX and ; on

?X: DOS-ish systems such as OS/2.

?X:

: Proper separator for the PATH environment variable

p_=:

: On OS/2 this directory should exist if this is not floppy only system ":-]"

if test -d c:/ . || (uname -a | grep -i 'os\(\|\)\2' 2>&1) 2>&1 >/dev/null ; then

if test -n "\$OS2_SHELL"; then

p_=\;

PATH=`cmd /c "echo %PATH%" | tr "\\\\" /`

?X: That's a bug in ksh5.22

OS2_SHELL=`cmd /c "echo %OS2\_SHELL%" | tr "\\\\" / | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]`

is_os2=yes

elif test -n "\$DJGPP"; then

case "X\${MACHTYPE:-nonesuchmach}" in

*cygwin|*msys) ;;

*) p_=\; ;;

esac

fi

fi

?X:

?X: There are two schools of thoughts here. Some people correctly argue that

?X: the user has a better chance than we do of setting a reasonable PATH and

?X: others argue that Configure is the best place there is to set up a suitable

?X: PATH. Well, here we try to compromise by keeping the user's PATH and

?X: appending some directories which are known to work on some machine or the

?X: other.

The rationale behind this being that a novice user might not have a

?X: proper environment variable set, and some directories like /etc (where

?X: chown is located on some BSD systems) may be missing--RAM.

?X:

?X: SVR4 adds an /opt directory for optional packages. Some sites use

?X: various permutations on /opt as opposed to /usr or /usr/local.-- ADO

?X:

```

?X: We only add directories that are not already in the PATH of the
?X: user and the directories must exist also.
?X:
?X: 20040627, Merijn, HP-UX's ANSI compiler is in /opt/ansic/bin if present
?X: and should be before /usr/ccs/bin, where the braindead bundled compiler
?X: can be found. The /usr/ccs/bin compiler cannot be used to build perl.
?X:
: Proper PATH setting
paths='/bin /usr/bin /usr/local/bin /usr/ucb /usr/local /usr/sbin'
paths="$paths /opt/bin /opt/local/bin /opt/local /opt/sbin"
paths="$paths /usr/5bin /etc /usr/gnu/bin /usr/new /usr/new/bin /usr/sbin"
paths="$paths /opt/gnu/bin /opt/new /opt/new/bin /opt/sbin"
paths="$paths
/sys5.3/bin /sys5.3/usr/bin /bsd4.3/bin /bsd4.3/usr/ucb"
paths="$paths /bsd4.3/usr/bin /usr/bsd /bsd43/bin /opt/ansic/bin /usr/ccs/bin"
paths="$paths /etc /usr/lib /usr/ucblib /lib /usr/ccs/lib"
paths="$paths /sbin /usr/sbin /usr/libexec"
paths="$paths /system/gnu_library/bin"

for p in $paths
do
case "$p_$PATH$p_" in
*$p_$p$p_*) ;;
*) test -d $p && PATH=$PATH$p_$p ;;
esac
done

PATH=.$p_$PATH
export PATH

: shall we be using ksh?
inksh=""
needksh=""
avoidksh=""
newsh=/bin/ksh
changesh=""
?X: Use (alias -x) and not (alias) since zsh and bash recognize the alias
?X: builtin but not the -x option which is typically ksh...
?X: We need to set up PATH before calling the "alias" built-in since some
?X: systems like HP-UX have a binary called /bin/alias.
if (PATH=.; alias -x) >/dev/null 2>&1; then
inksh=true
fi
?X: On HP-UX, large Configure scripts may exercise a bug in /bin/sh, use ksh
if test -f /hp-ux -a -f /bin/ksh; then
needksh='to avoid sh bug in "here document" expansion'
fi
?X:

```

```

On AIX4, /bin/sh is really ksh and it causes problems, use sh
if test -d /usr/lpp -a -f /usr/bin/bsh -a -f /usr/bin/uname; then
if test X`/usr/bin/uname -v` = X4; then
    avoidksh="to avoid AIX 4's /bin/sh"
    newsh=/usr/bin/bsh
fi
fi
?X: On Digital UNIX, /bin/sh may start up buggy /bin/ksh, use sh
if test -f /osf_boot -a -f /usr/sbin/setld; then
if test X`/usr/bin/uname -s` = XOSF1; then
    avoidksh="to avoid Digital UNIX' ksh"
    newsh=/bin/sh
?X: if BIN_SH is set to 'xpg4', sh will start up ksh
    unset BIN_SH
fi
fi
?X: If we are not in ksh and need it, then feed us back to it
case "$inksh/$needksh" in
/[a-z]*)
?X: Clear ENV to avoid any ~/.kshrc that could alias cd or whatever...
?X: Don't use "unset ENV", that is not portable enough
    ENV=""
    changesh=true
    reason="$needksh"
;;
esac
?X: If we are in ksh and must avoid it, then feed us back to a new shell
case "$inksh/$avoidksh" in
true/[a-z]*)
    changesh=true
    reason="$avoidksh"
;;
esac
?X: Warn them if they use ksh on
other systems, which are those where
?X: we don't need ksh nor want to avoid it explicitly, yet are using it.
case "$inksh/$needksh-$avoidksh-" in
true/--)
    cat <<EOM
(I see you are using the Korn shell. Some ksh's blow up on $me,
mainly on older exotic systems. If yours does, try the Bourne shell instead.)
EOM
;;
esac
case "$changesh" in
true)
    export newsh
    echo "(Feeding myself to $newsh $reason.)"

```

?X: Make sure they didn't say sh <Configure by checking whether \$0 ends
?X: with Configure or not. If they did say sh <../Configure, then too
?X: bad for them anyway, since we lost that path indication...
?X: Otherwise, execing \$0 ensures we keep the full remote source dir
?X: indication for src.U.

```
case "$0" in
Configure|*/Configure) exec $newsh $0 "$@";;
*) exec $newsh Configure "$@";;
esac
;;
esac
```

?X: 2004.06.09 rac

?X: having \$newsh persist as ksh here is bad news if ksh doesn't really
?X: exist. this causes us to toss away a perfectly good working test in
?X: bash in favor
of more exotic external options. see bug 42665.
test -x "\${newsh}" || unset newsh

?X: Unset CDPATH to avoid surprises when using cd under some shells
?X: Can't unset it because that's not portable to very old shells.
?X: Can't set it to " because then bash 2.02 won't do "cd UU" --AD 6/98.
?X: Don't want to set it to '.' because then ksh prints out the
?X: name of the directory every time you cd to it. --AD 6/98
?X: In order to inflict the least harm, change it only if it's set.
: if needed, set CDPATH to a harmless value that is not chatty
: avoid bash 2.02 problems with empty CDPATH.

```
case "$CDPATH" in
") ;;
*) case "$SHELL" in
*bash*) CDPATH='.' ;;
*) CDPATH="" ;;
esac
;;
esac
```

: Configure runs within the UU subdirectory

```
test -d UU || mkdir UU
```

?X: Use ./ to avoid any confirmation prompts from enhanced shells -- WED
cd UU && rm -f ./

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Head.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: inc_version_list.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: inc_version_list.U,v \$
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:inc_version_list inc_version_list_init d_inc_version_list: cat sed \
 Getfile perl5 version api_versionstring rm Myread archname \
 prefix sitelib_stem exe_ext
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?Y:TOP
 ?S:inc_version_list:
 ?S: This variable specifies the list of subdirectories in over
 ?S: which perl.c:incpush() and lib/lib.pm will automatically
 ?S: search when adding directories to @INC. The elements in
 ?S: the list are separated by spaces. This is only useful
 ?S: if
 you have a perl library directory tree structured like the
 ?S: default one. See INSTALL for how this works. The versioned
 ?S: site_perl directory was introduced in 5.005, so that is the
 ?S: lowest possible value.
 ?S:
 ?S: This list includes architecture-dependent directories back to
 ?S: version \$api_versionstring (e.g. 5.5.640) and
 ?S: architecture-independent directories all the way back to
 ?S: 5.005.
 ?S:.
 ?S:inc_version_list_init:
 ?S: This variable holds the same list as inc_version_list, but
 ?S: each item is enclosed in double quotes and separated by commas,
 ?S: suitable for use in the PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST initialization.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_inc_version_list:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST.
 ?S: It is set to undef when PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST is empty.
 ?S:.
 ?C:PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST:
 ?C: This variable specifies the list of subdirectories in over
 ?C: which perl.c:incpush() and lib/lib.pm will automatically
 ?C: search when adding directories to @INC, in a format suitable
 ?C: for
 a C initialization string. See the inc_version_list entry
 ?C: in Porting/Glossary for more details.
 ?C:.
 ?H:\$d_inc_version_list PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST \$inc_version_list_init /**/
 ?H:.

```

?T:stem
: Determine list of previous versions to include in @INC
$cat > getverlist <<EOPL
#!/$perl5
use strict;
use warnings;
use File::Basename;
my $api_versionstring = "$api_versionstring";
my $version = "$version";
my $stem = "$sitelib_stem";
my $archname = "$archname";
EOPL
$cat >> getverlist <<'EOPL'
# The list found is stored twice for each entry: the original name, and
# the binary broken down version into pack "s>s>s>", so sorting is easy
# and unambiguous. This will work for all versions that have a maximum
# of three digit per group separate by '.'s or '_'s. Names are extended
# with ".0.0" to ensure at least three elements for the pack.
#
# -- H.Merijn Brand (m)'06 23-10-2006

my @inc_version_list;
my @candidates;
# XXX Redo to do opendir/readdir?
if
(-d $stem) {
    chdir($stem);
    ;@candidates = map {
[ $_, pack "s>s>s>", split m/[. _]/, "$_.0.0" ] } glob("5.*");
    ;@candidates = sort { $a->[1] cmp $b->[1]} @candidates;
}
else {
    ;@candidates = ();
}

my ($pversion, $sversion, $vs5005) = map {
    pack "s>s>s>", split m/[. _]/, "$_.0.0" } $version, $api_versionstring, "5.005";
foreach my $d (@candidates) {
    if ($d->[1] lt $pversion) {
    if ($d->[1] ge $sversion) {
        unshift(@inc_version_list, grep { -d } $d->[0]."/$archname", $d->[0]);
    }
    elsif ($d->[1] ge $vs5005) {
        unshift(@inc_version_list, grep { -d } $d->[0]);
    }
    }
    else {
# Skip newer version. I.e. don't look in
# 5.7.0 if we're installing 5.6.1.

```



```

    }
}

if (@inc_version_list) {
    print join(' ', @inc_version_list);
}
else {
    # Blank space to preserve value for next Configure run.
    print " ";
}
EOPL
chmod +x getverlist
case "$inc_version_list" in
") if test -x "$perl5$exe_ext"; then
    dflt=`$perl5 getverlist`
else
    dflt='none'
fi
;;
$undef)
    dflt='none' ;;
?X:   Configure -Dinc_version_list='5.6.0/$archname 5.6.0' ...
*) eval dflt=\"\$inc_version_list\" ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"| ' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
5.005) dflt=none ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

In order to ease the process of upgrading, this version of perl can be configured to use modules built and installed with earlier versions of perl that were installed under \$prefix. Specify here the list of earlier versions that this version of perl should check. If Configure detected no earlier versions of perl installed under \$prefix, then the list will be empty. Answer 'none' to tell perl to not search earlier versions.

The default should almost always be sensible, so if you're not sure, just accept the default.

EOM

```

rp='List of earlier versions to include in @INC?'
./myread
case "$ans" in
[Nn]one|"|" '$undef) inc_version_list=' ' ;;

```

```

*) inc_version_list="$ans" ;;
esac
case "$inc_version_list" in
'|' )
inc_version_list_init='0'
d_inc_version_list="$undef"
;;
*) inc_version_list_init=`echo
$inc_version_list |
$sed -e 's/^\|/' -e 's/ /','/g' -e 's/$/','0/'`
d_inc_version_list="$define"
;;
esac
$rm -f getverlist

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/inc_version_list.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_poll.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_poll: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_poll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_POLL symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <poll.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_POLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <poll.h> exists and
?C: should be included. (see also HAS_POLL)
?C:.
?H:#$i_poll I_POLL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_poll
: see if this is a poll.h system
set poll.h i_poll
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_poll.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2008 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sGMTIME_max sGMTIME_min sLOCALTIME_max sLOCALTIME_min: cat rm_try \
Setvar Compile run
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:sGMTIME_max:
?S: This variable defines the maximum value of the time_t offset that
?S: the system function gmtime () accepts
?S:.
?S:sGMTIME_min:
?S: This variable defines the minimum value of the time_t offset that
?S: the system function gmtime () accepts
?S:.
?S:sLOCALTIME_max:
?S: This variable defines the maximum value of the time_t offset that
?S: the system function localtime () accepts
?S:.
?S:sLOCALTIME_min:
?S: This variable defines the minimum value of the time_t offset that
?S: the system function localtime () accepts
?S:.
?C:GMTIME_MAX:
?C: This symbol contains the maximum value
for the time_t offset that
?C: the system function gmtime () accepts, and defaults to 0
?C:.
?C:GMTIME_MIN:
?C: This symbol contains the minimum value for the time_t offset that
?C: the system function gmtime () accepts, and defaults to 0
?C:.
?C:LOCALTIME_MAX:
?C: This symbol contains the maximum value for the time_t offset that
?C: the system function localtime () accepts, and defaults to 0
?C:.
?C:LOCALTIME_MIN:
?C: This symbol contains the minimum value for the time_t offset that
?C: the system function localtime () accepts, and defaults to 0
?C:.
?H:#define GMTIME_MAX \$sGMTIME_max /**/
?H:#define GMTIME_MIN \$sGMTIME_min /**/
?H:#define LOCALTIME_MAX \$sLOCALTIME_max /**/
?H:#define LOCALTIME_MIN \$sLOCALTIME_min /**/
?H:.
?D:sGMTIME_max=0

```
?D:sGMTIME_min=0
?D:sLOCALTIME_max=0
?D:sLOCALTIME_min=0
?F:!try
: Check the max offset that gmtime and localtime accept
echo "Checking max offsets that gmtime () accepts"
```

```
case "$sGMTIME_min/$sGMTIME_max" in
    0/0|/)
        $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include
<sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

int i;
struct tm *tmp;
time_t pt;

void gm_check (time_t t, int min_year, int max_year)
{
    tmp = gmtime (&t);
    if ( tmp == NULL ||
/* Check tm_year overflow */
    tmp->tm_year < min_year || tmp->tm_year > max_year)
    tmp = NULL;
    else
    pt = t;
    } /* gm_check */

int check_max ()
{
    tmp = NULL;
    pt = 0;
#ifdef MAXLONG
    gm_check (MAXLONG, 69, 0xffffffff);
#endif
    if (tmp == NULL || tmp->tm_year < 0) {
    for (i = 63; i >= 0; i--) {
        time_t x = pt | ((time_t)1 << i);
        if (x < 0 || x < pt) continue;
        gm_check (x, 69, 0xffffffff);
    }
}
printf ("sGMTIME_max=%ld\n", pt);
return (0);
} /* check_max */
```

```

int check_min ()
{
    tmp = NULL;
    pt = 0;
#ifdef MINLONG
    gm_check (MINLONG, -1900, 70);
#endif
    if (tmp == NULL) {
for (i = 36; i >= 0; i--) {
        time_t x = pt - ((time_t)1 << i);
        if (x > 0) continue;
        gm_check (x, -1900, 70);
    }
}
    printf ("sGMTIME_min=%ld\n",
pt);
    return (0);
} /* check_min */

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    /* fprintf (stderr, "Sizeof time_t = %ld\n", sizeof (time_t)); */
    check_max ();
    check_min ();
    return (0);
} /* main */

EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    eval ` $run ./try 2>/dev/null `
else
    echo "Cannot determine sGMTIME_max and sGMTIME_min." >&4
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac

echo "Checking max offsets that localtime () accepts"

case "$sLOCALTIME_min/$sLOCALTIME_max" in
    0/0/)
        $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

int i;
struct tm *tmp;

```

```

time_t pt;

void local_check (time_t t, int min_year, int max_year)
{
    if (sizeof (time_t) > 4 && t > 0x7fffffffff000LL)
        tmp = NULL;
    else
        tmp = localtime (&t);
    if ( tmp == NULL ||
/* Check tm_year overflow */
        tmp->tm_year < min_year || tmp->tm_year > max_year)
        tmp = NULL;
    else
        pt = t;
    } /* local_check */

```

```

int check_max ()
{
    tmp = NULL;
    pt = 0;
#ifdef
    MAXLONG
        local_check (MAXLONG, 69, 0x7ffffff);
#endif
    if (tmp == NULL || tmp->tm_year < 0) {
for (i = 63; i >= 0; i--) {
        time_t x = pt | ((time_t)1 << i);
        if (x < 0 || x < pt) continue;
        local_check (x, 69, 0x7ffffff);
    }
}
    printf ("sLOCALTIME_max=%ld\n", pt);
    return (0);
} /* check_max */

```

```

int check_min ()
{
    tmp = NULL;
    pt = 0;
#ifdef MINLONG
        local_check (MINLONG, -1900, 70);
#endif
    if (tmp == NULL) {
for (i = 36; i >= 0; i--) {
        time_t x = pt - ((time_t)1 << i);
        if (x > 0) continue;
        local_check (x, -1900, 70);
    }
}

```

```

}
printf ("sLOCALTIME_min=%ld\n", pt);
return (0);
} /* check_min */

```

```

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    check_max ();
    check_min ();
    return (0);
} /* main */

```

EOCP

```

set try
if eval $compile; then
    eval `$run ./try 2>/dev/null`
else
    echo "Cannot determine sLOCALTIME_max and sLOCALTIME_min." >&4
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/time_size.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethostprotos.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethostprotos : Hasproto i_netdb

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethostprotos:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOST_PROTOS symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies

?S: prototypes for the various gethost*() functions.

?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOST_PROTOS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes

?C: prototypes for gethostent(), gethostbyname(), and

?C: gethostbyaddr(). Otherwise,

it is up to the program to guess

?C: them. See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gethostprotos HAS_GETHOST_PROTOS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_gethostprotos

?X: This test actually only checks for gethostent() and assumes the

?X: others follow suit. This test fails for ChorusOS, which has

?X: gethostbyname and gethostbyaddr, but not gethostent.

: see if prototypes for various gethostxxx netdb.h functions are available

echo " "

set d_gethostprotos gethostent \$i_netdb netdb.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/d_gethostprotos.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fmod.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_fmod.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:46 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fmod: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fmod:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMOD symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fmod() routine is available.

?S: See also d_drem for the drem() routine which does roughly the same.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FMOD

:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fmod routine is

?C: available to compute the remainder $r=x-n*y$ where $n=\text{trunc}(x/y)$.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fmod HAS_FMOD /**/

?H:.


```
?LINT:set d_fmod
: see if fmod exists
set fmod d_fmod
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fmod.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:10 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETHOSTID if gethostid() is
?S: available to get the host id.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTID (GETHOSTID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostid system call is
?C: available to get the host id.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethid HAS_GETHOSTID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
d_gethid
: see if gethid exists
set gethostid d_gethid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_gethid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_siglist.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_siglist.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:22 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_siglist: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_siglist:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_SIGLIST if sys_siglist[] is
?S: available to translate signal numbers to strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYS_SIGLIST (SYS_SIGLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_siglist array is
?C: available to translate signal numbers
to strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_siglist HAS_SYS_SIGLIST /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_siglist
: see if sys_siglist[] exist
echo " "
if set sys_siglist val -a d_siglist; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "You have sys_siglist[] for signal description." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "You don't have sys_siglist[]." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_siglist
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_siglist.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

```

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?X:

?X: Useless unit dropped. Use randfunc instead.

?X:

?LINT:empty

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/randbits.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_vfork.U,v 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:18:21 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_vfork.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:18:21 ram

?RCS: patch32: set default to 'y' the first time

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 06:59:14 ram

?RCS: patch30: usevfork was not always properly set

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/13 15:20:56 ram

?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 14:59:09 ram

?RCS: patch23: now explicitly ask whether vfork() should be used
(ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/10/16 13:49:39 ram

?RCS: patch12: added magic for vfork()

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:06:57 ram

?RCS: patch10: removed automatic remapping of vfork on fork (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: added compatibility code for older config.sh (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:55 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_vfork usevfork d_pseudofork: Inlibc Myread Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_vfork:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VFORK symbol, which

?S: indicates the vfork() routine is available.

?S:.

?S:usevfork:

?S: This variable is set to true when the user accepts to use vfork.

?S: It is set to false when no vfork is available or when the user

?S: explicitly requests not to use vfork.

?S:.

?S:d_pseudofork:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PSEUDOFORK symbol,

?S: which indicates that an emulation of the fork routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_VFORK (VFORK):

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that vfork() exists.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_vfork HAS_VFORK /**/

?H:.

?C:HAS_PSEUDOFORK:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that an emulation of the

?C: fork routine is available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pseudofork HAS_PSEUDOFORK /**/

?H:.

?M:vfork: HAS_VFORK

?M:#ifndef HAS_VFORK

?M:#define vfork fork

?M:#endif

?M:.

?T:d_hvfork

: backward compatibility for d_hvfork

if test X\$d_hvfork != X; then

d_vfork="\$d_hvfork"

d_hvfork="

fi

?X:=====

: see if there is a vfork

val="

set vfork val

eval \$inlibc

d_pseudofork=\$undef

: Ok, but do we want to use it. vfork is reportedly unreliable in

: perl on Solaris 2.x, and probably elsewhere.

case "\$val" in

\$define)

echo " "

```

case "$usevfork" in
false) dflt='n';;
*) dflt='y';;
esac
cat <<'EOM'

```

Perl can only use a `vfork()` that doesn't suffer from strict restrictions on calling functions or modifying global data in the child. For example, `glibc-2.1` contains such a `vfork()` that is unsuitable. If your system provides a proper `fork()` call, chances are that you do NOT want perl to use `vfork()`.

```

EOM
rp="Do you still want to use vfork()?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) ;;
*)
echo "Ok, we won't use vfork()."
val="$undef"
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
?X:
?X: Only set it when final value is known to avoid spurious Whoa's
?X: Then set usevfork accordingly to the current value, for next run
?X:
set d_vfork
eval $setvar
case "$d_vfork" in
$define) usevfork='true';;
*) usevfork='false';;
esac

```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_vfork.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: Instruct.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:02:55 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Instruct.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:02:55 ram
?RCS: patch61: logname / whoami sequence rewritten to use case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/02/15 14:11:34 ram
?RCS: patch51: author name now appears at the end of the paragraph (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:12:05 ram
?RCS: patch45: now documents the & escape to turn -d on at the read prompt
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:04 ram
?RCS: Baseline for
      dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit spew out the directions that we want everyone to read. I try to
?X: keep the first "pagefull" much less than a page since they don't know it
?X: isn't going to go shooting off the top of the screen, and we don't want
?X: to panic them yet.
?X:
?MAKE:Instruct: Myread Configdir Devel contains
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:user needman firsttime
: general instructions
needman=true
firsttime=true
user=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`
case "$user" in
") user=`whoami 2>&1`;;
esac
if $contains "^$user$" ../.config/instruct >/dev/null 2>&1; then
firsttime=false
echo " "
rp='Would you like to see the instructions?'
dflt=n
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) ;;
*) needman=false;;
esac
fi
if $needman; then
cat <<EOH

```

This installation shell script will examine your system and ask you questions to determine how the <PACKAGENAME> package should be installed. If you get

stuck on a question, you may use a ! shell escape to start a subshell or execute a command. Many of the questions will have default answers in square brackets; typing carriage return will give you the default.

On some of the questions which ask for file or directory names you are allowed to use the ~name construct to specify the login directory belonging to "name", even if you don't have a shell which knows about that. Questions where this is allowed will be marked "(~name ok)".

```
EOH
rp="
dflt="Type carriage return to continue"
. ./myread
cat <<'EOH'
```

The prompter used in this script allows you to use shell variables and backticks in your answers. You may use \$1, \$2, etc... to refer to the words in the default answer, as if the default line was a set of arguments given to a script shell. This means you may also use \$* to repeat the whole default line, so you do not have to re-type everything to add something to the default.

Every time there is a substitution, you will have to confirm. If there is an error (e.g. an unmatched backtick), the default answer will remain unchanged and you will be prompted again.

If you are in a hurry, you may run 'Configure -d'. This will bypass nearly all the questions and use the computed defaults (or the previous answers if there was already a config.sh file). Type 'Configure -h' for a list of options. You may also start interactively and then answer '& -d' at any prompt to turn on the non-interactive behaviour for the remainder of the execution.

```
EOH
. ./myread
cat <<EOH
```

Much effort has been expended to ensure that this shell script will run on any Unix system. If despite that it blows up on yours, your best bet is to edit Configure and run it again. If you can't run Configure for some reason, you'll have to generate a config.sh file by hand. Whatever problems you have, let me (<MAINTLOC>) know how I blew it.

This installation script affects things in two ways:

- 1) it may do direct variable substitutions on some of the files included in this kit.
- 2) it builds a config.h file for inclusion in

C programs. You may edit
any of these files as the need arises after running this script.

If you make a mistake on a question, there is no easy way to back up to it currently. The easiest thing to do is to edit config.sh and rerun all the SH files. Configure will offer to let you do this before it runs the SH files.

EOH

?X: In case they played with the prompter...

dflt='Type carriage return to continue'

. ./myread

case "\$firsttime" in

true) echo \$user >>../.config/instruct;;

esac

fi

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Instruct.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_limits.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_limits.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:20 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_limits: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_limits:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LIMITS symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program may include <limits.h> to get symbols like WORD_BIT

?S: and friends.

?S:.

?C:I_LIMITS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <limits.h> to

get definition of symbols like WORD_BIT or

?C: LONG_MAX, i.e. machine dependant limitations.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_limits I_LIMITS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_limits

: see if this is a limits.h system

set limits.h i_limits

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_limits.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_log1p: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_log1p:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOG1P symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the logp1() routine is available

?S: to compute log(1 + x) for values of x close to zero.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LOG1P:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the log1p routine is

?C: available to do the logarithm of 1 plus argument function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_log1p HAS_LOG1P /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_log1p

: see if log1p exists

set log1p d_log1p

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_log1p.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: fpu.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:10 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:fpu: test cat cc Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:fpu (fpunit):
?S: Set to be the compile flag for the local floating point unit.
?S:.
?C:FPU (FPUNIT):
?C: String containing the flags for the local floating point unit.
?C:.
?H:#define FPU "$fpu" /**/
?H:.
: see what floating point compile flags should be used.
fpu="
if $test -r /dev/fpa; then
$cat>fpa.c << GOOP
main(){return(1);}
GOOP
$cc
-ffpa -o fpa fpa.c
fpa > fpa.out 2>&1
if $test ! -s fpa.out; then
dflt='y'
$cat <<'EOM'

```

You seem to have a sun fpa... I can compile the code to use the fpa but it will mean that the code can ONLY run on a machine with a fpa...

```

EOM
rp="Should I compile for fpa?"
. ./myread
if $test $ans = "n"; then
fpu="
else
fpu='-ffpa'
fi
else
$cat <<'EOM'

```

You have the fpa device but I can't seem to use it. Maybe you should talk to your sysadmin about this. For now, I am not going to compile it in.

```

EOM
fi
fi
if $test "$fpu" = "; then
if $test -r /usr/etc/mc68881version; then
dflt='y'
$cat <<'EOM'

```

There also seems to be the pieces for a 68881. If I compile this in, it will work on almost all Sun 3's except for a few Sun-3/50s without a 68881...

EOM

```
rp="Should I compile for a 68881?"
./myread
if $test $ans = "y"; then
    fpu='-f68881'
fi
fi
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/fpu.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2019, Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setlocale d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name d_has_C_UTF8: \
cat Compile run rm_try i_locale i_wctype d_towupper Setvar Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_has_C_UTF8:

?S: This variable is set to either "true" or "false" depending on

?S: whether the compilation system supports the C.UTF-8 locale.

?S:.

?S:d_setlocale:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETLOCALE if setlocale() is

?S: available to handle locale-specific ctype implementations.

?S:.

?S:d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name:

?S: This

variable conditionally defines SETLOCALE_ACCEPTS_ANY_LOCALE_NAME

?S: if setlocale() accepts any locale name.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETLOCALE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlocale routine is

?C: available to handle locale-specific ctype implementations.

?C:.

?C:SETLOCALE_ACCEPTS_ANY_LOCALE_NAME:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlocale routine is

```
?C: available and it accepts any input locale name as valid.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setlocale HAS_SETLOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name SETLOCALE_ACCEPTS_ANY_LOCALE_NAME /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?T:LC_CTYPE c_utf8_locale
: check for setlocale function and behavior
case "$d_setlocale" in
")
$cat >&4 <<EOM
```

Checking to see if you have setlocale() and its behavior

EOM

```
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#$i_locale I_LOCALE
#ifdef I_LOCALE
# include <locale.h>
#endif
#$i_wctype I_WCTYPE
#ifdef I_WCTYPE
# include <wctype.h>
#endif

int main() {
    const char * invalid_name
= "\a"; /* This is really invalid! */
    int accepts_any_locale_name = 0;
    int has_C_UTF8 = 0;
    unsigned char bad_setlocale = 255;

    /* If LC_CTYPE isn't defined the compilation will fail, and locales will be
    * disabled. It's hard to imagine an instance where meaningful locale
    * handling could be done without LC_CTYPE */
    const char * name = setlocale(LC_CTYPE, "C");

    if (name == NULL || strcmp(name, "C") != 0) {
        exit(bad_setlocale);
    }

    name = setlocale(LC_CTYPE, invalid_name);
    if (name != NULL) {

        /* Let it pass if it accepts the name but gives back one of the C
        * locales */
        if (strcmp(name, "C") != 0 && strcmp(name, "C.UTF-8") != 0) {
```

```

        accepts_any_locale_name = 1;
    }
}

name = setlocale(LC_CTYPE, "C.UTF-8");
if (name != NULL) {
    unsigned char y_with_diaeresis = ('A' == 193) ? 0xDF : 0xFF;

#ifdef HAS_TOWUPPER
    /* We assume that if
the machine doesn't have the C99 towupper, it
    * doesn't have C.UTF-8, even if we successfully changed locales to
    * include it. This seems safer even on platforms that didn't accept
    * the really invalid name */

    if (towupper(y_with_diaeresis) == 0x178) {
        has_C_UTF8 = 1;
    }

#endif

}

#ifdef 0

/* Currently unused code to determine if LC_ALL with disparate values uses
* category = value pairs or positional, and to determine the separator
* between the categories. We could add code so that if the separator were
* > '9', we subtract 10; similarly for 'Z' and 'z', and then just about
* every possible ASCII separator would fit in the 5 bits available in the
* exit code. This would not be true in EBCDIC. And then if LC_ALL is
* positional, we probably would want to know the order of the categories.
* Using a file between the C program and the shell script would really be
* require to do that
*/
#ifdef LC_ALL

    unsigned char min_separator = ' ' - 1;
    unsigned char separator = min_separator;
    int uses_name_value_pair_names = 0;

    name = setlocale(LC_ALL, "C");
    if (name == NULL || strcmp(name, "C") != 0) {
        exit(bad_setlocale);
    }

#endif

```

```

if (has_C_UTF8) {
    char * pos;

    name = setlocale(LC_CTYPE, "C.UTF-8");
    if (name == NULL) {
        exit(bad_setlocale);
    }
    name = setlocale(LC_ALL, NULL);
    if (name == NULL) {
        exit(bad_setlocale);
    }

    pos = strstr(name, "LC_CTYPE" "=C.UTF-8");
    if (pos != NULL) {
        uses_name_value_pair_names = 1;
        if (pos == name) {
            separator = name[sizeof("LC_CTYPE=C.UTF-8") - 1];
        }
        else {
            separator = *(pos - 1);
        }
    }
    else {
        pos = strstr(name, "C.UTF-8");
        if (pos == NULL) {
            /* bad */
        }
    }

    else if (pos == name) {
        separator = name[sizeof("C.UTF-8") - 1];
    }
    else {
        separator = *(pos - 1);
    }
}

#endif
#endif

exit( 0 /* (separator - min_separator) << 3
    | uses_name_value_pair_names    << 2
    */
    | has_C_UTF8                    << 1
    | accepts_any_locale_name);

}
EOCP

```

```

val=
set d_setlocale
eval $setvar
case $d_setlocale in
    $undef) d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$undef"
        d_has_C_UTF8="false"
        ;;
    *) set try
        if eval $compile; then
            echo "Your system has setlocale()..." >&4
            $run ./try
            case $? in
                0) echo "and it seems sane; you don't have a C.UTF-8 locale" >&4
                    d_setlocale="$define"
                    d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$undef"
                    d_has_C_UTF8="false"
                    ;;
                1) echo "and it seems sane, but accepts
any locale name as valid" >&4
                    d_setlocale="$define"
                    d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$define"
                    d_has_C_UTF8="false"
                    ;;
                2) echo "and it seems sane; you have a C.UTF-8 locale" >&4
                    d_setlocale="$define"
                    d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$undef"
                    d_has_C_UTF8="true"
                    ;;
                3) echo "and it seems sane, but accepts any locale name as valid" >&4
                    d_setlocale="$define"
                    d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$define"
                    d_has_C_UTF8="true"
                    ;;
                *) echo "but it doesn't seem to work, so we won't use it." >&4
                    d_setlocale="$undef"
                    d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$undef"
                    d_has_C_UTF8="false"
                    ;;
            esac
        else
            echo "your system does not have setlocale()"
            >&4
            d_setlocale="$undef"
            d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$undef"
            d_has_C_UTF8="false"
        fi
    esac
$rm_try

```

```

;;
*) val="$d_setlocale"
set d_setlocale
eval $setvar
case "$d_setlocale" in
    $undef) echo "There may be other ways to set the locale on your system, so we need to ask:" >&4
        ;;
esac
rp="Does your system have the C.UTF-8 locale?"
dflt=n
./myread
case "$ans" in
    [Yy]*) d_has_C_UTF8="true"
        c_utf8_locale=" or C.UTF-8"
        ;;
    *) d_has_C_UTF8="false"
        c_utf8_locale=""
        ;;
esac
case "$d_setlocale" in
    $define)
        rp="When you set your locale to something besides C$c_utf8_locale, does it do so, or just pretend to?" >&4
        dflt=n
        ./myread
        case "$ans" in
            true|[Yy]*)
                d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$undef"
                ;;
            *) d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$define"
                ;;
        ;;
esac
;;
esac
*) d_setlocale_accepts_any_locale_name="$undef"
;;
esac
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_setlocale.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.


```

?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fpclassl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fpclassl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPCLASSL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fpclassl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FPCLASSL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpclassl routine is
?C: available to classify long doubles. Available for example in IRIX.
?C: The returned values are defined in <ieeefp.h> and are:
?C:
?C: FP_SNAN signaling NaN
?C: FP_QNAN quiet NaN
?C: FP_NINF negative infinity
?C: FP_PINF positive infinity
?C: FP_NDENORM negative denormalized non-zero
?C: FP_PDENORM positive denormalized non-zero
?C: FP_NZERO negative zero
?C: FP_PZERO positive zero
?C: FP_NNORM negative
normalized non-zero
?C: FP_PNORM positive normalized non-zero
?C:.
?H:#$d_fpclassl HAS_FPCLASSL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fpclassl
: see if fpclassl exists
set fpclassl d_fpclassl
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fpclassl.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_systypes.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systypes.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:41 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

```

?RCS:
?X:
?X: Look wether <sys/types.h> needs to be included.
?X:
?MAKE:i_systypes: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systypes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TYPES symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/types.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TYPES (I_SYSTYPES):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
    that it should
?C: include <sys/types.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systypes I_SYS_TYPES /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_systypes
: see if sys/types.h has to be included
set sys/types.h i_systypes
eval $inhdr

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_systypes.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_open3.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:37:12 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_open3.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:37:12 ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 13:58:26 ram
?RCS: patch56: added knowledge of the O_NONBLOCK symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:44 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_open3: Compile test cat h_fcntl h_sysfile rm_try Setvar Findhdr run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

```

?X: It would be easy to separate the
    h_O_stuff from this.
?X: Is there a reason to do so? -- HMS
?S:d_open3:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_OPEN3 manifest constant,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the 3 argument version of
?S: the open(2) function is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_OPEN3 (OPEN3):
?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that the three
?C: argument form of open(2) is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_open3 HAS_OPEN3 /**/
?H:.
?W:%<:O_RDONLY O_WRONLY O_RDWR O_NDELAY O_APPEND O_SYNC O_CREAT O_TRUNC
?W:%<:O_EXCL O_NONBLOCK
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_open3
?LINT:change h_fcntl h_sysfile
: Locate the flags for 'open()'
echo " "
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_FCNTL
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_FILE
#include <sys/file.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_stdlib I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
    if(O_RDONLY);
#ifdef O_TRUNC
    exit(0);
#else
    exit(1);
#endif
}
EOCP
: check sys/file.h first to get FREAD on Sun
if $test `./findhdr sys/file.h` && \
    set try -DI_SYS_FILE
&& eval $compile; then
h_sysfile=true;
echo "<sys/file.h> defines the O_* constants..." >&4

```

```

if $run ./try; then
    echo "and you have the 3 argument form of open()." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "but not the 3 argument form of open(). Oh, well." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
elif $test `./findhdr fcntl.h` && \
    set try -DI_FCNTL && eval $compile; then
    h_fcntl=true;
    echo "<fcntl.h> defines the O_* constants..." >&4
    if $run ./try; then
        echo "and you have the 3 argument form of open()." >&4
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "but not the 3 argument form of open(). Oh, well." >&4
        val="$undef"
    fi
else
    val="$undef"
    echo "I can't find the O_* constant definitions! You got problems." >&4
fi
set d_open3
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_open3.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_socket.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:46:00 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_socket.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:46:00 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:08:04 ram
?RCS: patch16: can now safely declare private nm_extract in dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:26 ram

```

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_socket d_oldsock d_sockpair socketlib sockethdr \
d_msg_ctrunc d_msg_dontroute d_msg_oob d_msg_peek
d_msg_proxy \
d_scm_rights d_sockaddr_sa_len d_sockaddr_in6 d_sin6_scope_id \
d_ip_mreq d_ip_mreq_source d_ipv6_mreq d_ipv6_mreq_source \
d_sockaddr_storage: \
contains echo n c ar nm nm_opt nm_extract Inlibc Csym _a \
Compile cat rm_try Setvar Hasfield sysroot

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_socket:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SOCKET, which indicates

?S: that the BSD socket interface is supported.

?S:.

?S:d_sockpair:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKETPAIR symbol, which

?S: indicates that the BSD socketpair() is supported.

?S:.

?S:d_oldsock:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the OLD_SOCKET symbol, which

?S: indicates that the BSD socket interface is based on 4.1c and not 4.2.

?S:.

?S:d_msg_ctrunc:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_CTRUNC symbol,

?S: which indicates that the MSG_CTRUNC is available. #ifdef is

?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

?S:.

?S:d_msg_dontroute:

?S: This variable

conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_DONTRROUTE symbol,

?S: which indicates that the MSG_DONTRROUTE is available. #ifdef is

?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

?S:.

?S:d_msg_oob:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_OOB symbol,

?S: which indicates that the MSG_OOB is available. #ifdef is

?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

?S:.

?S:d_msg_peek:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_PEEK symbol,

?S: which indicates that the MSG_PEEK is available. #ifdef is

?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

?S:.

?S:d_msg_proxy:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_PROXY symbol,

?S: which indicates that the MSG_PROXY is available. #ifdef is

?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

?S:.

?S:d_scm_rights:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SCM_RIGHTS symbol,

?S: which indicates that the SCM_RIGHTS is available.

 #ifdef is

?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.

?S:.

?S:d_sockaddr_sa_len:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKADDR_SA_LEN symbol,

?S: which indicates that a struct sockaddr structure has the sa_len

?S: member.

?S:.

?S:d_sockaddr_in6:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKADDR_IN6 symbol, which

?S: indicates the availability of a struct sockaddr_in6.

?S:.

?S:d_sockaddr_storage:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKADDR_STORAGE symbol,

?S: which indicates the availability of a struct sockaddr_storage.

?S:.

?S:d_sin6_scope_id:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIN6_SCOPE_ID symbol, which

?S: indicates that a struct sockaddr_in6 structure has the sin6_scope_id

?S: member.

?S:.

?S:d_ip_mreq:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IP_MREQ symbol, which

?S: indicates the availability of a struct ip_mreq.

?S:.

?S:d_ip_mreq_source:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IP_MREQ_SOURCE

 symbol,

?S: which indicates the availability of a struct ip_mreq_source.

?S:.

?S:d_ipv6_mreq:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IPV6_MREQ symbol, which

?S: indicates the availability of a struct ipv6_mreq.

?S:.

?S:d_ipv6_mreq_source:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IPV6_MREQ_SOURCE symbol,

?S: which indicates the availability of a struct ipv6_mreq_source.

?S:.

?S:socketlib:

?S: This variable has the names of any libraries needed for socket support.

?S:.

?S:sockethdr:

?S: This variable has any cpp '-I' flags needed for socket support.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SOCKET (SOCKET):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socket interface is

?C: supported.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SOCKETPAIR (SOCKETPAIR):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socketpair() call is

?C: supported.

?C:.

?C:USE_OLD_SOCKET (OLD_SOCKET):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the 4.1c BSD socket interface

?C: is supported instead of the 4.2/4.3 BSD socket interface. For instance,

?C: there

is no setsockopt() call.

?C:.

?C:HAS_MSG_CTRUNC:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_CTRUNC is supported.

?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol

?C: has been known to be an enum.

?C:.

?C:HAS_MSG_DONTROUTE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_DONTROUTE is supported.

?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol

?C: has been known to be an enum.

?C:.

?C:HAS_MSG_OOB:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_OOB is supported.

?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol

?C: has been known to be an enum.

?C:.

?C:HAS_MSG_PEEK:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_PEEK is supported.

?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol

?C: has been known to be an enum.

?C:.

?C:HAS_MSG_PROXY:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_PROXY is supported.

?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this
symbol

?C: has been known to be an enum.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SCM_RIGHTS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the SCM_RIGHTS is supported.

?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol

?C: has been known to be an enum.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SOCKADDR_SA_LEN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct sockaddr

?C: structure has a member called sa_len, indicating the length of

?C: the structure.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SOCKADDR_IN6:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of

?C: struct sockaddr_in6;

?C:.

?C:HAS_SOCKADDR_STORAGE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of

?C: struct sockaddr_storage;

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIN6_SCOPE_ID:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct sockaddr_in6

?C: structure has a member called sin6_scope_id.

?C:.

?C:HAS_IP_MREQ:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of

?C: struct ip_mreq;

?C:.

?C:HAS_IP_MREQ_SOURCE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of

?C: struct ip_mreq_source;

?C:.

?C:HAS_IPV6_MREQ:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of

?C: struct ipv6_mreq;

?C:.

?C:HAS_IPV6_MREQ_SOURCE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of

?C: struct ipv6_mreq_source;

?C:.

?H:#\$d_socket HAS_SOCKET /**/

?H:#\$d_sockpair HAS_SOCKETPAIR /**/

?H:#\$d_sockaddr_sa_len HAS_SOCKADDR_SA_LEN /**/

?H:#\$d_oldsock USE_OLD_SOCKET /**/

?H:#\$d_msg_ctrunc HAS_MSG_CTRUNC /**/

?H:#\$d_msg_dontroute HAS_MSG_DONTROUTE /**/

?H:#\$d_msg_oob HAS_MSG_OOB /**/

?H:#\$d_msg_peek HAS_MSG_PEEK /**/

?H:#\$d_msg_proxy HAS_MSG_PROXY /**/

?H:#\$d_scm_rights HAS_SCM_RIGHTS /**/

?H:#\$d_sockaddr_in6 HAS_SOCKADDR_IN6 /**/

?H:#\$d_sockaddr_storage HAS_SOCKADDR_STORAGE /**/

?H:#\$d_sin6_scope_id HAS_SIN6_SCOPE_ID /**/

?H:#\$d_ip_mreq HAS_IP_MREQ /**/

?H:#\$d_ip_mreq_source HAS_IP_MREQ_SOURCE /**/

?H:#\$d_ipv6_mreq HAS_IPV6_MREQ /**/

?H:#\$d_ipv6_mreq_source HAS_IPV6_MREQ_SOURCE /**/


```

?H:.
?T:val net ENUM enum
?LINT:set d_sockpair d_sockaddr_sa_len
?LINT:set d_msg_trunc d_msg_dontroute
d_msg_oob d_msg_peek d_msg_proxy
?LINT:set d_scm_rights d_sockaddr_in6 d_sin6_scope_id d_ip_mreq
?LINT:set d_ip_mreq_source d_ipv6_mreq d_ipv6_mreq_source d_sockaddr_storage
: see whether socket exists
socketlib=""
sockethdr=""
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm... $c" >&4
if set socket val -f d_socket; eval $csym; $val; then
    echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking support." >&4
    d_socket="$define"
?X: now check for advanced features
    if set setsockopt val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
d_oldsock="$undef"
        else
echo "...but it uses the old BSD 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2." >&4
d_oldsock="$define"
        fi
    else
?X: HP-UX, for one, puts all the socket stuff in socklib.o. Note that if we
?X: come here on HP-UX, then we must have used nm to get symbols, or we really
?X: don't have sockets anyway...
        if $contains socklib libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking support." >&4
d_socket="$define"
        : we will have to assume that it supports
        the 4.2 BSD interface
d_oldsock="$undef"
        else
echo "You don't have Berkeley networking in libc$_a..." >&4
?X: look for optional networking libraries
        if test "X$d_socket" = "X$define"; then
            echo "...but you seem to believe that you have sockets." >&4
        else
            for net in net socket
            do
                if test -f $sysroot/usr/lib/lib$net$_a; then
?X: space between two '(' needed for ksh
                    ( ($nm $nm_opt $sysroot/usr/lib/lib$net$_a | eval $nm_extract) || \
                        $ar t $sysroot/usr/lib/lib$net$_a 2>/dev/null >> libc.list
                    if $contains socket libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
d_socket="$define"
                        socketlib="-l$net"
                        case "$net" in

```

```

net)
    echo "...but the Wollongong group seems to have hacked it in." >&4
    sockethdr="-I$sysroot/usr/netinclude"
    ;;
esac
echo "Found Berkeley sockets interface in lib$net." >&4
?X: now check for advanced features
if $contains setsockopt libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    d_oldsock="$undef"
else
    echo
    "...using the old BSD 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2." >&4
    d_oldsock="$define"
fi
break
fi
fi
done
if test "X$d_socket" != "X$define"; then
    echo "or anywhere else I see." >&4
    d_socket="$undef"
    d_oldsock="$undef"
fi
fi
fi
fi

```

```

@if HAS_SOCKETPAIR || d_socketpair
: see if socketpair exists
set socketpair d_socketpair
eval $inlibc

```

```

@end

```

```

echo "Checking the availability sa_len in the sock struct ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
int main() {
    struct sockaddr sa;
    return (sa.sa_len);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
fi
set d_sockaddr_sa_len; eval $setvar

```

\$rm_try

echo "Checking the availability struct sockaddr_in6 ..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOF

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/socket.h>

#include <netinet/in.h>

int main() {

struct sockaddr_in6 sin6;

return (sin6.sin6_family);

}

EOF

val="\$undef"

set try; if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define"

fi

set d_sockaddr_in6;

eval \$setvar

\$rm_try

echo "Checking the availability struct sockaddr_storage ..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOF

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/socket.h>

#include <netinet/in.h>

int main() {

struct sockaddr_storage sator;

return (sator.ss_family);

}

EOF

val="\$undef"

set try; if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define"

fi

set d_sockaddr_storage; eval \$setvar

\$rm_try

echo "Checking the availability sin6_scope_id in struct sockaddr_in6 ..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOF

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/socket.h>

#include <netinet/in.h>

int main() {

struct sockaddr_in6 sin6;

return (sin6.sin6_scope_id);

}

EOF

val="\$undef"

```

set try; if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
fi
set d_sin6_scope_id; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo "Checking the availability struct ip_mreq ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
    struct ip_mreq mreq;
    return (mreq.imr_multiaddr.s_addr);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then

    val="$define"
fi
set d_ip_mreq; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo "Checking the availability struct ip_mreq_source ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
    struct ip_mreq_source mreq;
    return (mreq.imr_multiaddr.s_addr);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
fi
set d_ip_mreq_source; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo "Checking the availability struct ipv6_mreq ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
    struct ipv6_mreq mreq;

```

```

return (mreq.ipv6mr_interface);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
fi
set d_ipv6_mreq; eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

```

echo "Checking the availability struct ipv6_mreq_source ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
struct ipv6_mreq_source mreq;
return (mreq.imr_multiaddr.s_addr);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile;
then
    val="$define"
fi
set d_ipv6_mreq_source; eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

```

?X: these constants are known to be troublesomely defined as enums
?X: so that ifdef will not work for detecting their presence.
echo "Checking the availability of certain socket constants..." >&4
for ENUM in MSG_CTRUNC MSG_DONTROUTE MSG_OOB MSG_PEEK MSG_PROXY SCM_RIGHTS; do
    enum=`$echo $ENUM|./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]`
    $cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
int main() {
    int i = $ENUM;
}
EOF
    val="$undef"
    set try; if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
    fi
    set d_${enum}; eval $setvar
    $rm_try
done

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_socket.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_group.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_group.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:34:52 ram

?RCS: patch61: useless unit dropped.

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:48 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Useless unit dropped.

?X:

?LINT:empty

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_group.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setprotoent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setprotoent_r setprotoent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setprotoent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPROTOENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the setprotoent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:setprotoent_r_proto:
 ?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setprotoent_r.
 ?S: It is zero if d_setprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
 ?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setprotoent_r
 ?S: is defined.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_SETPROTOENT_R:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setprotoent_r
 routine
 ?C: is available to setprotoent re-entrantly.
 ?C:.
 ?C:SETPROTOENT_R_PROTO:
 ?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setprotoent_r.
 ?C: It is zero if d_setprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
 ?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setprotoent_r
 ?C: is defined.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_setprotoent_r HAS_SETPROTOENT_R /**/
 ?H:#define SETPROTOENT_R_PROTO \$setprotoent_r_proto /**/
 ?H:.
 ?T:try hdrs d_setprotoent_r_proto
 : see if setprotoent_r exists
 set setprotoent_r d_setprotoent_r
 eval \$inlibc
 case "\$d_setprotoent_r" in
 "\$define")
 hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "\$d_setprotoent_r_proto:\$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_setprotoent_r_proto=define
 set d_setprotoent_r_proto setprotoent_r \$hdrs
 eval \$hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "\$d_setprotoent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "\$setprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int setprotoent_r(int, struct protoent_data*);'
 ./prochck "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && setprotoent_r_proto=I_ID ;;
 esac
 case "\$setprotoent_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) try='void setprotoent_r(int, struct protoent_data*);'
 ./prochck "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && setprotoent_r_proto=V_ID ;;
 esac
 case "\$setprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_setprotoent_r=undef
 setprotoent_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling setprotoent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;

```

*) case "$setprotoent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) setprotoent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setprotoent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$setthreads" in
define) echo "setprotoent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_setprotoent_r=undef
setprotoent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) setprotoent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_setprotoent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:siteman3dir siteman3direxp installsiteman3dir: Getfile \

Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix man3dir sed

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:siteman3dir="

?S:siteman3dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific

?S: library man source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the

?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.

?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: After

perl has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: man3 pages in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:siteman3direxp="

?S:siteman3direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the siteman3dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installsiteman3dir="

?S:installsiteman3dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as siteman3direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: man3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsiteman3dir

?LINT:set siteman3dir

?LINT:set siteman3direxp

: determine where add-on library man pages go

case "\$siteman3dir" in

) dflt=`echo \$man3dir | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$siteprefix#" ` ;;

*) dflt=\$siteman3dir ;;

esac

case "\$dflt" in

"|") dflt=none ;;

esac

fn=dn+~

rp='Pathname

where the site-specific library manual pages should be installed?'

./getfile

prefixvar=siteman3dir

./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/siteman3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: newslib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: newslib.U,v \$

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:23 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:newslib newslibexp: test inews Oldconfig Getfile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:newslib:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the NEWSLIB symbol,
?S: which holds the name of the directory serving as the news library.
?S: It may have a ~ on the front. See newslibexp for expanded version.
?S:.
?S:newslibexp:
?S: This variable contains
the ~ expanded name of the news library
?S: directory. See newslib.
?S:.
?C:NEWSLIB:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the directory serving as the news
?C: library. The program must be prepared to do ~ expansion on it.
?C:.
?C:NEWSLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol is the ~ expanded version of NEWSLIB, for programs that
?C: do not wish to deal with it at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define NEWSLIB "$newslib" /**/
?H:#define NEWSLIB_EXP "$newslibexp" /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change inews
: figure out news library
case "$newslib" in
")
dflt=/usr/lib/news
;;
*) dflt=$newslib ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where is your news library?'
../getfile
newslib="$ans"
newslibexp="$ansexp"
if $test -f $newslibexp/inews; then
echo "Aha! Inews is really in $newslibexp! Maybe this is 2.10.2..." >&4
case "$inews" in
inews)
: null
;;
*) echo "(Make sure $inews isn't an old version.)";;
esac

```

```
inews=$newslibexp/inews
```

```
fi
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/newslib.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: errnolist.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:48:01 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
```

```
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:10:54 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch16: created
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:errnolist errnolist_SH errnolist_a errnolist_c errnolist_o: cat +cc \
```

```
+ccflags +libs +d_sysernlst_a_o
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:errnolist:
```

```
?S: This variable holds the base name of a file containing the
```

```
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist
```

```
array, if the C library
```

```
?S: doesn't provide it already. Otherwise, its value is empty.
```

```
?S: The following lines should be included in your Makefile.SH:
```

```
?S:
```

```
?S: case "$serrnolist" in
```

```
?S: ") ;;
```

```
?S: *)
```

```
?S: $spitshell >>Makefile <<!GROK!THIS!
```

```
?S: $serrnolist_c: $serrnolist_SH $serrnolist_a
```

```
?S: sh ./serrnolist_SH
```

```
?S:
```

```
?S: !GROK!THIS!
```

```
?S: ;;
```

```
?S: esac
```

```
?S:
```

```
?S: You may define the 'errnolist' variable in your Myinit.U if you
```

```
?S: wish to override its default value "errnolist".
```

```

?S:.
?S:errnolist_SH:
?S: This is the name of a file which will generate errnolistc.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_a:
?S: This is the name of the awk script called by errnolist_SH.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_c:
?S: This is the name of a generated C file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_o:
?S: This is the name of the object file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array, if the C library
?S: doesn't provide it already. Otherwise, its value is empty.
?S:.
?INIT:errnolist=errnolist
:
  check for sys_errnolist
@if d_sysernlst || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
case "$d_sysernlst" in
"$define")
  errnolist="
  errnolist_SH="
  errnolist_a="
  errnolist_c="
  errnolist_o="
;;
*)
echo " "
echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"
  errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
  errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
  errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
  errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
;;
esac
@else
echo " "
$cat <<EOM
Checking to see if your C library provides us with sys_errnolist[...]...
EOM
$cat >errnolist.c <<'EOCP'
extern char *sys_errnolist[];
int main() {
  char *p0 = sys_errnolist[0];
  char *p1 = sys_errnolist[1];

```

```

    return (p0 == p1); /* Make sure they're not optimized away */
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o errnolist errnolist.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "It does."
    errnolist=""
    errnolist_SH=""
    errnolist_a=""
    errnolist_c=""
    errnolist_o=""
else
    echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"

    errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
    errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
    errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
    errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
fi
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/errnolist.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_readv: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_readv:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the readv() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_READV:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readv routine is

?C: available to do gather reads. You will also need <sys/uio.h>

?C: and there I_SYSUIO.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_readv HAS_READV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_readv

: see if readv exists

set readv d_readv

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_readv.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_usleep.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_usleep.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:53 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_usleep: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_usleep:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_USLEEP if usleep() is

?S: available to do high granularity sleeps.

?S:.

?C:HAS_USLEEP (USLEEP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the usleep routine is

?C: available to let the process sleep on a sub-second accuracy.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_usleep

HAS_USLEEP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_usleep

: see if usleep exists

set usleep d_usleep

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_usleep.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endpwent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endpwent_r endpwent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
  usethreads i_pwd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endpwent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDPWENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endpwent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endpwent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endpwent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endpwent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDPWENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endpwent_r routine
?C: is available to
  endpwent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDPWENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endpwent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endpwent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endpwent_r HAS_ENDPWENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDPWENT_R_PROTO $endpwent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endpwent_r_proto
: see if endpwent_r exists
set endpwent_r d_endpwent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endpwent_r" in
"$define")
  hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
  case "$d_endpwent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
  ":define") d_endpwent_r_proto=define
    set d_endpwent_r_proto endpwent_r $hdrs
    eval $hasproto ;;
  *) ;;
  esac
  case "$d_endpwent_r_proto" in
  define)
    case "$endpwent_r_proto" in
    "|0) try='int endpwent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endpwent_r_proto=I_H ;;
    esac

```

```

case "$endpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void endpwent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endpwent_r_proto=V_H ;;
esac
case "$endpwent_r_proto"
in
"|0) d_endpwent_r=undef
endpwent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling endpwent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$endpwent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) endpwent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endpwent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "endpwent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_endpwent_r=undef
endpwent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) endpwent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_endpwent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: lintlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: lintlib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:05 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:lintlib lintlibexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:lintlib:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put public lint-library files for the package in question. It is
?S: most often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib/lint. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to
deal with ~name expansion.

?S:.

?S:lintlibexp:

?S: This variable is the same as the lintlib variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.
?S:.

: determine where public lint libraries go

case "\$lintlib" in

) dflt=`./loc . "." /usr/local/lib/lint /usr/lib/lint /usr/lib`;;

*) dflt="\$lintlib" ;;

esac

echo " "

fn=d~

rp='Where do you want to put the public lint libraries?'

./getfile

lintlib="\$ans"

lintlibexp="\$ansexp"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/lintlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_rint: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_rint:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RINT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the rint() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_RINT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rint routine is

?C: available to return the nearest integral value to x as double

?C: using the current rounding mode.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_rint HAS_RINT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_rint

: see if rint exists

set rint d_rint

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_rint.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ustat: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ustat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_USTAT if ustat() is

?S: available to query file system statistics by dev_t.

?S:.

?C:HAS_USTAT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ustat system call is

?C: available to query file system statistics by dev_t.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ustat HAS_USTAT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_ustat

: see if ustat exists

set ustat d_ustat

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ustat.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getproto.by.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpbyname d_getpbynumber: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpbyname:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME

?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the

?S: getprotobyname() routine is available to look up protocols

?S: by their name.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_getpbynumber:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER
 ?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the
 ?S: getprotobynumber() routine is available to look up protocols
 ?S: by their number.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotobyname()
 ?C: routine is available to look up protocols by their name.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER:
 ?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotobynumber()
 ?C: routine is available to look up protocols by their number.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_getpbyname HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME /**/
 ?H:#\$d_getpbynumber HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_getpbyname d_getpbynumber
 : Optional checks for getprotobyname and getprotobynumber

```
@if d_getpbyname || HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME
: see if getprotobyname exists
set getprotobyname d_getpbyname
eval $inlibc
@end
```

```
@if d_getpbynumber || HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER
: see if getprotobynumber exists
set getprotobynumber d_getpbynumber
eval $inlibc
@end
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getprotby.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Mkdirp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:51:46 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:52 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can launched to create a
?X: directory path like "mkdir -p" would do.
?X:
?MAKE:Mkdirp:
eunicefix startsh
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./mkdirp
?T:name create file
: script used to emulate mkdir -p
cat >mkdirp <<EOS
$startsh
EOS
cat >>mkdirp <<'EOS'
name=$1;
create="";
while test $name; do
if test ! -d "$name"; then
create="$name $create"
name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|^[^/]*$||"``
name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|(.*\)/.*|1|"``
else
name=""
fi
done
for file in $create; do
mkdir $file
done
EOS
chmod +x mkdirp
$eunicefix mkdirp

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Mkdirp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Rcs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $

```

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Rcs.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:15 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This is a unit that helps people who write SH scripts and keep them under
 ?X: RCS, but don't think to protect the \$Log and other \$Id keywords from
 ?X: variable substitution (or people like me who do not like to).
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Author Date Header Id Locker Log RCSfile Revision Source State: Oldconfig
 ?MAKE: -pick weed \$@ %<
 ?LINT:describe Author
 Date Header Id Locker Log RCSfile Revision Source State
 : preserve RCS keywords in files with variable substitution, grrr
 ?Author:Author='\$Author'
 ?Date:Date='\$Date'
 ?Header:Header='\$Header'
 ?Id:Id='\$Id'
 ?\$Locker'
 ?Log:Log='\$Log'
 ?RCSfile:RCSfile='\$RCSfile'
 ?Revision:Revision='\$Revision'
 ?Source:Source='\$Source'
 ?State:State='\$State'

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Rcs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpgid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpgid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:33:44 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpgid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpgid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPGID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getpgid(pid) function
?S: is available to get the process group id.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPGID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
    that
?C: the getpgid(pid) function is available to get the
?C: process group id.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpgid HAS_GETPGID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpgid
: see if getpgid exists
set getpgid d_getpgid
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getpgid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_strstr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strstr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:37 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strstr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strstr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRSTR if strstr() is
?S: available to find substrings.

```

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRSTR (STRSTR):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strstr routine is

?C: available to find substrings.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strstr HAS_STRSTR /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_strstr

:

see if strstr exists

set strstr d_strstr

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strstr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017 H.Merijn Brand (original change by Tony Cook)

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_openat d_unlinkat d_renameat d_linkat d_fchmodat: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fchmodat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHMODAT symbol, which

?S: indicates the POSIX fchmodat() function is available.

?S:.

?S:d_linkat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LINKAT symbol, which

?S: indicates the POSIX linkat() function is available.

?S:.

?S:d_openat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_OPENAT symbol, which

?S: indicates the POSIX openat() function is available.

?S:.

?S:d_renameat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RENAMEAT symbol, which

?S: indicates the POSIX renameat() function is available.

?S:.

?S:d_unlinkat:

?S: This variable

conditionally defines the HAS_UNLINKAT symbol, which

?S: indicates the POSIX unlinkat() function is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FCHMODAT:

?C: This symbol is defined if the fchmodat() routine is available.

?C:.

```

?C:HAS_LINKAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the linkat() routine is available.
?C:.
?C:HAS_OPENAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the openat() routine is available.
?C:.
?C:HAS_RENAMEAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the renameat() routine is available.
?C:.
?C:HAS_UNLINKAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the unlinkat() routine is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fchmodat HAS_FCHMODAT /**/
?H:#$d_linkat HAS_LINKAT /**/
?H:#$d_openat HAS_OPENAT /**/
?H:#$d_renameat HAS_RENAMEAT /**/
?H:#$d_unlinkat HAS_UNLINKAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_openat d_unlinkat d_renameat d_linkat d_fchmodat
: check for openat, unlinkat, renameat, linkat, fchmodat
set openat d_openat
eval $inlibc

set unlinkat d_unlinkat
eval $inlibc

set renameat d_renameat
eval $inlibc

set linkat d_linkat
eval $inlibc

set fchmodat d_fchmodat
eval
$inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fsat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: perlpath.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/09/25 09:17:04 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:

```



```

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: perlpath.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Special perl5 unit -- we haven't installed perl yet.
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/09/25 09:17:04 ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:33:53 ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:32 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to locate perl good enough to construct a #!
?X:
?MAKE:perlpath: cat Getfile Loc Myread Oldconfig initialinstalllocation \
startperl version versiononly
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perlpath:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PERLPATH symbol,
?S: which contains the name of the perl interpreter to be used in
?S: shell scripts and in the "eval 'exec'" idiom. This variable is
?S: not necessarily the pathname of the file containing the perl
?S: interpreter; you must append the executable extension (_exe) if
?S: it is not already present. Note that Perl code that runs during
?S: the Perl build process cannot reference this variable, as Perl
?S: may not have been installed, or even if installed, may be a
?S: different version of Perl.
?S:.
?C:PERLPATH:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the perl interpreter to be
?C: used in shell scripts and in the "eval 'exec'" idiom.
?C:.
?H:#define PERLPATH "$perlpath" /**/
?H:.
:
figure best path for perl in scripts
case "$perlpath" in
")
case "$versiononly" in
"$define") perlpath="$initialinstalllocation/perl$version";;
*) perlpath="$initialinstalllocation/perl";;

```

```

esac
case "$startperl" in
*!*) ;;
*)
$cat <<EOH

```

I will use the "eval 'exec'" idiom to start Perl on your system.

I can use the full path of your Perl binary for this purpose, but doing so may cause problems if you want to share those scripts and Perl is not always in a standard place (\$initialinstalllocation/perl).

EOH

```

dflt="$initialinstalllocation/perl"
rp="What path shall I use in \"eval 'exec'\"?"
./myread
perlpath="$ans"
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$startperl" in
*!*) ;;
*) echo "I'll use $perlpath in \"eval 'exec'\"";;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/perlpath.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_inttypes: Inhdr cat rm_try Setvar Compile

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_inttypes:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_INTTYPES symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <inttypes.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_INTTYPES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <inttypes.h>.

```

?C:.
?H:#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES          /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_inttypes
: see if inttypes.h is available
: we want a real compile instead of Inhdr because some systems
: have an inttypes.h
  which includes non-existent headers
echo " "
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <inttypes.h>
int main() {
  static int32_t foo32 = 0x12345678;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
  echo "<inttypes.h> found." >&4
  val="$define"
else
  echo "<inttypes.h> NOT found." >&4
  val="$undef"
fi
$rm_try
set i_inttypes
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_inttypes.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_rename.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_rename.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:54 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_rename: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_rename:

```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RENAME symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the rename() routine is available

?S: to rename files.

?S:.

?C:HAS_RENAME (RENAME):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rename routine is available

?C: to rename files.

Otherwise you should do the unlink(), link(), unlink()

?C: trick.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_rename HAS_RENAME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_rename

: see if rename exists

set rename d_rename

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_rename.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_hypot: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_hypot:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_HYPOT if hypot is available

?S: for numerically stable hypotenuse function.

?S:.

?C:HAS_HYPOT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the hypot routine is

?C: available to do the hypotenuse function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_hypot HAS_HYPOT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_hypot

: see if hypot exists

set hypot d_hypot

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_hypot.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_portable.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:28:52 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

```

?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_portable.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:28:52 ram
?RCS: patch45: executable path stripping moved to the end in Config_sh.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:21:17 ram
?RCS: patch15: did not strip variables properly when needed
?RCS: patch15: now also strips down variables from trylist
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:48 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
    This is the same as the dist version, except I don't bother
?X: prompting people since it makes no difference for perl5,
?X: and only confuses people.
?X:
?X: The Loc unit is wanted to get the definition of all the locating variables.
?X:
?MAKE:d_portable: Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_portable:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PORTABLE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should not assume that it is
?S: running on the machine it was compiled on.
?S:.
?C:PORTABLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: not assume that it is running on the machine it was compiled on.
?C: The program should be prepared to look up the host name, translate
?C: generic filenames, use PATH, etc.
?C:.
?H:#$d_portable PORTABLE /**/
?H:.
?D:d_portable="
: decide how portable to be. Allow command line overrides.
case "$d_portable" in
"$undef") ;;
*) d_portable="$define" ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_portable.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ilogb: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ilogb:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ILOGB symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the ilogb() routine is available

?S: for extracting the exponent of double x as a signed integer.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ILOGB:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ilogb routine is

?C: available to get integer exponent of a floating-point value.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ilogb HAS_ILOGB /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_ilogb

: see if ilogb exists

set ilogb d_ilogb

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ilogb.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:selectminbits: Compile cat rm_try Oldconfig d_select \

i_time i_systime i_systimek i_sysselect selecttype d_socket \

byteorder Myread Setvar run i_stdlib ptrsize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:selectminbits:

?S: This variable holds the minimum number of bits operated by select.

?S: That is, if you do select(n, ...), how many bits at least will be

?S: cleared in the masks if some activity is detected. Usually this

?S: is either n or 32*ceil(n/32), especially many little-endians do


```

# include <sys/socket.h> /* Might include <sys/bsdtypes.h> */
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
$selecttype b;
#define S sizeof(*(b))
#define MINBITS 64
#define NBYTES (S * 8 > MINBITS ? S : MINBITS/8)
#define NBITS (NBYTES * 8)
int main() {
    char *s = (char *)malloc(NBYTES);
    struct timeval t;
    int i;
    FILE* fp;
    int fd;

    if (!s)
exit(1);
    fclose(stdin);
    fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
    if (fp == 0)
        exit(2);
    fd = fileno(fp);
    if (fd < 0)
        exit(3);
    b = ($selecttype)s;
    for (i = 0; i < NBITS; i++)
FD_SET(i, b);
    t.tv_sec = 0;
    t.tv_usec = 0;
    select(fd + 1, b, 0, 0, &t);
    for (i = NBITS - 1; i > fd && FD_ISSET(i, b); i--);
    free(s);
    printf("%d\n", i + 1);
    return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    selectminbits=`$run
./try 2>/dev/null`
    case "$selectminbits" in
        *) cat >&4 <<EOM
Cannot figure out on how many bits at a time your select() operates.
I'll play safe and guess it is $safebits bits.

```


EOM

```
selectminbits=$safebits
bits="$safebits bits"
;;
1) bits="1 bit" ;;
*) bits="$selectminbits bits" ;;
esac
echo "Your select() operates on $bits at a time." >&4
else
rp='What is the minimum number of bits your select() operates on?'
case "$byteorder" in
12345678) dflt=64 ;;
1234) dflt=32 ;;
*) dflt=1 ;;
esac
. ./myread
val=$ans
selectminbits="$val"
fi
$rm_try
;;
*) : no select, so pick a harmless default
selectminbits=$safebits
;;
esac
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/selectminbits.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getnetprotos.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getnetprotos : Hasproto i_netdb

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getnetprotos:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNET_PROTOS symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies

?S: prototypes for the various getnet*() functions.

?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETNET_PROTOS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes

?C: prototypes for getnetent(), getnetbyname(), and

?C: getnetbyaddr(). Otherwise,

it is up to the program to guess

?C: them. See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getnetprotos HAS_GETNET_PROTOS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getnetprotos

: see if prototypes for various getnetxxx netdb.h functions are available

echo " "

set d_getnetprotos getnetent \$i_netdb netdb.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/d_getnetprotos.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setpgrp.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:44:16 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setpgrp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:44:16 ram

?RCS: patch61: obsoleted USE_BSDGRP in favor of USE_BSD_SETPGRP

?RCS: patch61: another unit now also defines a USE_BSD_GETPGRP

?RCS: patch61: fallback for test program failure improved

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:59:30 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:15:37 ram

?RCS: patch36: added

'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)

?RCS: patch36: call ./usg explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

```

?MAKE:d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp: cat rm_try +cc +libs +ccflags \
+ldflags Inlibc Guess Setvar i_unistd i_stdlib run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPGRP if setpgrp() is
?S: available to set the current process group.
?S:.
?S:d_bsdsetpgrp (d_bsdpgrp):
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_BSD_SETPGRP if
?S: setpgrp needs two arguments whereas USG one needs none.
?S: See also d_setpgid for a POSIX interface.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPGRP (SETPGRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpgrp routine is
?C: available to set the current process group.
?C:.
?C:USE_BSD_SETPGRP (USE_BSDPGRP BSDPGRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that setpgrp needs two
?C: arguments whereas USG one needs none. See also HAS_SETPGID
?C: for
a POSIX interface.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpgrp HAS_SETPGRP /**/
?H:#$d_bsdsetpgrp USE_BSD_SETPGRP /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp
: see if setpgrp exists
set setpgrp d_setpgrp
eval $inlibc

@if USE_BSD_SETPGRP || d_bsdsetpgrp
case "$d_setpgrp" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "Checking to see which flavor of setpgrp is in use..."
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif

```

```

int main()
{
    if (getuid() == 0) {
        printf("(I see you are running Configure as super-user...)\n");
        setuid(1);
    }
#ifdef TRY_BSD_PGRP
    if (-1 == setpgrp(1, 1))
        exit(0);
#else
    if (setpgrp() != -1)
        exit(0);
#endif
    exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc -o try -DTRY_BSD_PGRP $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && $run ./try; then
    echo 'You have to use setpgrp(pid,pgrp) instead of setpgrp().' >&4
    val="$define"
elif $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs
    >/dev/null 2>&1 && $run ./try; then
    echo 'You have to use setpgrp() instead of setpgrp(pid,pgrp).' >&4
    val="$undef"
else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile and run the test program.)"
    if ./usg; then
        xxx="a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
    else
        # SVR4 systems can appear rather BSD-ish.
        case "$i_unistd" in
            $undef)
                xxx="a BSD one, i.e. you use setpgrp(pid,pgrp)."
                val="$define"
                ;;
            $define)
                xxx="probably a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
                val="$undef"
                ;;
        esac
    fi
    echo "Assuming your setpgrp is $xxx" >&4
fi
;;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
set d_bsdsetpgrp
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_setpgrp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpwuid_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpwuid_r getpwuid_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_pwd extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpwuid_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWUID_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getpwuid_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getpwuid_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getpwuid_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getpwuid_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwuid_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPWUID_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwuid_r routine

?C: is available to

getpwuid re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETPWUID_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getpwuid_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getpwuid_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwuid_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getpwuid_r HAS_GETPWUID_R /**/

?H:#define GETPWUID_R_PROTO \$getpwuid_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getpwuid_r_proto

: see if getpwuid_r exists

set getpwuid_r d_getpwuid_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_getpwuid_r" in

"\$define")

```

hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
case "$d_getpwuid_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_getpwuid_r_proto=define
set d_getpwuid_r_proto getpwuid_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getpwuid_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, size_t, struct passwd**);'
./prochck "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=I_TSBWR ;;
esac
case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, int,
struct passwd**);'
./prochck "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=I_TSBIR ;;
esac
case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, int);'
./prochck "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=I_TSBI ;;
esac
case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct passwd* getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, int);'
./prochck "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=S_TSBI ;;
esac
case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getpwuid_r=undef
getpwuid_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getpwuid_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getpwuid_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getpwuid_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getpwuid_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getpwuid_r=undef
getpwuid_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getpwuid_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getpwuid_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sysman.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:08:43 ram

?RCS: patch30: now explicitly states that /usr/man/man1 is the default

?RCS: patch30: added /usr/local/man/man1 to the search list

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:13:50 ram

?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/man/man1 (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: added temporary syspath variable to cut down on line length

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:55 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sysman: test

Loc Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sysman:

?S: This variable holds the place where the manual is located on this

?S: system. It is not the place where the user wants to put his manual

?S: pages. Rather it is the place where Configure may look to find manual

?S: for unix commands (section 1 of the manual usually). See mansrc.

?S:.

?T:syspath

: determine where manual pages are on this system

echo " "

case "\$sysman" in

")

syspath="/usr/share/man/man1 /usr/man/man1"

syspath="\$syspath /usr/man/mann /usr/man/manl /usr/man/local/man1"

syspath="\$syspath /usr/man/u_man/man1 /usr/share/man/man1"

syspath="\$syspath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"

syspath="\$syspath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"

syspath="\$syspath /usr/man/man.L /local/man/man1 /usr/local/man/man1"

sysman="/loc . /usr/man/man1 \$syspath`

```

;;
esac
if $test -d "$sysman"; then
    echo "System manual is in $sysman." >&4
else
    echo "Could not find manual pages in source form." >&4
fi

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sysman.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: startsh.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: startsh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:25:31 ram
?RCS: patch61: avoid needless chatter since this is now done very early
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:51 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:startsh: sh sharpbang eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:startsh:
?S: This variable contains the string to put on the front of a shell
?S: script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with sh and not some
?S: other
    shell.
?S:.
?F:!sharp
: figure out how to guarantee sh startup
?X: Avoid needless chatter since this is now done very early.
?X: echo " "
?X: echo "Checking out how to guarantee sh startup..." >&2
case "$startsh" in
    ") startsh=${sharpbang}${sh} ;;
    *)
?X: echo "Let's see if '$startsh' works..." ;;
esac

```



```
cat >sharp <<EOSS
```

```
$startsh
```

```
set abc
```

```
test "$?abc" != 1
```

```
EOSS
```

```
chmod +x sharp
```

```
$eunicefix sharp
```

```
if ./sharp; then
```

```
  : echo "Yup, it does."
```

```
else
```

```
  echo "Hmm... '$startsh' does not guarantee sh startup..."
```

```
  echo "You may have to fix up the shell scripts to make sure $sh runs them."
```

```
fi
```

```
rm -f sharp
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/startsh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: alignbytes.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:02:28 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:25:20 ram

?RCS: patch23: avoid ALIGNBYTES, since it conflicts on NetBSD

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:23 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:alignbytes: Assert Myread Trylink cat i_inttypes i_limits i_math

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:alignbytes:

?S: This variable holds the number of bytes required
to align an

?S: arbitrary standard type. Usual values are 2, 4 and 8.

?S:.

?X: This used to be called ALIGNBYTES, but that conflicts with

```

?X: <machines/param.h> in NetBSD.
?C:MEM_ALIGNBYTES (ALIGNBYTES):
?C: This symbol contains the number of bytes required to align a
?C: double. Usual values are 2, 4 and 8.
?C:.
?H:#define MEM_ALIGNBYTES $alignbytes /**/
?H:.
?T:alignment result
: check for alignment requirements
echo " "
case "$alignbytes" in
")
echo "Checking alignment constraints..." >&4

for alignment in 8 4 2 1 16 32 error
do
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES
#ifdef I_INTTYPES
#include <inttypes.h>
#endif
#$i_limits I_LIMITS
#ifdef I_LIMITS
#include <limits.h>
#endif
#$i_math I_MATH
#ifdef I_MATH
#include <math.h>
#endif

union u {
void *void_ptr;
void (*func_ptr)(void);
char c;
short s;
int i;
long l;
float f;
double d;
#ifdef LLONG_MAX
long long ll;
#else
#warning "LLONG_MAX undefined"
#endif
#ifdef HUGE_VALL
long double ld;
#else
#warning

```

```

"HUGE_VALL undefined"
#endif
#ifdef UINT32_MAX
    uint32_t u32;
#else
#warning "UINT32_MAX undefined"
#endif
#ifdef UINT16_MAX
    uint16_t u16;
#else
#warning "UINT32_MAX undefined"
#endif
#ifdef UINT64_MAX
    uint64_t u64;
#else
#warning "UINT64_MAX undefined"
#endif
#ifdef UINTMAX_MAX
    uintmax_t m;
#else
#warning "UINTMAX_MAX undefined"
#endif
#ifdef UINTPTR_MAX
    uintptr_t up;
#else
#warning "UINTPTR_MAX undefined"
#endif
};

struct s {
    char a;
    union u b;
};

#include "static_assert.h"

int
main(void)
{
    STATIC_ASSERT($alignment == ((sizeof (struct s) - (sizeof (union u)))));
    return 0;
}
EOCP

result="
set result
eval $trylink
case "$result" in

```

```

"$define") break;;
esac
done

case "$alignment" in
error) dflt='8'
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program...)" >&4
;;
*) dflt=$alignment
;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$alignbytes"
;;
esac
rp="What is the maximum alignment in bytes required for a standard type?"
./myread
alignbytes="$ans"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/alignbytes.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_vfork.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:18:21 ram

?RCS: patch32: set default to 'y' the first time

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 06:59:14 ram

?RCS: patch30: usevfork was not always properly set

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/13 15:20:56 ram

?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 14:59:09 ram

?RCS: patch23: now explicitly ask whether vfork() should be used (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/10/16

```

13:49:39 ram
?RCS: patch12: added magic for vfork()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:06:57 ram
?RCS: patch10: removed automatic remapping of vfork on fork (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added compatibility code for older config.sh (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:55 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vfork usevfork: Inlibc Myread Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_vfork:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VFORK symbol, which
?S: indicates the vfork() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:usevfork:
?S: This variable is set to true when the user accepts to use vfork.
?S: It is set to false when no vfork is available or when the user
?S: explicitly requests not to use vfork.
?S:.
?C:HAS_VFORK (VFORK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that vfork() exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vfork HAS_VFORK /**/
?H:.
?M:vfork: HAS_VFORK
?M:#ifndef HAS_VFORK
?M:#define vfork fork
?M:#endif
?M:.
?LINT:set d_vfork
: see if there is a vfork
val="
set
vfork val
eval $inlibc

: Ok, but do we want to use it. vfork is reportedly unreliable in
: perl on Solaris 2.x, and probably elsewhere.
case "$val" in
$define)
echo " "
case "$usevfork" in
false) dflt='n';;
*) dflt='y';;
esac
rp="Some systems have problems with vfork(). Do you want to use it?"

```

```

./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) ;;
*)
echo "Ok, we won't use vfork()."
val="$undef"
;;
esac
;;
esac
?X:
?X: Only set it when final value is known to avoid spurious Whoas
?X: Then set usevfork accordingly to the current value, for next run
?X:
set d_vfork
eval $setvar
case "$d_vfork" in
$define) usevfork='true';;
*) usevfork='false';;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_vfork.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fp_classl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fp_classl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FP_CLASSL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fp_classl() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FP_CLASSL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fp_classl routine is

?C: available to classify long doubles. Available for example in

?C: Digital UNIX. See for possible values HAS_FP_CLASS.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fp_classl HAS_FP_CLASSL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fp_classl

: see if fp_classl exists

set fp_classl d_fp_classl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fp_classl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_stdstdio.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:46:32 ram

?RCS: patch61: merged with perl5's unit

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:06:54 ram

?RCS: patch56: typo fix on ?C: line for FILE_bufsiz

?RCS: patch56: fixed unbalanced parenthesis (ADO)

?RCS: patch56: check whether FILE_cnt and FILE_ptr can be assigned to (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:12:11 ram

?RCS: patch54: complete rewrite by Tye McQueen

to fit modern systems

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:31 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_stdstdio d_stdibase stdio_ptr stdio_cnt stdio_base \

stdio_bufsiz d_stdio_cnt_lval d_stdio_ptr_lval stdio_filbuf: cat \

+cc +ccflags contains +ldflags +libs rm_try \

Setvar Findhdr Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_stdstdio:

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STDIO_PTR if this system

?S: has a FILE structure declaring usable _ptr and _cnt fields (or

?S: equivalent) in stdio.h.

?S:.

?S:stdio_ptr:

?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the

?S: _ptr field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro FILE_ptr(fp).

?S:.

?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval:

?S: This variable conditionally defines `STDIO_PTR_LVALUE` if the

?S: `FILE_ptr` macro can be used as an lvalue.

?S:.

?S:stdio_cnt:

?S: This variable defines how, given a `FILE` pointer, `fp`, to access the

?S: `_cnt` field (or equivalent) of

stdio.h's `FILE` structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro `FILE_cnt(fp)`.

?S:.

?S:d_stdio_cnt_lval:

?S: This variable conditionally defines `STDIO_CNT_LVALUE` if the

?S: `FILE_cnt` macro can be used as an lvalue.

?S:.

?S:stdio_filbuf:

?S: This variable defines how, given a `FILE` pointer, `fp`, to tell

?S: stdio to refill its internal buffers (?). This will

?S: be used to define the macro `FILE_filbuf(fp)`.

?S:.

?S:d_stdibase:

?S: This variable conditionally defines `USE_STDIO_BASE` if this system

?S: has a `FILE` structure declaring a usable `_base` field (or equivalent)

?S: in `stdio.h`.

?S:.

?S:stdio_base:

?S: This variable defines how, given a `FILE` pointer, `fp`, to access the

?S: `_base` field (or equivalent) of `stdio.h`'s `FILE` structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro `FILE_base(fp)`.

?S:.

?S:stdio_bufsiz:

?S: This variable defines how, given a `FILE` pointer, `fp`, to determine

?S: the number of bytes store in the I/O buffer pointer to by the

?S: `_base` field (or equivalent) of `stdio.h`'s

`FILE` structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro `FILE_bufsiz(fp)`.

?S:.

?C:USE_STDIO_PTR ~ d_stdstdio (USE_STD_STDIO STDSTDIO):

?C: This symbol is defined if the `_ptr` and `_cnt` fields (or similar)

?C: of the `stdio` `FILE` structure can be used to access the `stdio` buffer

?C: for a file handle. If this is defined, then the `FILE_ptr(fp)`

?C: and `FILE_cnt(fp)` macros will also be defined and should be used

?C: to access these fields.

?C:.

?C:FILE_ptr:

?C: This macro is used to access the `_ptr` field (or equivalent) of the

?C: `FILE` structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be

?C: defined if `USE_STDIO_PTR` is defined.

?C:.

?C:STDIO_PTR_LVALUE:

?C: This symbol is defined if the FILE_ptr macro can be used as an

?C: lvalue.

?C:.

?C:FILE_cnt:

?C: This macro is used to access the _cnt field (or equivalent) of the

?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be

?C: defined if USE_STDIO_PTR is defined.

?C:.

?C:STDIO_CNT_LVALUE:

?C: This symbol is defined

if the FILE_cnt macro can be used as an

?C: lvalue.

?C:.

?C:FILE_filbuf:

?C: This macro is used to access the internal stdio _filbuf function

?C: (or equivalent), if STDIO_CNT_LVALUE and STDIO_PTR_LVALUE

?C: are defined. It is typically either _filbuf or __filbuf.

?C: This macro will only be defined if both STDIO_CNT_LVALUE and

?C: STDIO_PTR_LVALUE are defined.

?C:.

```
?H:?d_stdstdio:#$d_stdstdio USE_STDIO_PTR /**/
?H:?d_stdstdio:#ifdef USE_STDIO_PTR
?H:#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
?H:#$d_stdstdio_ptr_lval STDIO_PTR_LVALUE /**/
?H:#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
?H:#$d_stdstdio_cnt_lval STDIO_CNT_LVALUE /**/
?H:?d_stdstdio:#if defined(STDIO_PTR_LVALUE) && defined(STDIO_CNT_LVALUE)
?H:#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $stdio_filbuf /**/
?H:?d_stdstdio:#endif
?H:?d_stdstdio:#endif
?H:.
```

?W:d_stdstdio:FILE_ptr FILE_cnt FILE_filbuf

?C:USE_STDIO_BASE ~ d_stdio_base:

?C: This symbol is defined if the _base field (or similar) of the

?C: stdio FILE structure can be used to access the stdio buffer

for

?C: a file handle. If this is defined, then the FILE_base(fp) macro

?C: will also be defined and should be used to access this field.

?C: Also, the FILE_bufsiz(fp) macro will be defined and should be used

?C: to determine the number of bytes in the buffer. USE_STDIO_BASE

?C: will never be defined unless USE_STDIO_PTR is.

?C:.

?C:FILE_base:

?C: This macro is used to access the _base field (or equivalent) of the

?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be

?C: defined if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.

```

?C:.
?C:FILE_bufsiz:
?C: This macro is used to determine the number of bytes in the I/O
?C: buffer pointed to by _base field (or equivalent) of the FILE
?C: structure pointed to its argument. This macro will always be defined
?C: if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.
?C:.
?H:?d_stdibase:#$d_stdibase USE_STDIO_BASE /**/
?H:?d_stdibase:#ifdef USE_STDIO_BASE
?H:#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
?H:#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
?H:?d_stdibase:#endif
?H:.
?W:d_stdibase:FILE_base
FILE_bufsiz
?LINT:set d_stdstdio d_stdibase
?T:ptr_lval cnt_lval filbuf xxx
?F:!try
: see if _ptr and _cnt from stdio act std
echo " "
if $contains '_IO_fpos_t' `./findhdr stdio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "(Looks like you have stdio.h from Linux.)"
case "$stdio_ptr" in
") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
ptr_lval=$define
;;
*) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_cnt" in
") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
cnt_lval=$undef
;;
*) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_base" in
") stdio_base='((fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
esac
case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
esac
else
case "$stdio_ptr" in
") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_ptr)'
ptr_lval=$define
;;
*) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_cnt" in

```

```

") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_cnt)'
cnt_lval=$define
;;
*) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_base" in
") stdio_base='((fp)->_base)';;
esac
case
"$stdio_bufsiz" in
") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_cnt + (fp)->_ptr - (fp)->_base)';;
esac
fi
: test whether _ptr and _cnt really work
echo "Checking how std your stdio is..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
int main() {
FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
char c = getc(fp);
if (
18 <= FILE_cnt(fp) &&
strcmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "include <stdio.h>\n", 18) == 0
)
exit(0);
exit(1);
}
EOP
val="$undef"
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
if ./try; then
echo "Your stdio acts pretty std."
val="$define"
else
echo "Your stdio isn't very std."
fi
else
echo "Your stdio doesn't appear very std."
fi
$rm_try
set d_stdstdio
eval $setvar

@if STDIO_PTR_LVALUE || d_stdio_ptr_lval
: Can _ptr be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.

```

```

case "$d_stdstdio$ptr_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_ptr_lval
eval
$setvar

@end
@if STDIO_CNT_LVALUE || d_stdio_cnt_lval
: Can _cnt be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.
case "$d_stdstdio$cnt_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_cnt_lval
eval $setvar

@end
@if FILE_filbuf
: How to access the stdio _filbuf or __filbuf function.
: If this fails, check how the getc macro in stdio.h works.
case "${d_stdio_ptr_lval}${d_stdio_cnt_lval}" in
${define}${define})
: Try hint value, if any, then _filbuf, __filbuf, _fill, then punt.
: _fill is for OS/2.
xxx='notok'
for filbuf in $stdio_filbuf '_filbuf(fp)' '__filbuf(fp)' '_fill(fp)' ; do
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $filbuf
int main() {
FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
int c;
c = getc(fp);
c = FILE_filbuf(fp); /* Just looking for linker errors.*/
exit(0);
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
./try; then
echo "Your stdio appears to use $filbuf"
stdio_filbuf="$filbuf"
xxx='ok'
break

```

```

else
    echo "Hmm. $filbuf doesn't seem to work."
fi
$rm_try
done
case "$xxx" in
notok) echo "I can't figure out how to access _filbuf"
    echo "I'll just have to work around it."
    d_stdio_ptr_lval="$undef"
    d_stdio_cnt_lval="$undef"
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if d_stdibase || USE_STDIO_BASE || FILE_base || FILE_bufsiz
: see if _base is also standard
val="$undef"
case "$d_stdstdio" in
$define)
    $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
int main() {
    FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
    char c = getc(fp);
    if (
        19 <= FILE_bufsiz(fp) &&
        strncmp(FILE_base(fp), "#include <stdio.h>\n", 19) == 0
    )
        exit(0);
    exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1; then
    if ./try; then
        echo "And its _base field acts std."
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "But its _base field isn't std."
    fi
else
    echo
    "However, it seems to be lacking the _base field."
fi
$rm_try
;;

```

```
esac
set d_stdiobase
eval $setvar
```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_stdstdio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sitelib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:21:35 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:sitelib sitelibexp installsitelib: afs cat Getfile \

Oldconfig Prefixit test privlib package sed

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:sitelib:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the SITELIB symbol,

?S: which is the name of the private library for this package. It may

?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create

?S: this

directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).

?S:.

?S:sitelibexp:

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitelib, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?S:installsitelib:

?S: This variable is really the same as sitelibexp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?C:SITELIB:

?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.

?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's

```

?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world. The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: Individual sites may place their own extensions and modules in
?C: this directory.
?C:.
?C:SITELIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITELIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion
    at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define SITELIB "$sitelib" /**/
?H:#define SITELIB_EXP "$sitelibexp" /**/
?H:.
?T:prog
: determine where site specific libraries go.
set sitelib sitelib
eval $prefixit
case "$sitelib" in
")
?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version indentification
    prog=`echo $package | $sed 's/-*[0-9.]*$/'`
    dflt="$privlib/site_$prog" ;;
*) dflt="$sitelib" ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

The installation process will also create a directory for site-specific extensions and modules. Some users find it convenient to place all local files in this directory rather than in the main distribution directory.

```

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the site-specific library files?'
./getfile
if $test "X$sitelibexp" != "X$sansexp"; then
    installsitelib="
fi
sitelib="$ans"
sitelibexp="$sansexp"
if $afs; then
    $cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which private files reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to

the former directory by occult means).

EOM

```
case "$installsitelib" in
") dflt=`echo $sitelibexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`';
*) dflt="$installsitelib";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will private files be installed?'
./getfile
installsitelib="$ans"
else
installsitelib="$sitelibexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sitelib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_loconv.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_loconv.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:14:11 ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_loconv: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_loconv:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LOCALECONV if localeconv() is
?S: available for numeric and monetary formatting conventions.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOCALECONV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localeconv
routine is
?C: available for numeric and monetary formatting conventions.
?C:.
?H:#$d_loconv HAS_LOCALECONV /**/
?H:.
```



```
?LINT:set d_loconv
: see if localeconv exists
set localeconv d_loconv
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_loconv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: dlsrc.U,v$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: dlsrc.U,v $
?RCS:
?X: hpux support thanks to Jeff Okamoto <okamoto@hpcc101.corp.hp.com>
?X:
?X: To create a shared library, you must compile ALL source files in the
?X: library with +z (or possibly +Z if the library is whopping huge),
?X: then link the library with -b. Example:
?X: cc -c +z module_a.c
?X: cc -c +z module_b.c
?X: ld -b module_a.o module_b.o -o module.sl
?X:
?MAKE:usedl ld dlsrc ccdlflags lddlflags ccdlflags bin_ELF ld_can_script: \
rm_try Getfile Myread test osname sed d_dlopen Findhdr Setvar \
src run cc ccflags ldflags optimize ls gccversion cat rsrcc i_stdlib \
i_unistd osvers sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:BOTTOM
?S:usedl:
?S: This variable
indicates if the system supports dynamic
?S: loading of some sort. See also dlsrc and dlobj.
?S:.
?S:ld:
?S: This variable indicates the program to be used to link
?S: libraries for dynamic loading. On some systems, it is 'ld'.
?S: On ELF systems, it should be $cc. Mostly, we'll try to respect
?S: the hint file setting.
?S:.
?S:dlsrc:
?S: This variable contains the name of the dynamic loading file that
?S: will be used with the package.
?S:.
```

?S:cccdlflags:
 ?S: This variable contains any special flags that might need to be
 ?S: passed with 'cc -c' to compile modules to be used to create a shared
 ?S: library that will be used for dynamic loading. For hpux, this
 ?S: should be +z. It is up to the makefile to use it.
 ?S:.
 ?S:lddlflags:
 ?S: This variable contains any special flags that might need to be
 ?S: passed to \$ld to create a shared library suitable for dynamic
 ?S: loading. It is up to the makefile to use it. For hpux, it
 ?S: should be '-b'. For sunos 4.1, it is empty.
 ?S:.
 ?S:ccdflags:
 ?S: This
 variable contains any special flags that might need to be
 ?S: passed to cc to link with a shared library for dynamic loading.
 ?S: It is up to the makefile to use it. For sunos 4.1, it should
 ?S: be empty.
 ?S:.
 ?S:bin_ELF:
 ?S: This variable saves the result from configure if generated binaries
 ?S: are in ELF format. Only set to defined when the test has actually
 ?S: been performed, and the result was positive.
 ?S:.
 ?S:ld_can_script:
 ?S: This variable shows if the loader accepts scripts in the form of
 ?S: -Wl,--version-script=ld.script. This is currently only supported
 ?S: for GNU ld on ELF in dynamic loading builds.
 ?S:.
 ?C:USE_DYNAMIC_LOADING ~ %<:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that dynamic loading of
 ?C: some sort is available.
 ?C:.
 ?H:%<:#\$usedl USE_DYNAMIC_LOADING /**/
 ?H:.
 ?W:%<:dlopen
 ?T:dldir thisflag tdir
 ?F:!a.out
 : determine which dynamic loading, if any, to compile in
 echo " "
 dldir="ext/DynaLoader"
 case "\$usedl" in
 \$define|y|true)
 dflt='y'
 usedl="\$define"
 ;;
 \$undef|n|false)
 dflt='n'

```

usedl="$undef"
;;
*)
dflt='n'
case "$d_dlopen" in
    $define) dflt='y' ;;
esac
: Does a dl_XXX.XS file exist for this operating system
$test -f $rsrc/$dldir/dl_${osname}.xs && dflt='y'
;;
esac
rp="Do you wish to use dynamic loading?"
./myread
usedl="$ans"
bin_ELF="$undef"
case "$ans" in
    y*) usedl="$define"
case "$dlsrc" in
    ") if $test -f $rsrc/$dldir/dl_${osname}.xs ; then
        dflt="$dldir/dl_${osname}.xs"
    elif $test "$d_dlopen" = "$define" ; then
        dflt="$dldir/dl_dlopen.xs"
    else
        dflt="
fi
;;
    *) dflt="$dldir/$dlsrc"
;;
esac
echo "The following dynamic loading files are available:"
: Can not go over to $dldir because getfile has path hard-coded in.
tdir=`pwd`; cd "$rsrc"; $ls -C $dldir/dl*.xs; cd "$tdir"
rp="Source file to use for dynamic loading"
fn="fne"
gfpth="$src"
./getfile
usedl="$define"
: emulate basename
dlsrc=`echo $ans | $sed -e 's%.*^([^\/*]*)$%\1%'`

$cat
<< EOM

```

Some systems may require passing special flags to \$cc -c to compile modules that will be used to create a shared library. To use no flags, say "none".

EOM

```

case "$cccdlflags" in
    ") case "$gccversion" in
    ") case "$osname" in
        hpux) dflt='+z' ;;
        irix*) dflt='-KPIC' ;;
        svr4*|esix*|solaris|nonstopux) dflt='-KPIC' ;;
        sunos) dflt='-pic' ;;
        *) dflt='none' ;;
    esac
    ;;
    *) case "$osname" in
        darwin) dflt='none' ;;
        *linux*|svr4*|esix*|solaris|nonstopux) dflt='-fPIC' ;;
        *) dflt='-fpic' ;;
    esac ;;
esac ;;
    ' ') dflt='none' ;;
    *) dflt="$cccdlflags" ;;
esac

case "$dflt" in
    none) dflt=" ;;
esac

# If -Dsysroot was specified, now's the time to add it
# to cccdlflags
if test "X$sysroot" != X; then
    case "$gccversion" in
    ") ;;
    *) case "$dflt" in
        *sysroot*) ;;
        'undef'*)
            dflt="$dflt --sysroot=$sysroot" ;;
        esac
        ;;
    esac
fi

case "$dflt" in
    ") dflt='none';;
esac

rp="Any
special flags to pass to $cc -c to compile shared library modules?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so that a subsequent Configure run preserves the old state.
    none) cccdlflags=' ' ;;

```

```

*)  ccclflags="$ans" ;;
esac

```

```
cat << EOM
```

Some systems use ld to create libraries that can be dynamically loaded, while other systems (such as those using ELF) use \$cc.

```
EOM
```

```
: Determine if this is ELF
```

```
$cat >try.c <<EOM
```

```
/* Test for whether ELF binaries are produced */
```

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
```

```
#ifdef I_STDLIB
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
```

```
#ifdef I_UNISTD
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    char b[4];
```

```
    int i = open("a.out",O_RDONLY);
```

```
    if(i == -1)
```

```
exit(1); /* fail */
```

```
    if(read(i,b,4)==4 && b[0]==127 && b[1]=='E' && b[2]=='L' && b[3]=='F')
```

```
exit(0); /* succeed (yes, it is ELF) */
```

```
    exit(1); /* fail */
```

```
}
```

```
EOM
```

```
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o a.out try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 && $run ./a.out; then
```

```
    bin_ELF="$define"
```

```
fi
```

```
$rm_try
```

```
case "$ld" in
```

```
    ") if $test $bin_ELF = "$define"; then
```

```
        cat <<EOM
```

You appear to have ELF support. I'll use \$cc to build dynamic libraries.

```
EOM
```

```
    dflt="$cc"
```

```
else
```

```
    echo "I'll use ld to build dynamic libraries."
```

```
    dflt='ld'
```

```
fi
```

```
;;
*) dflt="$ld"
;;
esac
```

```
rp="What command should be used to create dynamic libraries?"
. ./myread
ld="$ans"
```

```
cat << EOM
```

Some systems may require passing special flags to \$ld to create a library that can be dynamically loaded. If your ld flags include -L/other/path options to locate libraries outside your loader's normal search path, you may need to specify those -L options here as well. To use no flags, say "none".

```
EOM
```

```
case "$lddflags" in
  ") case "$osname" in
    haiku) dflt='-shared' ;;
    hpux) dflt='-b';
  case "$gccversion" in
    ") dflt="$dflt +vnocompatwarnings" ;;
  esac
  ;;
  *linux*|irix*|gnu*) dflt="-shared $optimize" ;;
  solaris) # See [perl #66604].
    # On Solaris 11, gcc -m64
on amd64
  # appears not to understand -G. gcc versions at
  # least as old as 3.4.3 support -shared, so just
  # use that with Solaris 11 and later, but keep
  # the old behavior for older Solaris versions.
  case "$gccversion" in
    ") dflt='-G' ;;
    *) case "$osvers" in
      2.?|2.10) dflt='-G' ;;
      *) dflt='-shared' ;;
    esac
    ;;
  esac
  ;;
  sunos) dflt='-assert nodefinitions' ;;
  svr4*|esix*|nonstopux) dflt="-G $ldflags" ;;
  *) dflt='none' ;;
esac
;;
```

```

*) dflt="$lddflags" ;;
esac

: Only do this for gcc, since, for example, qcc has no concept
: of --sysroot.
if $test "X$sysroot" != X; then
    case "$gccversion" in
    *) ;;
    *) dflt="$dflt --sysroot=$sysroot" ;;
    esac
fi

: Try to guess additional flags to pick up local libraries.
: Be careful not to append to a plain 'none'
case "$dflt" in
    none) dflt="";;
esac
for thisflag in $ldflags; do
    case "$thisflag" in
    -L*|-R*|-Wl,-R*)

        case " $dflt " in
        *" $thisflag "*) ;;
        *) dflt="$dflt $thisflag" ;;
        esac
        ;;
    esac
done

case "$dflt" in
    "|' ') dflt='none' ;;
esac

case "$ldflags" in
    *-fstack-protector-strong*)
case "$dflt" in
    *-fstack-protector-strong*) ;; # Don't add it again
    *) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector-strong" ;;
esac
;;
    *-fstack-protector*)
case "$dflt" in
    *-fstack-protector*) ;; # Don't add it again
    *) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector" ;;
esac
;;
esac

```

```

rp="Any special flags to pass to $ld to create a dynamically loaded library?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so that a subsequent Configure run preserves the old state.
    none) lddflags=' ' ;;
    *) lddflags="$ans" ;;
esac

cat <<EOM

```

Some systems may require passing special flags to \$cc to indicate that the resulting executable will use dynamic linking. To use no flags, say "none".

```

EOM
case "$ccdlflags" in
    ") case "$osname" in
        *linux*|hpux|gnu*)
dflt='-Wl,-E' ;;
        sunos)          dflt='none' ;;
        *)              dflt='none' ;;
esac ;;
    ' ') dflt='none' ;;
    *)  dflt="$ccdlflags" ;;
esac
rp="Any special flags to pass to $cc to use dynamic linking?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so that a subsequent Configure run preserves the old state.
    none) ccdlflags=' ' ;;
    *)  ccdlflags="$ans" ;;
esac
;;
?X: End of usedl=y section

    *) usedl="$undef"
ld='ld'
dlsrc='dl_none.xs'
lddflags="
ccdlflags="
;;
esac

ld_can_script="$undef"
case "$bin_ELF$usedl" in
    $define$define)
# Abuse try.h and a.out names for neat cleanup
$cat >try.c <<EOM

```



```

void foo() {}
void bar() {}
EOM
$cat >try.h <<EOM
LIBTEST_42 {
global:
foo;
local: *;
};
EOM
if $cc $cccdlflags $ccdlflags $ccflags \
    $ldflags $lddlflags -o a.out try.c \
    -Wl,--version-script=try.h >/dev/null 2>&1 \
    && $test -s a.out ; then
    echo "ld supports scripting" >&4
    ld_can_script="$define"
else

    echo "ld does not support scripting" >&4
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/dlsrc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_crypt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_crypt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:31:47 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:52 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_crypt cryptlib: Loc test xlibpth libpth Csym Setvar _a Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_crypt:

```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the CRYPT symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the crypt() routine is available
 ?S: to
 encrypt passwords and the like.
 ?S:.
 ?S:cryptlib:
 ?S: This variable holds -lcrypt or the path to a libcrypt.a archive if
 ?S: the crypt() function is not defined in the standard C library. It is
 ?S: up to the Makefile to use this.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_CRYPT (CRYPT):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the crypt routine is available
 ?C: to encrypt passwords and the like.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_crypt HAS_CRYPT /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_crypt
 ?T:val
 : see if crypt exists
 echo " "
 set crypt d_crypt
 eval \$inlibc
 case "\$d_crypt" in
 \$define) cryptlib=" ;;
 *) if set crypt val -f d_crypt; eval \$csym; \$val; then
 echo 'crypt() found.' >&4
 val="\$define"
 cryptlib="
 else
 cryptlib=`./loc Slibcrypt\$\_a "" \$xlibpth`
 if \$test -z "\$cryptlib"; then
 cryptlib=`./loc Mlibcrypt\$\_a "" \$xlibpth`
 else
 cryptlib=-lcrypt
 fi
 if \$test -z "\$cryptlib"; then
 cryptlib=`./loc Llibcrypt\$\_a "" \$xlibpth`
 else
 cryptlib=-lcrypt
 fi
 if \$test -z "\$cryptlib"; then
 cryptlib=`./loc libcrypt\$_a ""
 \$libpth`
 else
 cryptlib=-lcrypt
 fi
 if \$test -z "\$cryptlib"; then
 echo 'crypt() NOT found.' >&4

```

    val="$undef"
else
    val="$define"
fi
fi
set d_crypt
eval $setvar
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_crypt.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strctcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18 12:07:34  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strctcpy: cat rm_try cc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strctcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_STRUCT_COPY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that this C compiler knows how to copy
?S: structures.
?S:.
?C:USE_STRUCT_COPY (STRUCTCOPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this C compiler knows how
?C: to copy structures.  If undefined, you'll
?C: need to use a block copy
?C: routine of some sort instead.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strctcpy USE_STRUCT_COPY /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strctcpy
: check for structure copying
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your C compiler can copy structs..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

```

```
int main()
{
    struct blurfl {
        int dyick;
    } foo, bar;
```

```
    foo = bar;
}
```

EOCP

```
if $cc -c try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
```

```
    val="$define"
```

```
    echo "Yup, it can."
```

```
else
```

```
    val="$undef"
```

```
    echo "Nope, it can't."
```

```
fi
```

```
set d_strctcpy
```

```
eval $setvar
```

```
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strctcpy.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: yacc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:48 ram

?RCS: patch27: added byacc as another alternative (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:03 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:yacc yaccflags: Guess Myread Loc Oldconfig byacc bison cat test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:yacc:

?S: This variable holds the name of the compiler compiler we

?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be yacc, byacc, or bison -y.

?S:.

?S:yaccflags:

```

?S: This variable contains any
    additional yacc flags desired by the
?S: user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?T:comp
: determine compiler compiler
echo " "
comp='yacc'
if $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
    comp="byacc or $comp"
fi
if $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
    comp="$comp or bison -y"
fi
case "$yacc" in
")
    yacc=`./loc yacc yacc $pth`
    if $test -f "$yacc$_exe"; then
        dflt='yacc'
    elif $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
        dflt='byacc'
    elif $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
        dflt='bison'
    else
        dflt=""
    fi
;;
*) dflt="$yacc";;
esac
rp="Which compiler compiler ($comp) shall I use?"
. ./myread
yacc="$ans"
case "$yacc" in
*bis*)
    case "$yacc" in
    *-y*) ;;
    *)
        yacc="$yacc -y"
        echo "(Adding -y option to bison to get yacc-compatible behaviour.)"
        ;;
    esac
;;
esac

@if yaccflags
: see if we need extra yacc flags
dflt="$yaccflags"
case "$dflt" in

```

```
) dflt=none;;
esac
$cat <<EOH
```

Your yacc program may need extra flags to normally process the parser sources. Do NOT specify any -d or -v flags here, since those are explicitly known by the various Makefiles. However, if your machine has strange/undocumented options (like -Sr# on SCO to specify the maximum number of grammar rules), then please add them here. To use no flags, specify the word "none".

```
EOH
rp="Any additional yacc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) yaccflags="";;
*) yaccflags="$ans";;
esac
```

@end

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/yacc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: inc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: inc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:51 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:inc incexp: Loc Oldconfig Getfile us rinc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:inc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put public header files for the package in question. It is most
?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/include.
?S:..
?S:incexp:
?S: This is the same as the inc variable, but is filename
```

```

expanded
?S: at configuration time for convenient use in your makefiles.
?S:.
: determine where public header files go
case "$inc" in
")
dflt=`./loc . "." /usr/local/include /usr/include/local $usrinc`
;;
*) dflt="$inc"
;;
esac
fn=d~
rp='Where do you want to put the public header files?'
./getfile
inc="$ans"
incexp="$ansexp"

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/inc.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_class: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_class:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CLASS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the class() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the class routine is
?C: available to classify doubles. Available for example in AIX.
?C: The returned values are defined in <float.h> and are:
?C:
?C: FP_PLUS_NORM Positive normalized, nonzero
?C: FP_MINUS_NORM Negative normalized, nonzero
?C: FP_PLUS_DENORM Positive denormalized, nonzero
?C: FP_MINUS_DENORM Negative denormalized, nonzero
?C: FP_PLUS_ZERO +0.0
?C: FP_MINUS_ZERO -0.0
?C: FP_PLUS_INF +INF
?C: FP_MINUS_INF -INF
?C: FP_NANS Signaling

```

Not a Number (NaNs)

?C: FP_NANQ Quiet Not a Number (NaNQ)

?C:.

?H:#\$d_class HAS_CLASS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_class

: see if class exists

set class d_class

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_class.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: vendorbin.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: vendorbin.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_vendorbin vendorbin vendorbinexp installvendorbin: Getfile \

Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit vendorprefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:vendorbin:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VENDORBIN symbol.

?S: It may have a ~ on the front.

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: Vendors who distribute perl

may wish to place additional

?S: binaries in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?S:vendorbinexp:

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorbin, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?D:installvendorbin=""

?S:installvendorbin:

?S: This variable is really the same as vendorbinexp but may differ on
 ?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
 ?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?S:d_vendorbin:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_VENDORBIN.

?S:.

?C:PERL_VENDORBIN:

?C: If defined, this symbol contains the name of a directory
 ?C: for holding vendor-supplied executables.
 ?C: It may have a ~ on the front.
 ?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
 ?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional
 ?C: binaries in this directory with
 ?C: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
 ?C: or equivalent.
 See INSTALL for details.

?C:.

?C:PERL_VENDORBIN_EXP:

?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of VENDORBIN, to be used
 ?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_vendorbin PERL_VENDORBIN "\$vendorbin" /**/
 ?H:#\$d_vendorbin PERL_VENDORBIN_EXP "\$vendorbinexp" /**/
 ?H:.

?LINT:change prefixvar
 ?LINT:set installvendorbin
 : Set the vendorbin variables
 case "\$vendorprefix" in
 ") d_vendorbin="\$undef"
 vendorbin="
 vendorbinexp="
 ;;
 *) d_vendorbin="\$define"
 : determine where vendor-supplied executables go.
 case "\$vendorbin" in
 ") dflt=\$vendorprefix/bin ;;
 *) dflt="\$vendorbin" ;;
 esac
 fn=d~+
 rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied executables directory?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorbin="\$ans"
 vendorbinexp="\$ansexp"
 ;;
 esac
 prefixvar=vendorbin
 . ./installprefix

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorbin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X: This unit generates a \$hasstruct string that is used internally

?X: by Configure to check if this system has a field for a

?X: particular struct (of if this system has a particular struct!)

?X:

?X: To use it, say something like:

?X: set d_statblocks stat i_sysstat sys/stat.h

?X: eval \$hasstruct

?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like

?X: hdrs="\$define sys/foo.h

?X: \$i_sysbar sys/bar.h

?X: \$i_syszot sys/zot.h

?X: \$i_zappa zappa.h"

?X: set d_statblocks stat \$hdrs

?X: eval \$hasstruct

?X:

?MAKE:Hasstruct: Setvar rm_try test Compile

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:varname struct

?V:hasstruct

: Define hasstruct macro for Configure internal use

hasstruct='varname=\$1; struct=\$2; shift;

shift;

while \$test \$# -ge 2; do

case "\$1" in

\$define) echo "#include <\$2>";;

esac ;

shift 2;

done > try.c;

echo "int main () { struct \$struct foo; }" >> try.c;

set try;

if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define";

else

val="\$undef";

fi;

set \$varname;

```
eval $setvar;  
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/Hasstruct.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Init.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:45:59 ram

?RCS: patch44: removed Options from MAKE to prevent Init overrides

?RCS: patch44: option processing now done after Myinit thanks to new Begin.U

?RCS: patch44: moved "Beginning of configuration questions" to Begin.U

?RCS: patch44: moved signal trapping instruction to Begin.U as well

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:02 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This file initializes certain default variables

used by Configure. They

?X: may be overridden or added to by definitions in Myinit.U.

?X:

?MAKE:Init eunicefix _exe: Null

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?MAKE: -pick weed \$@ ./Init

?S:eunicefix:

?S: When running under Eunice this variable contains a command which will

?S: convert a shell script to the proper form of text file for it to be

?S: executable by the shell. On other systems it is a no-op.

?S:.

?S:_exe (exe_ext):

?S: This variable defines the extension used for executable files.

?S: For unix it is empty. Other possible values include '.exe'.

?S: DJGPP, Cygwin and OS/2 use '.exe'. Stratus VOS uses '.pm'.

?S: On operating systems which do not require a specific extension

?S: for executable files, this variable is empty.

?S:.

?V:define undef smallmach:rmlist

```

?X:
?X: Throughout the units, one may make use of $define and $undef to reference
?X: a defined symbol or an undefined one. There is no need to add them in
?X: the dependency line since this unit makes them visible via ?V:, and
?X:
    everyone inherits from those symbols since by convention Init.U is the
?X: root dependency.
?X:
?T: DJGPP
: Initialize wide constants
define='define'
undef='undef'
smallmach='pdp11 i8086 z8000 i80286 iAPX286'
rmlist=""

: We must find out about Eunice early
eunicefix=':'
if test -f /etc/unixtovms; then
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms
fi
if test -f /etc/unixtovms.exe; then
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms.exe
fi

: Set executable suffix now -- needed before hints available
if test -f "/libs/version.library"; then
: Amiga OS
    _exe=""
elif test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then
: Stratus VOS
    _exe=".pm"
elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
: DOS DJGPP
    _exe=".exe"
elif test -d c:/.; then
: OS/2 or cygwin
    _exe=".exe"
else
: All other UNIX systems
    _exe=""
fi

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Init.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_netdb.U,v $
?RCS:

```

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_netdb: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_netdb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NETDB symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <netdb.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_NETDB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_netdb I_NETDB /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_netdb
: see if this is a netdb.h system
set netdb.h i_netdb
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_netdb.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_flexfnam.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_flexfnam.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:04 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_flexfnam: cat rm test Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_flexfnam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the FLEXFILENAMES symbol, which
?S: indicates that the system supports filenames longer than 14 characters.
?S:.
?C:FLEXFILENAMES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system supports filenames

```

```

?C: longer than 14
characters.
?C:.
?H: #$_d_flexfnam FLEXFILENAMES /**/
?H:.
?T: first
?LINT: set d_flexfnam
: see if we can have long filenames
echo " "
?X:
?X: We have to test in both /tmp and . because of NFS (remote server may allow
?X: long filenames while the local filesystem cannot support them). If at least
?X: one of those file systems cannot support long filenames, then we assume the
?X: whole system can't.
?X:
first=123456789abcdef
$rm -f $first
if (echo hi >$first) 2>/dev/null; then
if $test -f 123456789abcde; then
echo 'You cannot have filenames longer than 14 characters. Sigh.' >&4
val="$undef"
else
echo 'You can have filenames longer than 14 characters.' >&4
val="$define"
fi
else
$cat <<'EOM'
You can't have filenames longer than 14 chars.
You can't even think about them!
EOM
val="$undef"
fi
set d_flexfnam
eval $setvar
$rm -rf 123456789abcde*

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_flexfnam.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_getsent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getsent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getsent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getsent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETSERVENT if getservent() is

?S: available to look up network services in some data base or another.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETSERVENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getservent() routine is

?C: available to look up network services in some

data base or another.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getsent HAS_GETSERVENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getsent

: see if getservent exists

set getservent d_getsent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getsent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_mbtowc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_mbtowc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:30 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mbtowc: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mbtowc:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBTOWC symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the mbtowc() routine is available

?S: to convert multibyte to a wide character.

```

?S:.
?C:HAS_MBTOWC (MBTOWC):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mbtowc routine is available
?C: to
    convert a multibyte to a wide character.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mbtowc HAS_MBTOWC /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mbtowc
: see if mbtowc exists
set mbtowc d_mbtowc
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_mbtowc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_ulimit.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ulimit.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18 12:07:51  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0  netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ulimit: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ulimit:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ULIMIT if ulimit() is
?S: available to get the user limits.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ULIMIT (ULIMIT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ulimit system call is
?C: available to get the user limits.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ulimit HAS_ULIMIT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
    d_ulimit
: see if ulimit exists
set ulimit d_ulimit
eval $inlibc

```


Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_ulimit.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getnetbyaddr_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getnetbyaddr_r getnetbyaddr_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getnetbyaddr_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYADDR_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnetbyaddr_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getnetbyaddr_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getnetbyaddr_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getnetbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyaddr_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETNETBYADDR_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
the getnetbyaddr_r routine

?C: is available to getnetbyaddr re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETNETBYADDR_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getnetbyaddr_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getnetbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyaddr_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getnetbyaddr_r HAS_GETNETBYADDR_R /**/

?H:#define GETNETBYADDR_R_PROTO \$getnetbyaddr_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto

: see if getnetbyaddr_r exists

set getnetbyaddr_r d_getnetbyaddr_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_getnetbyaddr_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"

```

case "$d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto:$susetthreads" in
":define") d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto=define
set d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto getnetbyaddr_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(unsigned long, int, struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
./protochk
"$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_UISBWRE ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(long, int, struct netent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_LISBI ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct netent* getnetbyaddr_r(in_addr_t, int, struct netent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=S_TISBI ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct netent* getnetbyaddr_r(long, int, struct netent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=S_LISBI ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(in_addr_t, int, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
./protochk "$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_TISD ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(long, int, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
./protochk "$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_LISD
;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(int, int, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
./protochk "$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_IISD ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(uint32_t, int, struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
./protochk "$sextern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_uISBWRE ;;
esac
case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getnetbyaddr_r=undef
getnetbyaddr_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getnetbyaddr_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;

```

```

*) getnetbyaddr_r_proto="REentrant_PROTO_$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$susethreads" in
define) echo "getnetbyaddr_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getnetbyaddr_r=undef
getnetbyaddr_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getnetbyaddr_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getnetbyaddr_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

case $CONFIG in
")
if test -f config.sh; then TOP=.;
elif test -f ../config.sh; then TOP=..;
elif test -f ../../config.sh; then TOP=../../.;
elif test -f ../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../../.;
elif test -f ../../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../../../.;
else
echo "Can't find config.sh."; exit 1
fi
. $TOP/config.sh
;;
esac
case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*/\)/'` ;;
esac
echo "Extracting makedepend (with variable substitutions)"
$spitshell >makedepend <<!GROK!THIS!
$startsh
# $Id: makedepend.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:05 ram Exp ram $
#
# Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
#
# You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
# as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
# You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
# that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

```

# of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
#
Original Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
#
# $Log: makedepend.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:05 ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:37 ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#

export PATH || (echo "OOPS, this isn't sh. Desperation time. I will feed myself to sh."; sh \${0}; kill \${0})

cat='$cat'
cppflags='$cppflags'
cp='$cp'
cpp='$cppstd'
echo='$echo'
egrep='$egrep'
expr='$expr'
mv='$mv'
rm='$rm'
sed='$sed'
sort='$sort'
test='$test'
tr='$tr'
uniq='$uniq'
!GROK!THIS!

$spitshell >>makedepend <<!'NO!SUBS!'

$cat /dev/null >.deptmp
$rm -f *.c.c c/*.*c
if test -f Makefile; then
    mf=Makefile
else
    mf=makefile
fi
if test -f $mf; then
    defrule=`<$mf sed -n \
-e '/^\.c\.o.:*/{' \
-e 's/^\$*\c/' \
-e 's/^[^;]*[ ]*//p' \
-e q \
-e '}' \
-e '/^\.c\.o.: */{' \

```

```

-e N \
-e 's/\$*\c//' \
-e 's/^\.*\n[ ]*//p' \
-e q \
-e '}'`
fi
case
"$defrule" in
") defrule='$(CC) -c $(CFLAGS)' ;;
esac

make clist || ($echo "Searching for .c files..."; \
$echo *.c | $tr ' ' '\012' | $egrep -v '\*' >.clist)
gotnone=true
for file in `cat .clist`; do
# for file in `cat /dev/null`; do
case "$file" in
*.c) filebase=`basename $file .c` ;;
*.y) filebase=`basename $file .c` ;;
") continue ;;
esac
gotnone=false
$echo "Finding dependencies for $filebase.o."
$sed -n <$file >$file.c \
-e '/^\${filebase}_init(/q' \
-e '/^#/{' \
-e 's/\^.*$||' \
-e 's|\\$||' \
-e p \
-e '}'
$cpp -I/usr/local/include -I. $cppflags $file.c | \
$sed \
-e '/^# *[0-9]/!d' \
-e 's/^\.*"(.*)"*.*/"$filebase".o: \1/' \
-e 's|: \./: |' \
-e 's|\.c\.c|.c|' | \
$uniq | $sort | $uniq >> .deptmp
done

$sed <Makefile >Makefile.new -e '1,/^# AUTOMATICALLY/d'

make shlist || ($echo "Searching for .SH files..."; \
$echo *.SH | $tr ' ' '\012' | $egrep -v '\*' >.shlist)
if $gotnone || $test -s .deptmp; then

for file in `cat .shlist`; do
$echo `expr X$file : 'X\(.*)\.SH` : $file config.sh \; \
/bin/sh $file >> .deptmp

```

```

done
$echo "Updating Makefile..."
$echo "# If this runs make out of memory, delete /usr/include lines." \
>> Makefile.new
$sed 's/^\(.*\o:\) *(.*\c\c) *$|1 2; ""$defrule 2|" .deptmp \
>> Makefile.new
else
make hlist || ($echo "Searching for .h files..."; \
$echo *.h | $tr ' ' '\012' | $egrep -v '*' >.hlist)
$echo "You don't seem to have a proper C preprocessor. Using grep instead."
$egrep '^#include ' `cat .clist` `cat .hlist` >.deptmp
$echo "Updating Makefile..."
<.clist $sed -n \
-e '/\{ ' \
-e 's/^\(.*\)\(.*\)\c\2.o: \1\2.c; ""$defrule \1\2.c|p' \
-e d \
-e '}' \
-e 's/^\(.*\)\c\1.o: \1.c|p' >> Makefile.new
<.hlist $sed -n 's/^\(.*\)\(.*\)|s= \2= \1\2=|p' >.hsed
<.deptmp $sed -n 's|c:#include "(.*)".*|o: \1|p' | \
$sed 's/^[^;]*|/' | \
$sed -f
.hsed >> Makefile.new
<.deptmp $sed -n 's|c:#include <(.*)>.*|o: /usr/include/\1|p' \
>> Makefile.new
<.deptmp $sed -n 's|h:#include "(.*)".*|h: \1|p' | \
$sed -f .hsed >> Makefile.new
<.deptmp $sed -n 's|h:#include <(.*)>.*|h: /usr/include/\1|p' \
>> Makefile.new
for file in `scat .shlist`; do
$echo `$expr X$file : 'X\(.*)\.SH`: $file config.sh`; \
/bin/sh $file >> Makefile.new
done
fi
rm -f Makefile.old
scp Makefile Makefile.old
scp Makefile.new Makefile
rm Makefile.new
$echo "# WARNING: Put nothing here or make depend will gobble it up!" >> Makefile
rm -f .deptmp `sed 's/\c/c.c' .clist` .shlist .clist .hlist .hsed

!NO!SUBS!
$unicefix makedepend
chmod +x makedepend
case `pwd` in
*SH)
rm -f ../makedepend
ln makedepend ../makedepend

```

```
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/makedepend.SH

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Myinit.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:07 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included

?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Myinit.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:07 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: If you want to initialize any default values, copy this unit to your

?X: personal U directory and add the assignments to the end. This file

?X: is included after variables are initialized but before any old

?X: config.sh file is read in and before any Configure switch processing.

?X:

?MAKE:Myinit

libswanted: Init

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libswanted:

?S: This variable holds a list of all the libraries we want to

?S: search. The order is chosen to pick up the c library

?S: ahead of ucb or bsd libraries for SVR4.

?S:.

?LINT:extern usevfork glibpth

?LINT:change usevfork glibpth

: List of libraries we want.

?X: Put crypt here, even though I should really fix d_crypt.U to look

?X: for it correctly, including possible shared library versions.

: If anyone needs extra -lxxx, put those in a hint file.

libswanted="cl pthread socket bind inet nsl ndbm gdbm dbm db malloc dl ld"

libswanted="\$libswanted sun m crypt sec util c cposix posix ucb bsd BSD"

: We probably want to search /usr/shlib before most other libraries.

: This is only used by the lib/ExtUtils/MakeMaker.pm routine extliblist.

glibpth=`echo " \$glibpth " | sed -e 's! /usr/shlib ! !'`

glibpth="/usr/shlib \$glibpth"

: Do not use vfork unless overridden by a hint file.

usevfork=false

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Myinit.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_poll.U 15 2006-08-30 18:21:51Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_poll.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:38:17 ram

?RCS: patch61: mention that <poll.h> can be included if HAS_POLL defined

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:26:31 ram

?RCS: patch45: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_poll: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_poll:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_POLL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the poll() routine is available

?S: to poll active file descriptors.

?S:.

?C:HAS_POLL

:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the poll routine is

?C: available to poll active file descriptors. Please check I_POLL and

?C: I_SYS_POLL to know which header should be included as well.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_poll HAS_POLL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_poll

: see if poll exists

set poll d_poll

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_poll.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2012 Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ilp d_ilp32 d_ilp64 d_lp64 d_can64: Assert Myread Setvar \
cat rm +cc +ccflags echo n c intsize longsize ptrsize
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:ilp:
?S: This variable contains the largest amount of bits that the CPU supports,
?S: from the compiler's point of view. Typically 32 or 64.
?S:.
?S:d_ilp32:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CPU_IS_ILP32.
?S:.
?S:d_ilp64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CPU_IS_ILP64.
?S:.
?S:d_lp64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CPU_IS_LP64.
?S:.
?S:d_can64:
?S: This variable
conditionally defines CAN_HANDLE_64BITS.
?S:.
?C:CPU_ILP_MAXBITS:
?C: This symbol contains the largest amount of bits that the CPU natively
?C: supports from the compiler's point of view. Typically 32 or 64.
?C:.
?C:CPU_IS_ILP32:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the integer, long and pointer variables
?C: hold 32-bit values.
?C:.
?C:CPU_IS_ILP64:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the integer, long and pointer variables
?C: hold 64-bit values.
?C:.
?C:CPU_IS_LP64:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the long and pointer variables hold
?C: 64-bit values but integers are smaller (probably only 32-bit wide).
?C:.
?C:CAN_HANDLE_64BITS:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the compiler can handle 64-bit values
?C: despite the CPU having only 32-bit registers. These are available using

?C: the "long long" C type. It is only defined for ILP32 machines, since

?C: 64-bit support is naturally available on ILP64 and LP64 machines.

?C:.

?H:#define CPU_ILP_MAXBITS \$ilp

?H:#\$d_ilp32

CPU_IS_ILP32 /**/

?H:#\$d_ilp64 CPU_IS_ILP64 /**/

?H:#\$d_lp64 CPU_IS_LP64 /**/

?H:#\$d_can64 CAN_HANDLE_64BITS /**/

?H:.

?LINT: set d_ilp32 d_ilp64 d_lp64 d_can64

: check for architecture type

echo " "

\$echo \$n "Computing CPU architecture type...\$c" >&4

ilp=`expr \$longsize \\* 8`

case "\$ptrsize" in

8)

val=\$undef; set d_ilp32; eval \$setvar

case "\$intsize" in

8)

echo " ILP64." >&4

val=\$define; set d_ilp64; eval \$setvar

val=\$undef; set d_lp64; eval \$setvar

;;

*)

echo " LP64." >&4

val=\$define; set d_lp64; eval \$setvar

val=\$undef; set d_ilp64; eval \$setvar

;;

esac

;;

*)

echo " ILP\${ilp}." >&4

case "\$ilp" in

32) val=\$define;;

*) val=\$undef;;

esac

set d_ilp32; eval \$setvar

val=\$undef; set d_ilp64; eval \$setvar

val=\$undef; set d_lp64; eval \$setvar

;;

esac

@if CAN_HANDLE_64BITS || d_can64

: see whether compiler supports 64-bit emulation

val=\$undef

case "\$ilp" in

64) val=\$define;;

```

*)
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include "static_assert.h"
long long foo;
int main()
{
    STATIC_ASSERT(8
    == sizeof(foo));
    return 0;
}
EOCP
if $cc -c $ccflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo " "
    echo "Your compiler also supports 64-bit emulation." >&4
    val=$define
fi
$rm -f try.*
;;
esac
set d_can64
eval $setvar

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/ilp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_syssecl: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_syssecl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_SECURITY symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/security.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_SECURITY:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/security.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_syssecre I_SYS_SECURITY /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_syssecre

: see if sys/security.h is available

set sys/security.h i_syssecre

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/acl/i_syssecre.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysun.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_sysun.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:42 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit looks whether <sys/un.h> is available or not

?X:

?MAKE:i_sysun: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_sysun:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_UN, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/un.h> to get UNIX

?S: domain socket definitions.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_UN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates

to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/un.h> to get UNIX domain socket definitions.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_sysun I_SYS_UN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_sysun

: see if this is a sys/un.h system

set sys/un.h i_sysun

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysun.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strxfrm_l.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strxfrm_l.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:12:04 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strxfrm_l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strxfrm_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRXFRM_L if strxfrm_l() is
?S: available to transform strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRXFRM_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strxfrm_l() routine is
?C: available
?C: to transform strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strxfrm_l HAS_STRXFRM_L /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strxfrm_l
: see if strxfrm_l exists
set strxfrm_l d_strxfrm_l
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strxfrm_l.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_fchdir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fchdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fchdir() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FCHDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fchdir routine is
?C: available to change directory using a file descriptor.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fchdir HAS_FCHDIR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fchdir
: see if fchdir exists
set fchdir d_fchdir
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fchdir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_wcstombs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wcstombs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:03 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wcstombs: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wcstombs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WCSTOMBS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the wcstombs() routine is available
?S: to convert wide character strings to multibyte strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WCSTOMBS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wcstombs
?C: routine is
?C: available to convert wide character strings to multibyte strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wcstombs HAS_WCSTOMBS /**/
```

?H:.

?LINT:set d_wcstombs

: see if wcstombs exists

set wcstombs d_wcstombs

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_wcstombs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setprior.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setprior.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:11 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setprior: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setprior:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPRIORITY if setpriority()

?S: is available to set a process's priority.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETPRIORITY (SETPRIORITY):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpriority routine is

?C: available to set a process's priority.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setprior

HAS_SETPRIORITY /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setprior

: see if setpriority exists

set setpriority d_setprior

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setprior.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Setvar.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Setvar.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:58:28 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:16 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a variable that is intended to be eval'ed in

?X: order to define/undefine a symbol. A consistency check is made

?X: regarding any previous value and a warning is issued if there

?X: is any discrepancy.

?X:

?X:

To use it, say:

?X: val=<value>

?X: set d_variable

?X: eval \$setvar

?X:

?MAKE:Setvar: Whoa

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define setvar

?S:setvar:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to set a value

?S: to a given symbol that is defined or not. A typical use is:

?S: val=<value computed>

?S: set d_variable

?S: eval \$setvar

?S: That will print a message in case the \$val value is not the same

?S: as the previous value of \$d_variable.

?S:.

?V:setvar:val

?T:var was td tu

: function used to set '\$1' to '\$val'

setvar='var=\$1; eval "was=\\$1"; td=\$define; tu=\$undef;

case "\$val\$was" in

\$define\$undef) . ./whoa; eval "\$var=\\$td";;

\$undef\$define) . ./whoa; eval "\$var=\\$tu";;

*) eval "\$var=\$val";;

esac'

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Setvar.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getgrnam_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getgrnam_r getgrnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_grp extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getgrnam_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGRNAM_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getgrnam_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getgrnam_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getgrnam_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getgrnam_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrnam_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETGRNAM_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrnam_r routine

?C: is available to

getgrnam re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETGRNAM_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getgrnam_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getgrnam_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrnam_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getgrnam_r HAS_GETGRNAM_R /**/

?H:#define GETGRNAM_R_PROTO \$getgrnam_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getgrnam_r_proto

: see if getgrnam_r exists

set getgrnam_r d_getgrnam_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_getgrnam_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_grp grp.h"

```

case "$d_getgrnam_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_getgrnam_r_proto=define
set d_getgrnam_r_proto getgrnam_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getgrnam_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*, size_t, struct group**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;
esac
case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*,
int, struct group**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=I_CSBIIR ;;
esac
case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct group* getgrnam_r(const char*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=S_CBI ;;
esac
case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=I_CSBI ;;
esac
case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct group* getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
esac
case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getgrnam_r=undef
getgrnam_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getgrnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getgrnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getgrnam_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getgrnam_r has no prototype, not using it."
>&4 ;;
esac
d_getgrnam_r=undef
getgrnam_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

```
;;
*) getgrnam_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getgrnam_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msgget.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msgget.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:39 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msgget: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgget:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGGET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the msgget() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSGGET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgget() routine is
?C: available to get a new message queue.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgget
HAS_MSGGET /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgget
: see if msgget exists
set msgget d_msgget
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_msgget.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: doublesize.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:17:06 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: doublesize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:17:06 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:06 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:doublesize: cat rm_try Myread Compile run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:doublesize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the DOUBLESIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a double.
?S:.
?C:DOUBLESIZE:
?C: This
    symbol contains the size of a double, so that the C preprocessor
?C: can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?H:#define DOUBLESIZE $doublesize /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: check for length of double
echo " "
case "$doublesize" in
")
    echo "Checking to see how big your double precision numbers are..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof(double));
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    doublesize=`$run ./try`

```

```

echo "Your double is $doublesize bytes long."
else
dflt='8'
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
rp="What is the size of a double precision number (in bytes)?"
. ./myread
doublesize="$ans"
fi
;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/doublesize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: patchlevel.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:18:41 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included

?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: patchlevel.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:18:41 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:31 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:patchlevel revision version subversion \

perl_patchlevel version_patchlevel_string \

api_revision api_version api_subversion api_versionstring: \

package test rsrc echo awk osname

?MAKE: -pick

add \$@ %<

?S:revision:

?S: The value of revision comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "5".

?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_REVISION".

?S:.

?S:patchlevel:

?S: The patchlevel level of this package.

?S: The value of patchlevel comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "6".

?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_VERSION".

?S:.

?S:subversion:

?S: The subversion level of this package.

?S: The value of subversion comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "1".

?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_SUBVERSION".

?S: This is unique to perl.

?S:.

?S:version:

?S: The full version number of this package, such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1).

?S: This combines revision, patchlevel, and subversion to get the

?S: full version number, including any possible subversions.

?S: This is suitable for use as a directory name, and hence is

?S: filesystem

dependent.

?S:.

?S:api_revision:

?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and

?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary

?S: compatible with the present perl. In a full version string

?S: such as '5.6.1', api_revision is the '5'.

?S: Prior to 5.5.640, the format was a floating point number,

?S: like 5.00563.

?S:

?S: perl.c:incpush() and lib/lib.pm will automatically search in

?S: \$sitelib/.. for older directories back to the limit specified

?S: by these api_ variables. This is only useful if you have a

?S: perl library directory tree structured like the default one.

?S: See INSTALL for how this works. The versioned site_perl

?S: directory was introduced in 5.005, so that is the lowest

?S: possible value. The version list appropriate for the current

?S: system is determined in inc_version_list.U.

?S:

?S: XXX To do: Since compatibility can depend on compile time

?S: options (such as bincompat, longlong, etc.) it should

?S: (perhaps) be set by

Configure, but currently it isn't.

?S: Currently, we read a hard-wired value from patchlevel.h.

?S: Perhaps what we ought to do is take the hard-wired value from

?S: patchlevel.h but then modify it if the current Configure

?S: options warrant. patchlevel.h then would use an #ifdef guard.

?S:.

?S:api_version:

?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and

?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary

?S: compatible with the present perl. In a full version string

?S: such as '5.6.1', api_version is the '6'. See api_revision for
 ?S: full details. As a special case, 5.5.0 is rendered in the
 ?S: old-style as 5.005. (In the 5.005_0x maintenance series,
 ?S: this was the only versioned directory in \$sitelib.)
 ?S:.
 ?S:api_subversion:
 ?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and
 ?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary
 ?S: compatible with the present perl. In a full version string
 ?S: such as '5.6.1', api_subversion is the
 '1'. See api_revision for
 ?S: full details.
 ?S:.
 ?S:api_versionstring:
 ?S: This variable combines api_revision, api_version, and
 ?S: api_subversion in a format such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1) suitable
 ?S: for use as a directory name. This is filesystem dependent.
 ?S:.
 ?S:perl_patchlevel:
 ?S: This is the Perl patch level, a numeric change identifier,
 ?S: as defined by whichever source code maintenance system
 ?S: is used to maintain the patches; currently Perforce.
 ?S: It does not correlate with the Perl version numbers or
 ?S: the maintenance versus development dichotomy except
 ?S: by also being increasing.
 ?S:.
 ?S:version_patchlevel_string:
 ?S: This is a string combining version, subversion and
 ?S: perl_patchlevel (if perl_patchlevel is non-zero).
 ?S: It is typically something like
 ?S: 'version 7 subversion 1' or
 ?S: 'version 7 subversion 1 patchlevel 11224'
 ?S: It is computed here to avoid duplication of code in myconfig.SH
 ?S: and lib/Config.pm.
 ?S:.
 ?LINT:extern LC_ALL
 ?LINT:extern LANGUAGE
 :
 get the patchlevel
 echo " "
 echo "Getting the current patchlevel..." >&4
 if \$test -r \$src/patchlevel.h;then
 revision=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_REVISION/ {print \$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h`
 patchlevel=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_VERSION/ {print \$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h`
 subversion=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_SUBVERSION/ {print \$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h`
 api_revision=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_API\_REVISION/ {print \$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h`
 api_version=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_API\_VERSION/ {print \$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h`
 api_subversion=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_API\_SUBVERSION/ {print \$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h`

```

perl_patchlevel=`egrep ', "(MAINT|SMOKE)[0-9][0-9]*"' $src/patchlevel.h|tail -1|sed 's/[^0-9]//g`
else
revision=0
patchlevel=0
subversion=0
api_revision=0
api_version=0
api_subversion=0
perl_patchlevel=0
$echo "(You do not have patchlevel.h. Eek.)"
fi
: Define a handy string here to avoid duplication in myconfig.SH and configpm.
version_patchlevel_string="version $patchlevel subversion $subversion"
case
"$perl_patchlevel" in
0) ;;
*) perl_patchlevel=`echo $perl_patchlevel | sed 's/.*/ /'`
   version_patchlevel_string="$version_patchlevel_string patch $perl_patchlevel"
   ;;
esac

$echo "(You have $package $version_patchlevel_string.)"

case "$osname" in
dos|vms)
: XXX Should be a Configure test for double-dots in filenames.
version=`echo $revision $patchlevel $subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d_%d_%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
api_versionstring=`echo $api_revision $api_version $api_subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d_%d_%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
;;
*)
version=`echo $revision $patchlevel $subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d.%d.%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
api_versionstring=`echo $api_revision $api_version $api_subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d.%d.%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
;;
esac
: Special case the 5.005_xx maintenance series, which used 5.005
: without any subversion label as a subdirectory in $sitelib
if test "${api_revision}${api_version}${api_subversion}" = "550"; then
api_versionstring='5.005'
fi

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/patchlevel.U

```


No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_systwgcf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systwgcf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:39 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_systwgcf: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systwgcf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TWG_CF symbol, and
?S: indicates whether a C program should include sys/twg_config.h.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TWG_CF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include sys/twg_config.h.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systwgcf
    I_SYS_TWG_CF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_systwgcf
: see if this is a sys/twg_config.h system
set sys/twg_config.h i_systwgcf
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_systwgcf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sockopt.U,v 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 14:16:14 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
```

```

?RCS: $Log: sockopt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 14:16:14 ram
?RCS: patch56: obsoleted KEEPALIVE in favor of CAN_KEEPALIVE for consistency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:48 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_keepalive: cat rm contains +cc +ccflags +ldflags socketlib sockethdr \
d_oldsock libs Oldconfig Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_keepalive:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines CAN_KEEPALIVE which
indicates to the C
?S: program that setsockopt SO_KEEPALIVE will work properly.
?S:.
?C:CAN_KEEPALIVE (KEEPALIVE):
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the SO_KEEPALIVE
?C: option of setsockopt() will work as advertised in the manual.
?C:.
?H:#$d_keepalive CAN_KEEPALIVE /**/
?H:.
?F:!socket
?LINT:set d_keepalive
: see if setsockopt with SO_KEEPALIVE works as advertised
echo " "
case "$d_oldsock" in
"$undef")
if $contains SO_KEEPALIVE `./findhdr sys/socket.h` \
/dev/null >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "OK, let's see if SO_KEEPALIVE works as advertised..." >&4
$cat > socket.c <<EOP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>

int main()
{
int s = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
if (s == -1)
exit(1);
if (-1 == setsockopt(s, SOL_SOCKET, SO_KEEPALIVE, 0, 0))
exit(2);
exit(0);
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags $sockethdr $ldflags -o socket socket.c $libs \

```

```

$socketlib >/dev/null 2>&1; then
./socket >/dev/null 2>&1
case
$? in
0) echo "Yes, it does!"
val="$define";;
1) $cat <<EOM
(Something went wrong -- Assuming SO_KEEPALIVE is broken)
EOM
val="$undef";;
2) echo "No, it doesn't. Don't trust your manuals!!"
val="$undef";;
esac
else
cat <<EOM
(I can't compile the test program -- Assuming SO_KEEPALIVE is broken)
EOM
val="$undef"
fi
else
echo "Strange!! You have BSD 4.2 sockets but no SO_KEEPALIVE option."
val="$undef"
fi;;
*) cat <<EOM
As you have an old socket interface, you can't have heard of SO_KEEPALIVE.
EOM
val="$undef";;
esac
set d_keepalive
eval $setvar
$rm -f socket socket.c

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/sockopt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: startperl.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:50 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included

?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: startperl.U,v \$

```

?RCS: Perl5 version -- I always have d_portable=define.
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:50 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:startperl: cat Myread sharpbang initialinstalllocation test \
    versiononly version
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?X: This is different from dist's standard startperl.U unit because
?X: we can't directly test #!/usr/local/bin/perl (or
    whatever) because
?X: we haven't built and installed perl yet.
?S:startperl:
?S: This variable contains the string to put on the front of a perl
?S: script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with perl and not some
?S: shell. Of course, that leading line must be followed by the classical
?S: perl idiom:
?S: eval 'exec perl -S $0 ${1+"$@"}'
?S: if $running_under_some_shell;
?S: to guarantee perl startup should the shell execute the script. Note
?S: that this magic incantation is not understood by csh.
?S:.
?C:STARTPERL:
?C: This variable contains the string to put in front of a perl
?C: script to make sure (one hopes) that it runs with perl and not
?C: some shell.
?C:.
?H:#define STARTPERL "$startperl" /**/
?H:.
: figure out how to guarantee perl startup
: XXX Note that this currently takes advantage of the bug that binexp ignores
:   the Configure -Dinstallprefix setting, which in turn means that under
:   relocatable @INC, initialinstalllocation is what binexp started as.
case
"$startperl" in
")
case "$sharpbang" in
*!)
$cat <<EOH

```

I can use the #! construct to start perl on your system. This will make startup of perl scripts faster, but may cause problems if you want to share those scripts and perl is not in a standard place (\$initialinstalllocation/perl) on all your platforms. The alternative is to force a shell by starting the script with a single ':' character.

EOH

```

case "$versiononly" in
"$define")    dflt="$initialinstalllocation/perl$version";;
*)           dflt="$initialinstalllocation/perl";;
esac
rp='What shall I put after the #! to start up perl ("none" to not use #!)?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) startperl=": # use perl";;
*) startperl="#!$ans"
if $test 30 -lt `echo "$ans" | wc -c`; then
$cat >&4 <<EOM

```

WARNING: Some systems limit the #! command to 32 characters.
If you experience difficulty running Perl scripts with #!, try
installing Perl in a directory with a shorter pathname.

```

EOM
fi ;;
esac
;;
*)
startperl=": # use perl"
;;
esac
;;
esac
echo "I'll use $startperl to start perl scripts."

```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/startperl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: lseektype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:30:10 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lseektype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:30:10 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:08 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:lseektype lseeksize: Myread Typedef cat Compile rm_try longsize run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lseektype:
?S: This variable defines lseektype to be something like off_t, long,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare
    lseek offset's type in the
?S: kernel (which also appears to be lseek's return type).
?S:.
?S:lseeksize:
?S: This variable defines lseeksize to be something like off_t, long,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare lseek offset's type in the
?S: kernel (which also appears to be lseek's return type).
?S:.
?C:Off_t (LSEEKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare offsets in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, long, off_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?C:LSEEKSIZE:
?C: This symbol holds the number of bytes used by the Off_t.
?C:.
?C:Off_t_size:
?C: This symbol holds the number of bytes used by the Off_t.
?C:.
?H:#define Off_t $lseektype /* <offset> type */
?H:#define LSEEKSIZE $lseeksize /* <offset> size */
?H:#define Off_t_size $lseeksize /* <offset> size */
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set lseektype
: see what type lseek is declared as in the kernel
rp="What is the type used for lseek's offset on this system?"
set off_t lseektype
    long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef_ask

echo " "
echo "Checking to see how big your file offsets are..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($lseektype));
    return(0);
}
EOCP

```

```

set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
lseeksize=`$run ./try`
echo "Your file offsets are $lseeksize bytes long."
else
dflt=$longsize
echo " "
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing...)"
rp="What is the size of your file offsets (in bytes)?"
. ./myread
lseeksize="$ans"
fi
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/lseektype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setreuid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setreuid.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:13 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setreuid d_setresuid: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setreuid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETREUID if setreuid() is

?S: available to change the real and effective uid of the current

?S: process.

?S:.

?S:d_setresuid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETREUID if setresuid() is

?S: available to change

the real, effective and saved uid of the current

?S: process.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETREUID (SETREUID):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setreuid routine is

?C: available to change the real and effective uid of the current

?C: process.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_SETRESUID (SETRESUID):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setresuid routine is
 ?C: available to change the real, effective and saved uid of the current
 ?C: process.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_setreuid HAS_SETREUID /**/
 ?H:#\$d_setresuid HAS_SETRESUID /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_setreuid d_setresuid
 : see if setreuid exists
 set setreuid d_setreuid
 eval \$inlibc
 set setresuid d_setresuid
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setreuid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2010 H.Merijn Brand
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_prctl d_prctl_set_name: Inlibc cat Compile run rm_try
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_prctl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PRCTL symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the prctl() routine is available.
 ?S: Note that there are at least two prctl variants: Linux and Irix.
 ?S: While they are somewhat similar, they are incompatible.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_prctl_set_name:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PRCTL_SET_NAME symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that the prctl() routine supports
 ?S: the PR_SET_NAME option.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_PRCTL:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the prctl routine is
 ?C: available to set process title.
 ?C: Note that there are at least two
 prctl variants: Linux and Irix.
 ?C: While they are somewhat similar, they are incompatible.
 ?C:.


```

?C:HAS_PRCTL_SET_NAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the prctl routine is
?C: available to set process title and supports PR_SET_NAME.
?C:.
?H:#$d_prctl HAS_PRCTL /**/
?H:#$d_prctl_set_name HAS_PRCTL_SET_NAME /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_prctl
: see if prctl exists
set prctl d_prctl
eval $inlibc

: see if prctl supports PR_SET_NAME
d_prctl_set_name=$undef
case $d_prctl in
    $define)
        $cat >try.c <<EOM
#ifdef __ANDROID__
#include <unistd.h>
#endif
#include <sys/prctl.h>

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    return (prctl (PR_SET_NAME, "Test"));
} /* main */
EOM
set try
if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try; then
    echo "Your prctl (PR_SET_NAME, ...) works"
    d_prctl_set_name=$define
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_prctl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_getspnam_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

```

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getspnam_r getspnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
  usethreads i_shadow extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getspnam_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSPNAM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getspnam_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getspnam_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getspnam_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getspnam_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getspnam_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSPNAM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getspnam_r routine
?C: is available
  to getspnam re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETSPNAM_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getspnam_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getspnam_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getspnam_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getspnam_r HAS_GETSPNAM_R /**/
?H:#define GETSPNAM_R_PROTO $getspnam_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getspnam_r_proto
: see if getspnam_r exists
set getspnam_r d_getspnam_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getspnam_r" in
"$define")
  hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_shadow shadow.h"
  case "$d_getspnam_r_proto:$usethreads" in
  ":define") d_getspnam_r_proto=define
    set d_getspnam_r_proto getspnam_r $hdrs
    eval $hasproto ;;
  *) ;;
  esac
  case "$d_getspnam_r_proto" in
  define)
    case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
    "[0] try='int getspnam_r(const char*, struct spwd*, char*, size_t, struct spwd**);'
    ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getspnam_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;
    esac

```

```

case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct spwd* getspnam_r(const char*, struct
spwd*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getspnam_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
esac
case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getspnam_r=undef
getspnam_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getspnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getspnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getspnam_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usetthreads" in
define) echo "getspnam_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getspnam_r=undef
getspnam_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getspnam_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getspnam_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_keepsig.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:57:56 ram

?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:26:25 ram

?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:13:59 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/10/16 13:48:47 ram
?RCS: patch12: comment for SIGNALS_KEPT was the other way round
?RCS:
?RCS:
Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:26 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_keepsig: cat Compile rm Guess contains echo n c Setvar run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_keepsig:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the SIGNALS_KEPT symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program if signal handlers need not reinstated
?S: after receipt of a signal.
?S:.
?C:SIGNALS_KEPT (PERSISTENT_SIGNAL):
?C: This symbol is defined if signal handlers needn't be reinstated after
?C: receipt of a signal.
?C:.
?H:#$d_keepsig SIGNALS_KEPT /**/
?H:.
?F:!try !try.out
?LINT:set d_keepsig
: see if signals are kept
val="$undef";
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if signal handlers stick around..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
foo() {}

int main()
{
    signal(2, foo);
    kill(getpid(), 2);
    kill(getpid(), 2);
    printf("abc\n");
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
?X: On AIX a single ./try will not work (with ksh)
?X: Backquotes required on Linux and SGI (prevents "ambiguous output redirect")
?X:
    (reported by Xavier LeVouch <xavierl@eiffel.com>)
    echo `sh -c $run ./try >try.out 2>/dev/null` >/dev/null

```

```

if $contains abc try.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Yes, they do."
    val="$define";
else
    echo "No, they don't."
fi
else
    $echo $n "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Assuming $c"
    if ./bsd; then
        echo "they do.)"
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "they don't.)"
    fi
fi
set d_keepsig
eval $setvar
$rm -f try*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_keepsig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: bin.U,v 3.1 1999/07/09 18:20:13 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: bin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/09 18:20:13 doughera
?RCS: Updated for installprefix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:15:32 ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:32:40 ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:05:28 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix
?RCS:
?RCS:

```

Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:56:51 ram

?RCS: patch10: made prompting more explicit (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:26 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:bin binexp installbin userelocatableinc initialinstalllocation: \
 Myread Prefixit Getfile Setvar Setprefixvar Oldconfig \
 test prefix prefixexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:bin="

?S:bin:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
 ?S: to put publicly executable images for the package in question. It
 ?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
 ?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.

?S:.

?D:binexp="

?S:binexp:

?S: This is the same as the bin variable, but is filename expanded at
 ?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installbin="

?S:installbin:

?S: This variable is the same as binexp unless AFS is running in which case
 ?S: the user is explicitly prompted for it. This variable
 should always
 ?S: be used in your makefiles for maximum portability.

?S:.

?D:userelocatableinc="

?S:userelocatableinc:

?S: This variable is set to true to indicate that perl should relocate
 ?S: @INC entries at runtime based on the path to the perl binary.
 ?S: Any @INC paths starting ".../" are relocated relative to the directory
 ?S: containing the perl binary, and a logical cleanup of the path is then
 ?S: made around the join point (removing "dir../" pairs)

?S:.

?S:initialinstalllocation:

?S: When userelocatableinc is true, this variable holds the location
 ?S: that make install should copy the perl binary to, with all the
 ?S: run-time relocatable paths calculated from this at install time.
 ?S: When used, it is initialized to the original value of binexp, and
 ?S: then binexp is set to '.../', as the other binaries are found
 ?S: relative to the perl binary.

?S:.

?C:BIN:

?C: This symbol holds the path of the bin directory where the package will

```

?C: be installed. Program must be
prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?C:.
?C:BIN_EXP:
?C: This symbol is the filename expanded version of the BIN symbol, for
?C: programs that do not want to deal with that at run-time.
?C:.
?C:PERL_RELOCATABLE_INC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we'd like to relocate entries
?C: in @INC at run time based on the location of the perl binary.
?C:.
?H:#define BIN "$bin" /**/
?H:#define BIN_EXP "$binexp" /**/
?H:#define PERL_RELOCATABLE_INC "$userelocatableinc" /**/
?H:.
?D:bin='/usr/local/bin'
?LINT:change prefix
?LINT:change prefixexp
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:change installprefixexp
?LINT:set userelocatableinc
: determine where public executables go
echo " "
set dflt bin bin
eval $prefixit
fn=d~
rp='Pathname where the public executables will reside?'
./getfile
if $test "X$ansexp" != "X$binexp"; then
installbin="
fi
prefixvar=bin
: XXX Bug? -- ignores Configure -Dinstallprefix setting.
: XXX If this is fixed, also fix the "start perl" hunk below, which relies on
:
this via initialinstalllocation
./setprefixvar

case "$userelocatableinc" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n' ;;
esac
cat <<EOM

```

Would you like to build Perl so that the installation is relocatable, so that library paths in @INC are determined relative to the path of the perl binary? This is not advised for system Perl installs, or if you need to run setid scripts or scripts under taint mode.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

EOM

```
rp='Use relocatable @INC?'
```

```
./myread
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

```
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
```

```
*) val="$undef" ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
set userelocatableinc
```

```
eval $setvar
```

```
initialinstalllocation="$binexp"
```

```
: Default prefix is now "up one level from where the binaries are"
```

```
case "$userelocatableinc" in
```

```
$define|true|[yY]*)
```

```
    bin="..."
```

```
    binexp="..."
```

```
    prefix="..."
```

```
    prefixexp="..."
```

```
    installprefixexp="..."
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/bin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_varhdr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_varhdr.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:54:42 ram

?RCS: patch61: varargs script now starts with leading "startsh"

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:21:02 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:26:05 ram

?RCS: patch27: this unit now supersedes old i_stdarg.U and i_varargs.U

?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)


```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0
    1993/08/18 12:08:49 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stdarg i_varargs i_varhdr: cat +cc +ccflags rm test Setvar \
    Findhdr startsh _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stdarg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDARG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stdarg.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_varargs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_VARARGS, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <varargs.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_varhdr:
?S: Contains the name of the header to be included to get va_dcl definition.
?S: Typically one of varargs.h or stdarg.h.
?S:.
?C:I_STDARG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdarg.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?C:I_VARARGS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <varargs.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_stdarg I_STDARG /**/
?H:#$i_varargs I_VARARGS /**/
?H:.
?W:%<:va_dcl
?F:!varargs
?T:valstd
?LINT:set i_stdarg i_varargs
?X:
?X:
    Don't use setvar because the varargs test below might override these.
?X: Actually, the messages here are just informative. We don't wish to set
?X: i_varargs or i_stdarg to their final value before knowing which of the
?X: two we'll include.
?X:
: see if stdarg is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr stdarg.h`; then
echo "<stdarg.h> found." >&4
valstd="$define"

```

```

else
echo "<stdarg.h> NOT found." >&4
valstd="$undef"
fi

```

```

: see if varargs is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr varargs.h`; then
echo "<varargs.h> found." >&4
else
echo "<varargs.h> NOT found, but that's ok (I hope)." >&4
fi

```

?X:

?X: if you have stdarg.h, you need to support prototypes to actually use it;

?X: but if stdarg.h exists and the compiler doesn't support prototypes (for some

?X: bizarre reason), we'll fall back to varargs.h anyway so it's not so bad.

?X:

: set up the varargs testing programs

```
$cat > varargs.c <<EOP
```

```

#ifdef I_STDARG
#include <stdarg.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_VARARGS
#include <varargs.h>
#endif

```

```

#ifdef
I_STDARG
int f(char *p, ...)
#else
int f(va_alist)
va_dcl
#endif
{
va_list ap;
#ifndef I_STDARG
char *p;
#endif
#ifdef I_STDARG
va_start(ap,p);
#else
va_start(ap);
p = va_arg(ap, char *);
#endif
va_end(ap);
return 0;
}

```

```

EOP
$cat > varargs <<EOP
$startsh
if $cc -c $ccflags -D$1 varargs.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "true"
else
    echo "false"
fi
$rm -f varargs$_o
EOP
chmod +x varargs

: now check which varargs header should be included
echo " "
i_varhdr="
val="
case "$valstd" in
"$define")
    if `./varargs I_STDARG`; then
        val='stdarg.h'
    elif `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
        val='varargs.h'
    fi
    ;;
*)
    if `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
        val='varargs.h'
    fi
    ;;
esac
case "$val" in
")
    echo " "
    echo "**** WHOA THERE!!! ****" >&4
    echo "  Your C compiler \"$cc\" doesn't seem to support stdarg or varargs!" >&4
    case "$knowitall" in
    ")
        echo "  I'm giving up; maybe you can try again with a different compiler?" >&4
        exit 1
        ;;
    esac
    echo "I could not find the definition for va_dcl...
    You have problems..." >&4
    val="$undef"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
    val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
    ;;
*)
    set i_varhdr

```

```

eval $setvar
case "$i_varhdr" in
stdarg.h)
val="$define"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
;;
varargs.h)
val="$undef"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
val="$define"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
;;
esac
echo "We'll include <$i_varhdr> to get va_dcl definition." >&4;;
esac
$rm -f varargs*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_varhdr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: archname.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:24:32 ram

?RCS: patch61: changed the way the archname is mangled from uname

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:05:24 ram

?RCS: patch54: protect against spaces in "uname -m" output (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/02/15 14:14:21 ram

?RCS: patch51: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:archname myarchname: sed Loc Myread Oldconfig osname test rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:archname:

?S: This variable is a short name to characterize the current

?S: architecture.

It is used mainly to construct the default archlib.

?S:.

?S:myarchname:

?S: This variable holds the architecture name computed by Configure in

?S: a previous run. It is not intended to be perused by any user and

?S: should never be set in a hint file.

?S:.

?C:ARCHNAME:

?C: This symbol holds a string representing the architecture name.

?C: It may be used to construct an architecture-dependant pathname

?C: where library files may be held under a private library, for

?C: instance.

?C:.

?H:#define ARCHNAME "\$archname" /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx tarch

: determine the architecture name

echo " "

?X: We always recompute archname in case osname changes. However, we need

?X: to be careful since, as ADO rightfully pointed out, some systems pick

?X: silly architecture names (0001307135000-aix on AIX or 9000/715-ux under

?X: HP-UX). Therefore, we allow hint files to superseed our guess and ask

?X: the user for confirmation.

```
if xxx=`./loc arch blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
```

```
tarch=`arch`-"$osname"
```

```
elif
```

```
xxx=`./loc uname blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx" ; then
```

```
if uname -m > tmparch 2>&1 ; then
```

```
tarch=`$sed -e 's/ *$//' -e 's/ /_/g' \
```

```
-e 's/$/""-$osname/' tmparch`
```

```
else
```

```
tarch="$osname"
```

```
fi
```

```
$rm -f tmparch
```

```
else
```

```
tarch="$osname"
```

```
fi
```

```
case "$myarchname" in
```

```
"|$tarch") ;;
```

```
*)
```

```
echo "(Your architecture name used to be $myarchname.)"
```

```
archname="
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$archname" in
```

```
") dflt="$tarch";;
```

```
*) dflt="$archname";;
```

```
esac
```

```
rp='What is your architecture name'
```

```
./myread
```

```
archname="$ans"
```

```
myarchname="$tarch"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/archname.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_qgcvt: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_qgcvt:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_QGCVT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the qgcvt() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_QGCVT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the qgcvt routine is

?C: available to convert long doubles ("quad doubles") to strings.

?C: This is a low-level routine hopefully faster than sprintf.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_qgcvt HAS_QGCVT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_qgcvt

: see if qgcvt exists

set qgcvt d_qgcvt

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_qgcvt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_shmat.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:04:23 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_shmat.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:04:23 ram

?RCS: patch56: use findhdr to find <sys/shm.h>, to get the right one (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:18:56 ram

?RCS: patch27: added new symbol HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:54:18 ram

?RCS: patch23: new Shmat_t symbol to declare return type of shmat()

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:18 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide
release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_shmat shmatttype d_shmatprototype: Inlibc cat +cc +ccflags \
rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Findhdr Setvar contains

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_shmat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the shmat() routine is available.

?S:.

?S:shmatttype:

?S: This symbol contains the type of pointer returned by shmat().
?S: It can be 'void *' or 'char *'.

?S:.

?S:d_shmatprototype:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE
?S: symbol, which indicates that sys/shm.h has a prototype for
?S: shmat.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SHMAT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmat() routine is
?C: available to attach a shared memory segment to the process space.

?C:.

?C:Shmat_t:

?C: This symbol holds the return type of the shmat() system call.
?C: Usually set to 'void *' or 'char *'.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys/shm.h includes
?C: a prototype for shmat().
Otherwise, it is up to the program to
?C: guess one. Shmat_t shmat(int, Shmat_t, int) is a good guess,
?C: but not always right so it should be emitted by the program only
?C: when HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE is not defined to avoid conflicting defs.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_shmat HAS_SHMAT /**/
?H:#define Shmat_t \$shmatttype /**/
?H:#\$d_shmatprototype HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE /**/
?H:.

?LINT:set d_shmat d_shmatprototype

?T:xxx

```

: see if shmat exists
set shmat d_shmat
eval $inlibc
: see what shmat returns
case "$d_shmat" in
"$define")
$cat >shmat.c <<'END'
#include <sys/shm.h>
void *shmat();
END
if $cc $ccflags -c shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
shmattype='void *'
else
shmattype='char *'
fi
echo "and it returns ($shmattype)." >&4
: see if a prototype for shmat is available
xxx=`./findhdr sys/shm.h`
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx > shmat.c 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'shmat.*(' shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"
fi
$rm -f shmat.[co]
;;
*)
val="$undef"
;;
esac
set
d_shmatprototype
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_shmat.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_hasmntopt: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_hasmntopt:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_HASMNTOPT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the hasmntopt() routine is available

?S: to query the mount options of file systems.

?S:.

?C:HAS_HASMNTOPT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the hasmntopt routine is

?C: available to query the mount options of file systems.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_hasmntopt HAS_HASMNTOPT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_hasmntopt

: see if hasmntopt exists

set hasmntopt d_hasmntopt

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_hasmntopt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_const.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/11/10 17:33:41 ram

?RCS: patch14: stronger const check with added typedef for MIPS cc

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:51 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_const: cat rm cc ccflags Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_const:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HASCONST symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that this C compiler knows about the

?S: const type.

?S:.

?C:HASCONST ~ %<:

?C: This symbol,

if defined, indicates that this C compiler knows about

?C: the const type. There is no need to actually test for that symbol

?C: within your programs. The mere use of the "const" keyword will

```

?C: trigger the necessary tests.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_const HASCONST /**/
?H:?%<:#ifndef HASCONST
?H:?%<:#define const
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:?%<:const
?F:const.c const.o
?LINT:set d_const
?LINT:known const
: check for const keyword
echo " "
echo 'Checking to see if your C compiler knows about "const"...' >&4
$cat >const.c <<'EOCP'
?X: mmcg@bruce.cs.monash.edu.au reports that:
?X: The MIPS cc compiler (V2.10) on a dec 5000 running Ultrix 4.2A
?X: pretends to understand `const' but doesn't - it'll also fail to
?X: handle typedefs properly if they're declared const. To guard
?X: against this, boost up the test by using an explicit typedef...
typedef struct spug { int drokk; } spug;
int main()
{
    const char *foo;
    const spug y;
}
EOCP
if $cc -c $ccflags const.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    val="$define"
    echo "Yup,
    it does."
else
    val="$undef"
    echo "Nope, it doesn't."
fi
set d_const
eval $setvar
$rm -f const.c const.o

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_const.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

```

```

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fs_data_s: Hasstruct i_sysparam i_sysmount i_systypes Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fs_data_s:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_FS_DATA symbol,
?S: which indicates that the struct fs_data is supported.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_FS_DATA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct fs_data
?C: to do statfs() is supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fs_data_s HAS_STRUCT_FS_DATA /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fs_data_s
: Check for fs_data_s
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct fs_data..." >&4
set d_fs_data_s fs_data $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_sysparam sys/param.h $i_sysmount sys/mount.h
eval $hasstruct
case "$d_fs_data_s" in
"$define") echo "Yes, it does." ;;
*)
    echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fs_data_s.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: longsize.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: longsize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:09:35 ram
?RCS: patch61: code moved to intsize.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:24:31 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:07 ram

```

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: 'longsize' is now defined within intsize.U

?X:

?LINT: empty

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/longsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_pidcheck.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_pidcheck.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:37:55 ram

?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with \$_o all over the place

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:46 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_pidcheck: cat rm +cc _o

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_pidcheck:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the variable PIDCHECK

?S: which indicates that kill(pid, 0) will check for an
active pid.

?S:.

?C:PIDCHECK:

?C: This symbol, if defined, means that the kill(pid, 0) will

?C: check for an active pid (i.e. the kernel will run all the

?C: necessary pid checks, but no signal is actually sent).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pidcheck PIDCHECK /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

: check for "kill(pid, 0)"

echo " "

case "\$d_pidcheck" in

"\$define")

```

echo "I already know your system supports kill(pid, 0) for pid checks." >&4
;;
"$undef")
echo "We both know your system does not support signal #0 for pid checks." >&4
;;
*)
echo "Checking to see if kill(pid, 0) works..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
int pid, status0, status9;

if ((pid = fork()) == 0)
{
sleep(30);
exit(1);
}
status0 = kill(pid, 0);
status9 = kill(pid, 9);
exit(status0 == status9);
}
EOCP
if $cc -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
if ./try >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Yes, it does marvels."
d_pidcheck="$undef"
else
d_pidcheck="$define"
echo "No, it doesn't."
fi
else
echo "(I was unable to compile
the test program.)"
echo "Your system does not appear to support kill(pid, 0)."

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_pidcheck.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_attribut.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: d_attribut.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:33:45 ram
?RCS: patch49: test C program now includes <stdio.h> (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:25:47 ram
?RCS: patch45: fixed typo in the d_attribut variable (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:08:55 ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_attribute_deprecated d_attribute_format
d_attribute_malloc \
d_attribute_nonnull d_attribute_noreturn d_attribute_pure \
d_attribute_unused d_attribute_warn_unused_result \
d_printf_format_null d_attribute_always_inline: \
Myread Oldconfig cat cc ccflags rm Setvar compiler_warning \
i_stdlib run i_inttypes
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:d_attribute_format:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_FORMAT, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can check for printf-like formats.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_deprecated:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_DEPRECATED, which
?S: indicates that GCC can handle the attribute for marking deprecated
?S: APIs
?S:.
?S:d_printf_format_null:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PRINTF_FORMAT_NULL_OK, which
?S: indicates the C compiler allows printf-like formats to be null.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_malloc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_MALLOC, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can understand functions as having
?S: malloc-like semantics.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_nonnull:
?S: This
variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_NONNULL, which
?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain arguments

?S: must not be NULL, and will check accordingly at compile time.

?S:.

?S:d_attribute_noreturn:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_NORETURN, which

?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain functions

?S: are guaranteed never to return.

?S:.

?S:d_attribute_pure:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_PURE, which

?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain functions

?S: are "pure" functions, meaning that they have no side effects, and

?S: only rely on function input and/or global data for their results.

?S:.

?S:d_attribute_unused:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_UNUSED, which

?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain variables

?S: and arguments may not always be used, and to not throw warnings

?S: if they don't get used.

?S:.

?S:d_attribute_warn_unused_result:

?S: This

variable conditionally defines

?S: HASATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT, which indicates that the C

?S: compiler can know that certain functions have a return values

?S: that must not be ignored, such as malloc() or open().

?S:.

?S:d_attribute_always_inline:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_ALWAYS_INLINE,

?S: which indicates that the C compiler can know that certain

?S: functions should always be inlined.

?S:.

?C:HASATTRIBUTE_FORMAT ~ %< (GNU_ATTRIBUTE_CHECK):

?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for checking printf-style formats

?C:.

?C:PRINTF_FORMAT_NULL_OK:

?C: Allows __printf__ format to be null when checking printf-style

?C:.

?C:HASATTRIBUTE_MALLOC:

?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for malloc-style functions.

?C:.

?C:HASATTRIBUTE_NONNULL:

?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for nonnull function parms.

?C:.

?C:HASATTRIBUTE_NORETURN:

?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for functions that do not return

?C:.

?C:HASATTRIBUTE_PURE:

?C: Can we handle

```

GCC attribute for pure functions
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_UNUSED:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for unused variables and arguments
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_DEPRECATED:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for marking deprecated APIs
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT ~ %< (HASATTRIBUTE):
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for warning on unused results
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_ALWAYS_INLINE:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for functions that should always be
?C: inlined.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_deprecated HASATTRIBUTE_DEPRECATED /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_format HASATTRIBUTE_FORMAT /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_printf_format_null PRINTF_FORMAT_NULL_OK /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_noreturn HASATTRIBUTE_NORETURN /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_malloc HASATTRIBUTE_MALLOC /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_nonnull HASATTRIBUTE_NONNULL /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_pure HASATTRIBUTE_PURE /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_unused HASATTRIBUTE_UNUSED /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_warn_unused_result HASATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_always_inline
HASATTRIBUTE_ALWAYS_INLINE /**/
?H:.
?F:!attrib !attrib.out !attrib.c
?LINT:set d_attribute_deprecated
?LINT:set d_attribute_format
?LINT:set d_printf_format_null
?LINT:set d_attribute_malloc
?LINT:set d_attribute_nonnull
?LINT:set d_attribute_noreturn
?LINT:set d_attribute_pure
?LINT:set d_attribute_unused
?LINT:set d_attribute_warn_unused_result
?LINT:set d_attribute_always_inline
: Look for GCC-style attribute format
case "$d_attribute_format" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((format)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
void my_special_printf(char* pat,...) __attribute__((__format__ (__printf__,1,2)));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then

```



```

if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((format))."
    val="$undef"
else
    echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((format))."
    val="$define"
fi
else
    echo "Your C compiler
doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
    val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_format" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_format
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute format with null format allowed
case "$d_printf_format_null" in
") case "$d_attribute_format" in
    $define)
        echo " "
        echo "Checking whether your compiler allows __printf__ format to be null ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES
#ifdef I_INTTYPES
#include <inttypes.h>
#endif
#ifdef INTPTR_MAX
#define intptr_t int
#endif
int null_printf (char* pat,...) __attribute__((__format__(__printf__,1,2)));
int null_printf (char* pat,...) { return (int)(intptr_t)pat; }
int main () { exit(null_printf(NULL)); }
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o attrib attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
    : run the executable in case it produces a run-time warning
    if $run ./attrib >>attrib.out 2>&1; then
        if $compiler_warning attrib.out
        >/dev/null 2>&1; then
            echo "Your C compiler doesn't allow __printf__ format to be null."

```

```

        val="$undef"
    else
        echo "Your C compiler allows __printf__ format to be null."
        val="$define"
    fi
    else
        echo "Your C compiler executable failed with __printf__ format null."
        val="$undef"
    fi
    else
        echo "Your C compiler fails with __printf__ format null."
        val="$undef"
    fi
    ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
;;
*) val="$d_printf_format_null" ;;
esac
set d_printf_format_null
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute malloc
case "$d_attribute_malloc" in
")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((malloc)) ..." >&4
    $cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
    #include <stdio.h>
    char *go_get_some_memory( int how_many_bytes ) __attribute__((malloc));
    EOCP
    if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
    if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((malloc))."
        val="$undef"
    else
        echo
        "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((malloc))."
        val="$define"
    fi
    else
        echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
        val="$undef"
    fi
    ;;
*) val="$d_attribute_malloc" ;;
esac

```

```

set d_attribute_malloc
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute nonnull
case "$d_attribute_nonnull" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((nonnull(1))) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
void do_something (char *some_pointer,...) __attribute__((nonnull(1)));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((nonnull))."
val="$undef"
else
echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((nonnull))."
val="$define"
fi
else
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_nonnull" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_nonnull
eval
$setvar
$rm -f attrib*

```

```

: Look for GCC-style attribute noreturn
case "$d_attribute_noreturn" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((noreturn)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
void fall_over_dead( void ) __attribute__((noreturn));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((noreturn))."
val="$undef"
else
echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((noreturn))."

```

```

    val="$define"
fi
else
    echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
    val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_noreturn" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_noreturn
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute pure
case "$d_attribute_pure" in
    ")
        echo " "
        echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((pure)) ..." >&4
        $cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
        #include <stdio.h>
        int square( int
            n ) __attribute__((pure));
        EOCP
        if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
            if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
                echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((pure))."
                val="$undef"
            else
                echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((pure))."
                val="$define"
            fi
        else
            echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
            val="$undef"
        fi
    ;;
    *) val="$d_attribute_pure" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_pure
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute unused
case "$d_attribute_unused" in
    ")
        echo " "
        echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((unused)) ..." >&4
        $cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'

```

```

#include <stdio.h>
int do_something( int dummy __attribute__((unused)), int n );
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((unused))."
val="$undef"
else
echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((unused))."
val="$define"
fi
else
echo
"Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_unused" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_unused
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute deprecated
case "$d_attribute_deprecated" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((deprecated)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int I_am_deprecated(void) __attribute__((deprecated));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((deprecated))."
val="$undef"
else
echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((deprecated))."
val="$define"
fi
else
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_deprecated" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_deprecated

```

```

eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute
warn_unused_result
case "$d_attribute_warn_unused_result" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((warn_unused_result)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int I_will_not_be_ignored(void) __attribute__((warn_unused_result));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((warn_unused_result))."
val="$undef"
else
echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((warn_unused_result))."
val="$define"
fi
else
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_warn_unused_result" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_warn_unused_result
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

```

```

: Look for GCC-style attribute always_inline
case "$d_attribute_always_inline" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((always_inline)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include
<stdio.h>
static __inline__ __attribute__((always_inline)) int I_will_always_be_inlined(void);
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((always_inline))."
val="$undef"
else
echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((always_inline))."

```

```

val="$define"
fi
else
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_always_inline" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_always_inline
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_attribut.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_crypt_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_crypt_r crypt_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_crypt extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_crypt_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CRYPT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the crypt_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:crypt_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of crypt_r.

?S: It is zero if d_crypt_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_crypt_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_CRYPT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the crypt_r routine

?C: is available to crypt re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:CRYPT_R_PROTO:

?C: This

symbol encodes the prototype of crypt_r.

?C: It is zero if d_crypt_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_crypt_r

```

?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_crypt_r HAS_CRYPT_R /**/
?H:#define CRYPT_R_PROTO $crypt_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_crypt_r_proto
: see if crypt_r exists
set crypt_r d_crypt_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_crypt_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_crypt crypt.h"
case "$d_crypt_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_crypt_r_proto=define
set d_crypt_r_proto crypt_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_crypt_r_proto" in
define)
case "$crypt_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* crypt_r(const char*, const char*, struct crypt_data*);'
./protochk "$xtern_C $try" $hdrs && crypt_r_proto=B_CCS ;;
esac
case "$crypt_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* crypt_r(const char*, const char*, CRYPTD*);'
./protochk "$xtern_C $try" $hdrs && crypt_r_proto=B_CCD ;;
esac
case "$crypt_r_proto" in
"|0) d_crypt_r=undef
crypt_r_proto=0
echo
"Disabling crypt_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$crypt_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) crypt_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$crypt_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "crypt_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_crypt_r=undef
crypt_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;

```


*) crypt_r_proto=0

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_crypt_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: prefix.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:44:05 ram

?RCS: patch49: new prefixexp variable holding a fully expanded prefix

?RCS: patch49: save off previous prefix value in oldprefix if changed (WED)

?RCS: patch49: added the INSTALLPREFIX define for C programs to use (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:31:34 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:prefix prefixexp +oldprefix: Getfile Loc Oldconfig

cat package

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:prefix:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory below which the

?S: user will install the package. Usually, this is /usr/local, and

?S: executables go in /usr/local/bin, library stuff in /usr/local/lib,

?S: man pages in /usr/local/man, etc. It is only used to set defaults

?S: for things in bin.U, mansrc.U, privlib.U, or scriptdir.U.

?S:.

?S:prefixexp:

?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below

?S: which the user will install the package. Derived from prefix.

?S:.

?S:oldprefix:

?S: This variable is set non-null if the prefix was previously defined

?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.

?S:.

?C:INSTALLPREFIX:

?C: This symbol contains the name of the install prefix for this package.

?C:.

?H:#define INSTALLPREFIX "\$prefix" /**/

?H:.

: determine root of directory hierarchy where package will be installed.

case "\$prefix" in

")

dflt=`./loc . /usr/local /usr/local /local /opt

/usr`

::

*)

dflt="\$prefix"

::

esac

\$cat <<EOM

By default, \$package will be installed in \$dflt/bin, manual pages under \$dflt/man, etc..., i.e. with \$dflt as prefix for all installation directories. Typically set to /usr/local, but you may choose /usr if you wish to install \$package among your system binaries. If you wish to have binaries under /bin but manual pages under /usr/local/man, that's ok: you will be prompted separately for each of the installation directories, the prefix being only used to set the defaults.

EOM

fn=d~

rp='Installation prefix to use?'

./getfile

oldprefix="

case "\$prefix" in

") ;;

*)

case "\$ans" in

"\$prefix") ;;

*) oldprefix="\$prefix";;

esac

::

esac

prefix="\$ans"

prefixexp="\$ansexp"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/prefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_charsprf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_charsprf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:49 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_charsprf: cat rm +cc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_charsprf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CHARSPRINTF if this system
?S: declares "char *sprintf()" in stdio.h. The trend seems to be to
?S: declare it as "int sprintf()".
?S:.
?C:CHARSPRINTF:
?C: This symbol is defined if this system declares "char *sprintf()" in
?C: stdio.h.
    The trend seems to be to declare it as "int sprintf()". It
?C: is up to the package author to declare sprintf correctly based on the
?C: symbol.
?C:.
?H:#$d_charsprf CHARSPRINTF /**/
?H:.
?F:!ucbsprf.c !ucbsprf
?LINT:set d_charsprf
: see if sprintf is declared as int or pointer to char
echo " "
$cat >ucbsprf.c <<'EOF'
int main()
{
    int sprintf();
    char buf[10];
    exit((unsigned long)sprintf(buf,"%s","foo") > 10L);
}
EOF
if $cc -o ucbsprf ucbsprf.c >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./ucbsprf; then
    echo "Your sprintf() returns (int)." >&4
    val="$undef"
else
    echo "Your sprintf() returns (char*)." >&4
    val="$define"
fi
set d_charsprf

```

```
eval $setvar
$rm -f ucbsprf*
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_charsprf.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nextafter: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_nextafter:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NEXTAFTER if nextafter()

?S: is available to return the next machine representable double from

?S: x in direction y.

?S:.

?C:HAS_NEXTAFTER:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nextafter routine is

?C: available to return the next machine representable double from

?C: x in direction y.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_nextafter HAS_NEXTAFTER /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_nextafter

: see if nextafter exists

set nextafter d_nextafter

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_nextafter.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_msgsnd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_msgsnd.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:41 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_msgsnd: Inlibc

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgsnd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGSND symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the msgsnd() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSGSND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgsnd() routine is
?C: available to send a message into the message queue.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgsnd
HAS_MSGSND /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgsnd
: see if msgsnd exists
set msgsnd d_msgsnd
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_msgsnd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017-2018, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_accept4: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_accept4:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ACCEPT4 if accept4() is

?S: available to accept socket connections.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ACCEPT4:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the accept4 routine is

?C: available to accept socket connections.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_accept4 HAS_ACCEPT4 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_accept4

: see if accept4 exists

set accept4 d_accept4

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_accept4.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorprefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:usevendorprefix vendorprefix vendorprefixexp +oldvendorprefix: \
  Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat prefix Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usevendorprefix:
?S: This variable tells whether the vendorprefix
?S: and consequently other vendor* paths are in use.
?S:.
?S:vendorprefix:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which
  the vendor will install add-on packages.
?S: See INSTALL for usage and examples.
?S:.
?S:vendorprefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which the vendor will install add-on packages. Derived from vendorprefix.
?S:.
?S:oldvendorprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the vendorprefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
: Set the vendorprefix variables
$cat <<EOM
```

The installation process will also create a directory for vendor-supplied add-ons. Vendors who supply perl with their system may find it convenient to place all vendor-supplied files in this directory rather than in the main distribution directory. This will ease upgrades between binary-compatible maintenance versions of perl.

Of course you may also use these directories in whatever way you see fit. For example, you might use them to access modules shared over a

company-wide network.

The default answer should be
fine for most people.

This causes further questions about vendor add-ons to be skipped
and no vendor-specific directories will be configured for perl.

EOM

```
rp='Do you want to configure vendor-specific add-on directories?'
case "$usevendorprefix" in
define|true|[yY]*) dflt=y ;;
*) : User may have set vendorprefix directly on Configure command line.
case "$vendorprefix" in
"|" ' ') dflt=n ;;
*) dflt=y ;;
esac
;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) fn=d~+
rp='Installation prefix to use for vendor-supplied add-ons?'
case "$vendorprefix" in
") dflt="$prefix" ;;
*) dflt=$vendorprefix ;;
esac
. ./getfile
: XXX Prefixit unit does not yet support siteprefix and vendorprefix
oldvendorprefix="
case "$vendorprefix" in
") ;;
*) case "$ans" in
"$prefix") ;;
*) oldvendorprefix="$prefix";;
esac
;;
esac
usevendorprefix="$define"
vendorprefix="$ans"
vendorprefixexp="$sansexp"
;;
*) usevendorprefix="$undef"
vendorprefix="
vendorprefixexp="
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

*

/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorprefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sbrk.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sbrk.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:06:31 ram

?RCS: patch16: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sbrk: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sbrk:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SBRK if sbrk() is

?S: available to add more core to the process.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SBRK:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sbrk system call is

?C: available to add/release core. Always true on Unix.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sbrk HAS_SBRK /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sbrk

: see

if sbrk exists

set sbrk d_sbrk

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sbrk.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: vaproto.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: vaprotol.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:17:16 ram

?RCS: patch16: definition of _V now appears only when needed

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:59 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:vaprotol: prototype i_stdarg Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:vaprotol:

?S: This variable conditionally defines CAN_VAPROTO on systems supporting

?S: prototype

declaration of functions with a variable number of

?S: arguments. See also prototype.

?S:.

?C:CAN_VAPROTO ~ %<:

?C: This variable is defined on systems supporting prototype declaration

?C: of functions with a variable number of arguments.

?C:.

?C:_V:

?C: This macro is used to declare function parameters in prototypes for

?C: functions with a variable number of parameters. Use double parentheses.

?C: For example:

?C:

?C: int printf _V((char *fmt, ...));

?C:

?C: Remember to use the plain simple _() macro when declaring a function

?C: with no variable number of arguments, since it might be possible to

?C: have a non-effect _V() macro and still get prototypes via _().

?C:.

?H:%<:#\$vaprotol CAN_VAPROTO /**/

?H:?_V:#ifdef CAN_VAPROTO

?H:?_V:#define _V(args) args

?H:?_V:#else

?H:?_V:#define _V(args) ()

?H:?_V:#endif

?H:.

?LINT:set vaprotol

: see if prototypes support variable argument declarations

echo " "

case "\$prototype\$i_stdarg" in

\$define\$define)

echo "It appears we'll be able

```

to prototype varargs functions." >&4
val="$define"
;;
*)
echo "Too bad... We won't be using prototyped varargs functions..." >&4
val="$undef"
;;
esac
set vaproto
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/vaproto.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: Findhdr.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:53:08 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Findhdr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:53:08 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:03:56 ram
?RCS: patch23: cppminus must be after other cppflags, not before
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:54 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a findhdr script which
?X: is used to locate the header
?X: files in $usrinc or other stranger places using cpp capabilities. The
?X: script is given an include file base name, like 'stdio.h' or 'sys/file.h'
?X: and it returns the full path of the include file and a zero status or an
?X: empty string with an error status if the file could not be located.
?X:
?MAKE:Findhdr: grep test tr rm incpth awk cat startsh \
?MAKE: ccppstdin cppminus +cppflags osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

```

?LINT:extern cppfilter
?LINT:define fieldn
?S:fieldn:
?S: This variable is used internally by Configure. It contains the position
?S: of the included file name in cpp output. That is to say, when cpp
?S: pre-processes a #include <file> line, it replaces it by a # line which
?S: contains the original position in the input file and the full name of
?S: included file, between "quotes".
?S:.
?V:fieldn
?F:./findhdr !fieldn
?T:cline pos wanted name awkprg usrincl status testaccess
: determine filename position in cpp output
echo " "
echo "Computing
filename position in cpp output for #include directives..." >&4
case "$osname" in
amigaos) fieldn=3 ;; # Workaround for a bug in abc (pdksh).
esac
case "$fieldn" in
")
case "$osname" in
vos) testaccess=-e ;;
*) testaccess=-r ;;
esac
echo '#include <stdio.h>' > foo.c
$cat >fieldn <<EOF
$startsh
$cpptest $cppflags $cppminus <foo.c 2>/dev/null | \
$grep '^[ ]*#.*/stdio.h' | \
while read cline; do
pos=1
set $cline
while $test $# -gt 0; do
if $test $testaccess `echo $1 | $tr -d '"'; then
echo "$pos"
exit 0
fi
shift
pos=`expr $pos + 1`
done
done
EOF
chmod +x fieldn
fieldn=`./fieldn`
$rm -f foo.c fieldn
;;
esac

```

```

case $fieldn in
") pos='???';;
1) pos=first;;
2) pos=second;;
3) pos=third;;
*) pos="{fieldn}th";;
esac
echo "Your cpp writes the filename in the $pos field of the line."

```

?X: To locate a header file, we cannot simply check for \$usrinc/file.h, since
?X: some machine have the headers in weird places and our only hope is that
?X: the C pre-processor
will know how to find those headers. Thank you Next!

```

: locate header file
$cat >findhdr <<EOF
$startsh
wanted=\$1
name=""
for usrincdir in $incpth
do
if test -f \$usrincdir/\$wanted; then
echo "\$usrincdir/\$wanted"
exit 0
fi
done
awkprg='{ print \$fieldn }'
echo "#include <\$wanted>" > foo\$\$.c
$cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < foo\$\$.c 2>/dev/null | \
$cppfilter $grep "^[ ]*#.*\$wanted" | \
while read cline; do
name=\`echo \$cline | $awk "\$awkprg" | $tr -d ""\`
case "\$name" in
*/\$\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
*/\$\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
*) exit 2;;
esac;
done;
#
# status = 0: grep returned 0 lines, case statement not executed
# status = 1: headerfile found
# status = 2: while loop executed, no headerfile found
#
status=\$?
$rm -f foo\$\$.c;
if test \$status -eq 1; then
exit 0;
fi
exit 1

```

EOF

chmod +x findhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Findhdr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ualarm: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ualarm:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UALARM symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the ualarm() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_UALARM:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ualarm routine is

?C: available to do alarms with microsecond granularity.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ualarm HAS_UALARM /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_ualarm

: see if ualarm exists

set ualarm d_ualarm

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ualarm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_vfork.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_vfork.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:05:44 ram

?RCS: patch23: avoid inclusion of <vfork.h> if no vfork() used (ADO)

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:50 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_vfork: Inhdr d_vfork
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_vfork:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_VFORK symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include vfork.h.
?S:.
?C:I_VFORK:
?C: This symbol,
    if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include vfork.h.
?C:.
?H:#$i_vfork I_VFORK /**/
?H:.
: see if this is a vfork system
case "$d_vfork" in
"$define")
    set vfork.h i_vfork
    eval $inhdr
    ;;
*)
    i_vfork="$undef"
    ;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_vfork.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: Inlibc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Inlibc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:55:08 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:03 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

```

?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given function.
?X:
?X: To use it, say:
?X: set function d_func
?X: eval $inlibc
?X:
?MAKE:Inlibc: Csym Whoa Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define inlibc
?V:inlibc
?S:inlibc:
?S: This
    shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: wether a given function is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S: set function d_func
?S: eval $inlibc
?S: That will print a message, saying wether function was found or
?S: not and set d_func accordingly.
?S:.
?T:was tx sym tres td tu var
: define an is-in-libc? function
inlibc='echo " "; td=$define; tu=$undef;
sym=$1; var=$2; eval "was=\$2";
tx=yes;
case "$reuserval$was" in
true) ;;
true*) tx=no;;
esac;
case "$tx" in
yes)
set $sym tres -f;
eval $csym;
case "$tres" in
true)
echo "$sym() found." >&4;
case "$was" in $undef) . ./whoa; esac; eval "$var=\$td";;
*)
echo "$sym() NOT found." >&4;
case "$was" in $define) . ./whoa; esac; eval "$var=\$tu";;
esac;;
*)
case "$was" in
$define) echo "$sym() found." >&4;;
*) echo "$sym() NOT found." >&4;;
esac;;
esac'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Inlibc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996,1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Sven Verdoolaege

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gnulibc gnulibc_version: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rm_try \
cat Compile run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gnulibc:

?S: Defined if we're dealing with the GNU C Library.

?S:.

?S:gnulibc_version:

?S: This variable contains the version number of the GNU C library.

?S: It is usually something like '2.2.5'. It is a plain " if this

?S: is not the GNU C library, or if the version is unknown.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GNULIBC ~ %<:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that

?C: the GNU C library is being used. A better check is to use

?C: the __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__ symbols supplied with glibc.

?C:.

?H:%<:#\$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC /**/

?H:%<:#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)

?H:%<:#define _GNU_SOURCE

?H:%<:#endif

?H:.

?F:!glibc.ver !try.c !try

?LINT: set d_gnulibc

?LINT: usefile try.c

?LINT: known _GNU_SOURCE

?X: gnulibc can be executed by calling __libc_main().

?X: Ulrich Drepper doesn't think any other libc does that,

?X: but we check if it says 'GNU C Library' to be sure.

?X:

?X: Alas, as of 3/1998 glibc 2.0.7 reportedly isn't going to

?X: have __libc_main() anymore. :-(. Fortunately, all released
?X: versions of glibc 2.x.x _do_ have CPP variables. For 2.0.6,
?X: they are:
?X: #define __GLIBC__ 2
?X: #define __GLIBC_MINOR__ 0.
?X: (The '6' isn't available :-(.
?X: glibc2.1 will also have
?X: extern const char * __gnu_get_libc_release(void);
?X: extern const char *
__gnu_get_libc_version(void);
?X: functions. --thanks to Andreas Jaeger. --AD 6/1998.
?X: Although the exact format isn't documented, __gnu_get_libc_version()
?X: returns a simple string '2.1.3' in glibc 2.1.3.
?X:
: determine whether we are using a GNU C library
echo " "
echo "Checking for GNU C Library..." >&4
cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
/* Find out version of GNU C library. __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__
alone are insufficient to distinguish different versions, such as
2.0.6 and 2.0.7. The function gnu_get_libc_version() appeared in
libc version 2.1.0. A. Dougherty, June 3, 2002.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
#ifdef __GLIBC__
ifdef __GLIBC_MINOR__
if __GLIBC__ >= 2 && __GLIBC_MINOR__ >= 1
include <gnu/libc-version.h>
printf("%s\n", gnu_get_libc_version());
else
printf("%d.%d\n", __GLIBC__, __GLIBC_MINOR__);
endif
else
printf("%d\n", __GLIBC__);
endif
return 0;
#else
return 1;
#endif
}
EOCP
set
try
if eval \$compile_ok && \$run ./try > glibc.ver; then
val="\$define"
gnulibc_version=`\$cat glibc.ver`

```

echo "You are using the GNU C Library version $glibc_version"
else
val="$undef"
glibc_version=""
echo "You are not using the GNU C Library"
fi
$rm_try glibc.ver
set d_glibc
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_glibc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_getopt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getopt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:13 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getopt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getopt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETOPT symbol, which
?S: indicates that the getopt() routine exists. The getopt() routine
?S: parses command line options in a standard fashion.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETOPT (GETOPT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getopt() routine
exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getopt HAS_GETOPT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getopt
: see if getopt exists
set getopt d_getopt
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getopt.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_stddef.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_stddef.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:27 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stddef: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stddef:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDDEF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stddef.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_STDDEF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stddef.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_stddef I_STDDEF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
i_stddef
: see if stddef is available
set stddef.h i_stddef
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_stddef.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_statblks.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:29 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statblks: contains Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statblks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STAT_BLOCKS if this system
?S: has a stat structure declaring st_blksize and st_blocks.
?S:.
?C:USE_STAT_BLOCKS (STATBLOCKS):
?C: This symbol is defined if this system has a stat structure declaring
?C: st_blksize and st_blocks.
?C:.
?H:#$d_statblks USE_STAT_BLOCKS
/* */
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_statblks
: see if stat knows about block sizes
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr sys/stat.h`
if $contains 'st_blocks;' "$xxx" >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
if $contains 'st_blksize;' "$xxx" >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Your stat() knows about block sizes." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "Your stat() doesn't know about block sizes." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
else
echo "Your stat() doesn't know about block sizes." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_statblks
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_statblks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usequadmath: Setvar cat uselongdouble
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usequadmath:

```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_QUADMATH symbol,
?S: and indicates that the quadmath library __float128 long doubles
?S: should be used when available.

?S:.

?C:USE_QUADMATH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the quadmath library should

?C: be used when available.

?C:.

?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_QUADMATH

?H:?%<:#\$usequadmath USE_QUADMATH /**/

?H:?%<:#endif

?H:.

: Check if quadmath is requested

case "\$usequadmath" in

"\$define"|true|[yY]*) usequadmath="\$define" ;;

*) usequadmath="\$undef" ;;

esac

: Fail if both uselongdouble and usequadmath are requested

case "\$usequadmath:\$uselongdouble" in

define:define)

\$cat <<EOM >&4

*** You requested the use of

the quadmath library and use

*** of long doubles.

*** Please select one or the other.

EOM

exit 1

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usequadmath.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getprior.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getprior.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:16 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_getprior: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_getprior:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPRIORITY if getpriority()
 ?S: is available to get a process's priority.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETPRIORITY (GETPRIORITY):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpriority routine is
 ?C: available to get a process's priority.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_getprior
 HAS_GETPRIORITY /**/
 ?H:.
 : see if getpriority exists
 ?LINT:set d_getprior
 set getpriority d_getprior
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getprior.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_ieeefp.U,v \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:i_ieeefp: Inhdr Hasfield
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_ieeefp:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_IEEEFP symbol, and indicates
 ?S: whether a C program should include <ieeefp.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_IEEEFP:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ieeefp.h> exists and
 ?C: should be included.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_ieeefp I_IEEEFP /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set i_ieeefp
 : see if this is a ieeefp.h system
 case "\$i_ieeefp" in
 ") set ieeefp.h i_ieeefp

```
eval $inhdr
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_iecefp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ftello: Inlibc longsize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ftello:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FTELLO symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the ftello() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FTELLO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ftello routine is

?C: available to ftell beyond 32 bits (useful for ILP32 hosts).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ftello HAS_FTELLO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_ftello

: see if ftello exists

set ftello d_ftello

eval \$inlibc

case "\$longsize" in

8) echo "(Your long is 64 bits, so you could use ftell.)" ;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ftello.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: uidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:33:25 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:09:36 ram
?RCS: patch30: comment for uidtype referred to the obsoleted symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:27 ram
?RCS: patch27: made conform to its gidtype.U companion
?RCS: patch27: question now explicitly mentions getuid()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:56 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:uidtype:
?S: This variable defines Uid_t to be something like uid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Uid_t (UIDTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, ushort, uid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t $uidtype /* UID type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
: see what type uids are declared as in the kernel
set uid_t uidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
case "$uidtype" in
xxx)
xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`
set `grep '_ruid;' "$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short
case $1 in
unsigned) dflt="$1 $2" ;;
*) dflt="$1" ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$uidtype";;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is the type for user ids returned by getuid()?"
. ./myread
uidtype="$ans"

```


Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/uidtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Perl5 Metaconfig Units

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

Copyright (c) 1999-2011, H.Merijn Brand

All rights reserved.

These units are the ones used to build Configure and config_h.SH in the Perl5 distribution.

metaconfig will first look in its standard locations (specified when you installed dist). It will then recurse through the 'U' subdirectory and find any additional "private" units. Private units override standard ones supplied with metaconfig.

Files in this directory:

README

This file.

Glossary.patch

The standard dist units contain some strings that make pod2man complain. This patch silences those warnings. As new units are added and Configure is regenerated, this patch may need more and more 'fuzz' to be applied. It should be freshly regenerated every once in a while. See also mkgloss.pl

ln-all.pl

Re-generate the all/ folder

mkglossary

A script

to regenerate Porting/Glossary. You have to manually edit the top of the script to point the location of your metaconfig units. It is called automatically by 'mksample'. See also mkgloss.pl

mkgloss.pl

A perl script that calls U/mkglossary from the perl source tree, sorts the list of symbols, and applies the patch mentioned in Glossary.patch. When called on its own, redirect the output to a temporary file, and compare that file to Porting/Glossary before applying.

mksample

A script to regenerate Porting/config.sh and Porting/config.H.

It also calls mkglossary, if necessary.

Subdirectories:

The units and other related files have been broken up into the following directories.

a_dvisory/

These are units that have to go first in the generated config_h.SH.

A word of explanation: Configure and config_h.SH are generated from 'Units' (the *.U files). Files indicate dependencies (using make(1)), and Configure is built to follow those dependencies.

However, config_h.SH

is simply built by putting all the units in alphabetical order and extracting the relevant lines. (This could be fixed, I suppose, but it wasn't trivial the one time I looked.)

The a_dvisory/ directory, then, is a place to put units that need to be early in config_h.SH. (Most units are self-contained and ought to be able to go anywhere. However, some things, like byteorder, need to have the #defines from multiarch available.)

acl/

This is an old patch to begin to detect and use ACL (access control list) file protection schemes.

all/

A folder that conveniently holds symbolic links to all the modules that are used to build the current Configure and config_h.SH.

compline/

These are similar to the standard units, but I have modified them to have a more uniform compile command line, usually using the new Compile.U unit. (The ccflags.U unit is perl-specific since it mentions -DDEBUGGING and -DPOSIX_SOURCE, but that's the only place it is perl-specific.)

dist_patches/

These are patches to dist that must be applied before it is built and installed. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution. They have already been applied to the ../dist-3.0at70b directory.

ebcdic/

These are units that had to be specially modified to work under either EBCDIC or ASCII.

installdirs/

These are units to handle perl's installation directories and related issues.

modified/

These are modified versions of the standard units. Also included in this directory are new units that are clearly derived from existing units. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution.

nullified/

These are null units that replace units in the standard distribution. Typically they are there because some part of the perl source accidentally uses a symbol that metaconfig thinks means we want the corresponding unit.

perl/

These are specific to perl. Some are heavily derived from original dist units, and are marked as such. Others are original.

perl_patches/

These are patches to the perl source. This directory should ordinarily be empty, but there may have been drift between the standard version of perl and the one associated with these units.

protos/

These are units modified to use the new Hasproto.U or Protochk.U units to check for prototypes.

threads/

These are specific to threading perl.

typedefs/

These are standard units modified to use the modified Typedef.U unit to check for typedefs. (The modified Typdef.U includes a function to avoid unnecessary prompts if the typedef being searched for exists.)

Where appropriate, I submitted these units for inclusion into the regular dist distribution. However, since dist is no longer actively maintained, and the alternative is for *me* to actively maintain it, the units just sit here.

Copyright Information:

Unless otherwise indicated, the files contained in this distribution are:

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

The following licensing terms apply to all files contained in this distribution:

You may distribute the files contained in this distribution under the terms of either

- a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl, or
- b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or
- c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the Perl distribution).

Which one to use is your choice.

The units in the "modified" directory have been derived from units associated with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution. These units list Raphael Manfredi as the Copyright holder. dist is distributed under a modified version of the Perl Artistic License. Clause 7 of this modified license as contained in dist-3.0-pl60 provides:

7. You may reuse parts of this Package in your own programs, provided that you explicitly state where you got them from, in the source code (and, left to your courtesy, in the documentation), duplicating all the associated copyright notices and disclaimers. Besides your changes, if any, must be clearly marked as such. Parts reused that way will no longer fall under this license if, and only if, the name of your program(s) have no immediate connection with the name of the Package itself or its associated programs. You may then apply whatever restrictions you wish on the reused parts or choose to place them in the Public Domain--this will apply only within the context of your package.

In accordance with this clause, the versions of these units contained here are made available under the same terms as the rest of the units.

If you have any questions about the use of these units or about the differences

between these units and the standard versions, please
feel free to ask.

Andy Dougherty doughera@lafayette.edu
Dept. of Physics
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1782

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/README

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_access.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:42 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_access.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:42 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_access: test +cc cat +cppflags h_fcntl h_sysfile i_stdlib rm Inlibc Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_access:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ACCESS if the access() system

?S: call is available to check for access permissions using real IDs.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ACCESS:

?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that the access()

?C: system

call is available to check for accessibility using real UID/GID.

?C: (always present on UNIX.)

?C:.

?H:#\$d_access HAS_ACCESS /**/

?H:.

?W:%<:R_OK W_OK X_OK F_OK

?LINT:set d_access

?LINT:change h_fcntl h_sysfile

: access call always available on UNIX

set access d_access

eval \$inlibc

: locate the flags for 'access()'

```

case "$d_access" in
"$define")
echo " "
$cat >access.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_FCNTL
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_FILE
#include <sys/file.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#include <unistd.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
exit(R_OK);
}
EOCP
: check sys/file.h first, no particular reason here
if $test `./findhdr sys/file.h` && \
$cc -o access $cppflags -DI_SYS_FILE access.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
h_sysfile=true;
echo "<sys/file.h> defines the *_OK access constants." >&4
elif $test `./findhdr fcntl.h` && \
$cc -o access $cppflags -DI_FCNTL access.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
h_fcntl=true;
echo
"<fcntl.h> defines the *_OK access constants." >&4
@if I_UNISTD
elif $test `./findhdr unistd.h` && \
$cc -o access $cppflags -DI_UNISTD access.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "<unistd.h> defines the *_OK access constants." >&4
@end
else
echo "I can't find the four *_OK access constants--I'll use mine." >&4
fi
;;
esac
$rm -f access*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_access.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_attribut.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:33:45 ram
?RCS: patch49: test C program now includes <stdio.h> (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:25:47 ram
?RCS: patch45: fixed typo in the d_attribut variable (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:08:55 ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_attribut: Myread Oldconfig cat cc ccflags rm Setvar contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_attribut
(d_attrib):
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can check for function attributes,
?S: such as printf formats.
?S:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE ~ %< (GNUC_ATTRIBUTE_CHECK):
?C: This symbol indicates the C compiler can check for function attributes,
?C: such as printf formats. This is normally only supported by GNU cc.
?C:.
?H:%<:#$d_attribut HASATTRIBUTE /**/
?H:%<:#ifndef HASATTRIBUTE
?H:%<:#define __attribute__( _arg_ )
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:__attribute__
?LINT:set d_attribut
?LINT:known __attribute__
: Look for GNU-cc style attribute checking
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__ ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
void croak (char* pat,...) __attribute__((format(printf,1,2),noreturn));

```

EOCP

```
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C compiler doesn't fully support __attribute__."
val="$undef"
else
echo
"Your C compiler supports __attribute__."
val="$define"
fi
else
echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
val="$undef"
fi
set d_attribut
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_attribut.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, 2019, Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_wctype: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_wctype:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_WCTYPE symbol,

?S: that indicates whether a C program may include <wctype.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_WCTYPE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <wctype.h> exists.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_wctype I_WCTYPE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_wctype

: see if this system has wctype.h

set wctype.h i_wctype

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_wctype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sitelib.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sitelib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:21:35 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:sitelib sitelibexp installsitelib sitelib_stem: cat Getfile Oldconfig \

Setprefixvar Prefixit package version sed installstyle siteprefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:sitelib="

?S:sitelib:

?S: This variable contains the

eventual value of the SITELIB symbol,

?S: which is the name of the private library for this package. It may

?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create

?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: architecture-independent modules in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:sitelibexp="

?S:sitelibexp:

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitelib, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?D:installsitelib="

?S:installsitelib:

?S: This variable is really the same as sitelibexp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?S:sitelib_stem:

?S: This variable is \$sitelibexp with any trailing version-specific component

?S: removed.

The elements in inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can

?S: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.

?S:.

?C:SITELIB:

?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.

?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's

?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world. The program

?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.

?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?C: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local

?C: architecture-independent modules in this directory with

?C: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?C: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?C:.

?C:SITELIB_EXP:

?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITELIB, to be used

?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.

?C:.

?C:SITELIB_STEM:

?C: This define is SITELIB_EXP with any trailing version-specific component

?C: removed. The elements in

inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can

?C: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.

?C:.

?H:#define SITELIB "\$sitelib" /**/

?H:#define SITELIB_EXP "\$sitelibexp" /**/

?H:#define SITELIB_STEM "\$sitelib_stem" /**/

?H:.

?T:prog

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsitelib

?LINT:set sitelib

?LINT:set sitelibexp

: determine where site specific libraries go.

: Usual default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/site_perl/\$version

: The default "style" setting is made in installstyle.U

: XXX No longer works with Prefixit stuff.

?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version identification

prog=`echo \$package | \$sed 's/-\*[0-9.]\*\$//`

case "\$sitelib" in

") case "\$installstyle" in

lib/perl5) dflt=\$siteprefix/lib/\$package/site_\$prog/\$version ;;

*) dflt=\$siteprefix/lib/site_\$prog/\$version ;;

```

esac
;;
*) dflt="$sitelib"
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

The installation process will create a directory for site-specific extensions and modules. Most users find it convenient to place all site-specific files in this directory rather than in the main distribution directory.

```

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the site-specific library files?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitelib
. ./setprefixvar
sitelib_stem=`echo "$sitelibexp" | sed "s,/$version$,,"`

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/sitelib.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getspnam: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getspnam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETSPNAM if getspnam() is
?S: available to retrieve SysV shadow password entries by name.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSPNAM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getspnam system call is
?C: available to retrieve SysV shadow password entries by name.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getspnam HAS_GETSPNAM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getspnam

```

```
: see if getsppnam exists
set getsppnam d_getsppnam
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getsppnam.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2019 Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_towupper: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_towupper:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TOWUPPER symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the towupper() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TOWUPPER:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the towupper () routine is

?C: available to do case conversion.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_towupper HAS_TOWUPPER /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_towupper

: see if towupper exists

set towupper d_towupper

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_towupper.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: ccflags.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 15:27:07 ram

?RCS: patch61: removed support for NO_PROTOTYPE detection on SCO

?RCS: patch61: new locincpth variable

?RCS: patch61: added info on the "additional ld flags" question

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/07/25 13:48:54 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/05/12 12:08:33 ram

?RCS: patch54: now checks for cc/ccflags/ldflags coherency

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6

1994/10/29 16:07:02 ram

?RCS: patch36: gcc versioning no longer relies on the C compiler's name

?RCS: patch36: simplified check for gcc version checking (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/08/29 16:06:35 ram

?RCS: patch32: propagate -posix flag from ccflags to ldflags

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 14:28:45 ram

?RCS: patch23: -fpcc-struct-return only needed in gcc 1.x (ADO)

?RCS: patch23: cppflags now computed on an option-by-option basis

?RCS: patch23: magically added cc flags now only done the first time

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/09/13 15:58:29 ram

?RCS: patch10: explicitly mention -DDEBUG just in case they need it (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: removed all the "tans" variable usage (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/27 14:39:38 ram

?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:00:24 ram

?RCS: patch6: added defaults for cppflags, ccflags and ldflags

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:31 ram

?RCS:

Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:ccflags ldflags lkflags cppflags optimize locincpth: test cat \

Myread Guess Options Oldconfig gccversion mips_type +usrinc \

package contains rm rm_try +cc cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast libpth \

loclibpth hint

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ccflags:

?S: This variable contains any additional C compiler flags desired by

?S: the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

?S:.

?S:cppflags:

?S: This variable holds the flags that will be passed to the C pre-

?S: processor. It is up to the Makefile to use it.

?S:.

?S:optimize:

?S: This variable contains any optimizer/debugger flag that should be used.

?S: It is up to the Makefile to use it.

?S:.

?S:ldflags:

?S: This variable contains any additional C loader flags desired by

?S: the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

?S:.

?S:lkflags:

?S: This variable contains any additional C partial linker flags desired by

?S: the user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

?S:.

?S:locincpth:

?S: This

?S: variable contains a list of additional directories to be

?S: searched by the compiler. The appropriate -I directives will

?S: be added to ccflags. This is intended to simplify setting

?S: local directories from the Configure command line.

?S: It's not much, but it parallels the loclibpth stuff in libpth.U.

?S:.

?T:inctest thisincl xxx flag inclwanted ftry previous thislibdir

?F:!cpp.c

?D:cppflags="

?D:ccflags="

?D:ldflags="

?D:optimize="

?INIT:: Possible local include directories to search.

?INIT:: Set locincpth to "" in a hint file to defeat local include searches.

?INIT:locincpth="/usr/local/include /opt/local/include /usr/gnu/include"

?INIT:locincpth="\$locincpth /opt/gnu/include /usr/GNU/include /opt/GNU/include"

?INIT::

?INIT:: no include file wanted by default

?INIT:inclwanted="

?INIT:

: determine optimize, if desired, or use for debug flag also

case "\$optimize" in

'|\$undef) dflt='none';;

")

case "\$gccversion" in

") dflt='-O';;

*) dflt='-O2 -g';;

esac

;;

*)

dflt="\$optimize";;

esac

```
case "$gccversion" in
") $cat <<EOH
```

Some C compilers have problems with their optimizers. By default, \$package compiles with the -O flag to use the optimizer. Alternately, you might want to use the symbolic debugger, which uses the -g flag (on traditional Unix systems). Either flag can be specified here. To use neither flag, specify the word "none".

```
EOH
;;
*) $cat <<EOH
```

With the GNU C compiler, it is possible to supply both -O2 and -g flags, to be able to reasonably optimize, whilst retaining the ability to use a symbolic debugger. Either flag can be specified here. To use neither flag, specify the word "none".

```
EOH
;;
esac
rp="What optimizer/debugger flag should be used?"
. ./myread
optimize="$ans"
case "$optimize" in
'none') optimize=" ";;
esac
```

```
dflt="
: We will not override a previous value, but we might want to
: augment a hint file
case "$hint" in
default|recommended)
case "$gccversion" in
1*) dflt='-fpcc-struct-return' ;;
esac
?X:
check for POSIXized ISC
case "$gccversion" in
2*) if test -d /etc/conf/kconfig.d &&
$contains _POSIX_VERSION $usrinc/sys/unistd.h >/dev/null 2>&1
then
dflt="$dflt -posix"
fi
;;
esac
?X: turn warnings on if they're using gcc
case "$gccversion" in
```

```

1*) dflt="$dflt -Wall";;
?X: starting with version 3, add "-W -Wall -Wformat=2 -Wshadow" by default
*) dflt="$dflt -W -Wall -Wformat=2 -Wshadow";;
esac
;;
esac

```

```

?X: In USG mode, a MIPS system may need some BSD includes
case "$mips_type" in
*BSD*) inclwanted="$locincpth $usrinc";;
*) inclwanted="$locincpth $inclwanted $usrinc/bsd";;
esac
for thisincl in $inclwanted; do
if $test -d $thisincl; then
if $test x$thisincl != x$usrinc; then
case "$dflt" in
*$thisincl*);;
*) dflt="$dflt -I$thisincl";;
esac
fi
fi
done

```

```

?X: Include test function (header, symbol)
inctest='if $contains $2 $usrinc/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
xxx=true;
elif $contains $2 $usrinc/sys/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
xxx=true;
else
xxx=false;
fi;
if
$xxx; then
case "$dflt" in
*$2*);;
*) dflt="$dflt -D$2";;
esac;
fi'

```

```

?X:
?X: OSF/1 uses __LANGUAGE_C__ instead of LANGUAGE_C
?X:
if ./osf1; then
set signal.h __LANGUAGE_C__; eval $inctest
else
set signal.h LANGUAGE_C; eval $inctest
fi

```



```

case "$hint" in
default|recommended) dflt="$ccflags $dflt" ;;
*) dflt="$ccflags";;
esac

```

```

case "$dflt" in
'|' ') dflt=none;;
esac
$cat <<EOH

```

Your C compiler may want other flags. For this question you should include -I/whatever and -DWHATEVER flags and any other flags used by the C compiler, but you should NOT include libraries or ld flags like -lwhatever.

To use no flags, specify the word "none".

```

EOH
?X: strip leading space
set X $dflt
shift
dflt=${1+"$@"}
rp="Any additional cc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ccflags="";;
*) ccflags="$ans";;
esac

```

: the following weeds options from ccflags that are of no interest to cpp

```

cppflags="$ccflags"
case "$gccversion" in
1*) cppflags="$cppflags -D__GNUC__"
esac
case "$mips_type" in
");;
*BSD*)
cppflags="$cppflags -DSYSTYPE_BSD43";;
esac
case "$cppflags" in
");;
*)
echo " "
echo "Let me guess what the preprocessor flags are..." >&4
set X $cppflags
shift
cppflags="
$cat >cpp.c <<'EOM'
#define BLURFL foo

```

BLURFL xx LFRULB

EOM

?X:

?X: For each cc flag, try it out with both cppstdin and cpprun, since the

?X: first is almost surely a cc wrapper. We have to try both in case

?X: of cc flags like '-Olimit 2900' that are actually two words...

?X:

```
previous=""
for flag in $*
do
  case "$flag" in
    -*) ftry="$flag";;
    *) ftry="$previous $flag";;
  esac
  if $cppstdin -DLFRULB=bar $ftry $cppminus <cpp.c \
    >cpp1.out 2>/dev/null && \
    $cpprun -DLFRULB=bar $ftry $cpplast <cpp.c \
    >cpp2.out 2>/dev/null && \
    $contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp1.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
    $contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp2.out >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
    cppflags="$cppflags $ftry"
    previous=""
  else
    previous="$flag"
  fi
done
set X $cppflags
shift
cppflags=${1+"$@"}
case "$cppflags"
in
  *~*) echo "They appear to be: $cppflags";;
esac
$rm -f cpp.c cpp?.out
;;
esac
```

: flags used in final linking phase

case "\$ldflags" in

") if ./venix; then

dflt='-i -z'

else

dflt=""

fi

case "\$ccflags" in

-posix) dflt="\$dflt -posix" ;;

```

esac
;;
*) dflt="$ldflags";;
esac

```

: Try to guess additional flags to pick up local libraries.

```

for thislibdir in $libpth; do
case " $loclibpth " in
*" $thislibdir "*)
case "$dflt " in
*" -L$thislibdir "*) ;;
*) dflt="$dflt -L$thislibdir" ;;
esac
;;
esac
done

```

```

case "$dflt" in
") dflt='none' ;;
*) set X $dflt; shift; dflt="$@";;
esac

```

\$cat <<EOH

Your C linker may need flags. For this question you should include -L/whatever and any other flags used by the C linker, but you should NOT include libraries like -lwhatever.

Make sure you include the appropriate -L/path flags if your C linker does not normally search all of the directories you specified above, namely

\$libpth

To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH

```

rp="Any
additional ld flags (NOT including libraries)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ldflags="";;
*) ldflags="$ans";;
esac
rmlist="$rmlist pdp11"

```

@if lkflags

: partial linking may need other flags

```

case "$lkflags" in

```

```

") case "$ldflags" in
") dflt='none';;
*) dflt="$ldflags";;
esac;;
*) dflt="$lkflags";;
esac
echo " "
rp="Partial linking flags to be used (NOT including -r)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) lkflags="";;
*) lkflags="$ans";;
esac

@end
?X:
?X: If the user changes compilers after selecting a hint file, it's
?X: possible that the suggested ccflags/ldflags will be wrong. Try to
?X: compile and run a simple test program. Let the user see all the
?X: error messages. -- ADO and RAM
?X:
: coherency check
echo " "
echo "Checking your choice of C compiler and flags for coherency..." >&4
?X: Strip extra blanks in case some of the following variables are empty
set X $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c
shift
$cat >try.msg <<EOM
I've tried to compile and run a simple program
with:

$*
./try

and I got the following output:

EOM
$cat > try.c <<'EOF'
#include <stdio.h>
int main() { exit(0); }
EOF
dflt=y
?X: Use "sh -c" to avoid error messages tagged with leading "Configure:".
?X: We need to try the resulting executable, because cc might yield a 0 status
?X: even when ld failed, in which case the executable will not run properly,
?X: if its x bit is set at all...
if sh -c "$cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c" >>try.msg 2>&1; then
if sh -c './try' >>try.msg 2>&1; then

```

```

dflt=n
else
echo "The program compiled OK, but exited with status $?. " >>try.msg
rp="You have a problem. Shall I abort Configure"
dflt=y
fi
else
echo "I can't compile the test program." >>try.msg
rp="You have a BIG problem. Shall I abort Configure"
dflt=y
fi
case "$dflt" in
y)
$cat try.msg >&4
?X: using -K will prevent default aborting--maybe they're cross compiling?
case "$knowitall" in
")
echo "(The supplied flags might be incorrect with this C compiler.)"
;;
*)
dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*[N*]) ;;
*) echo "Ok. Stopping Configure." >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
;;
n) echo "OK, that should do.";;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/ccflags.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getgrgid_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getgrgid_r getgrgid_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \

```

usethreads i_grp extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getgrgid_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGRGID_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getgrgid_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getgrgid_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getgrgid_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getgrgid_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrgid_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETGRGID_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrgid_r routine
?C: is available to
    getgrgid re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETGRGID_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getgrgid_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getgrgid_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrgid_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getgrgid_r HAS_GETGRGID_R /**/
?H:#define GETGRGID_R_PROTO $getgrgid_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getgrgid_r_proto
: see if getgrgid_r exists
set getgrgid_r d_getgrgid_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getgrgid_r" in
"$define")
    hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
    case "$d_getgrgid_r_proto:$usethreads" in
    ":define") d_getgrgid_r_proto=define
        set d_getgrgid_r_proto getgrgid_r $hdrs
        eval $hasproto ;;
    *) ;;
    esac
    case "$d_getgrgid_r_proto" in
    define)
        case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
        "|0) try='int getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, size_t, struct group**);'
        ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=I_TSBWR ;;
        esac
        case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
        "|0) try='int getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, int, struct

```

```

group**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=I_TSBIR ;;
esac
case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=I_TSBI ;;
esac
case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct group* getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=S_TSBI ;;
esac
case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getgrgid_r=undef
getgrgid_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getgrgid_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getgrgid_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getgrgid_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usetthreads" in
define) echo "getgrgid_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getgrgid_r=undef
getgrgid_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getgrgid_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getgrgid_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_tzname.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

```

?RCS: $Log: d_tzname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:14:43 ram
?RCS: patch32: forgot to set proper value in the val variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:57:55 ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tzname: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tzname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TZNAME if tzname[] is
?S: available to access timezone names.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TZNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tzname[]
    array is
?C: available to access timezone names.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tzname HAS_TZNAME /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tzname
: see if tzname[] exists
echo " "
if set tzname val -a d_tzname; eval $csym; $val; then
    val="$define"
    echo 'tzname[] found.' >&4
else
    val="$undef"
    echo 'tzname[] NOT found.' >&4
fi
set d_tzname
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_tzname.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libc.U,v $

```


?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:56:48 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
 ?RCS: patch61: added support for HPUX-10 nm output
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/07/25 14:11:56 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/05/12 12:20:47 ram
 ?RCS: patch54: made sure only most recent version of shared lib is picked
 ?RCS: patch54: final "nm -p" check now uses xscan and xrun like everybody
 ?RCS: patch54: can now grok
 linux nm output with lead __IO (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch54: added support for linux ELF output, using 'W' for alias (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1994/10/29 16:23:40 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: now looks for shared libraries before anything else (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch36: added new nm output format (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:28:10 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: added I-type symbols for nm output parsing on Linux
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 07:03:24 ram
 ?RCS: patch30: checks are now presented by succession of if/elif
 ?RCS: patch30: uniformized checks for shared objects with new so symbol
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 15:06:33 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: added shared library knowledge (ADO and WED)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:12:17 ram
 ?RCS: patch16: can now export nm_extract as an internal-use only variable
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 16:09:03 ram
 ?RCS: patch10: added special handling for Apollo systems (WAD)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
 1993/08/27 14:40:03 ram
 ?RCS: patch7: added entry for /usr/shlib/libc.so (OSF/1 machines)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:57 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:libc libnames +nm_extract: echo n c rm test grep Getfile Myread \
 Oldconfig Loc sed libs incpath libpth ar runnm nm nm_opt nm_so_opt \
 contains xlibpth so osname trnl tr sort uniq _o _a
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:libc:
 ?S: This variable contains the location of the C library.
 ?S:.

```

?S:libnames:
?S: The constructed list of library names. Normally empty, but hint files
?S: may set this for later perusal by Configure.
?S:.
?S:nm_extract:
?S: This variable holds the name of the extraction command used to process
?S: the output of nm and yield the list of defined symbols. It is used
?S: internally by Configure.
?S:.
?T:thislib try libnames xxx xscan xrun thisname com tans file
?F:!libnames !libc.tmp !tmp.imp
?LINT:change nm_opt runnm
?INIT:libnames="
: Figure out where the libc is located
case
"$runnm" in
true)
?X: indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
: get list of predefined functions in a handy place
echo " "
case "$libc" in
") libc=unknown
case "$libs" in
*-lc_s*) libc=`./loc libc_s$_a $libc $libpth`
esac
;;
esac
case "$libs" in
") ;;
*) for thislib in $libs; do
case "$thislib" in
-lc|-lc_s)
: Handle C library specially below.
;;
-l*)
thislib=`echo $thislib | $sed -e 's/^-l//'`
if try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so.*' X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:

```

```
elif try=`./loc $lib$thislib$_a X $xlibpth`; $test -f "$stry"; then
```

```
:
```

```
else
```

```
try="
```

```
fi
```

```
libnames="$libnames $stry"
```

```
::
```

```
*) libnames="$libnames $thislib"
```

```
::
```

```
esac
```

```
done
```

```
::
```

```
esac
```

```
?X:
```

?X: Some systems (e.g. DG/UX) use "environmental" links, which make the test

?X: -f fail. Ditto for symbolic links. So in order to reliably check the

?X: existence of a file, we use test -r. It will still fail with DG/UX links

?X: though, but at least it will detect symbolic links. At some strategic

?X: points, we make use of (test -h), using a sub-shell in case builtin test

?X: does not implement the -h check for symbolic links. This makes it

?X: possible to preset libc in a hint file for instance and have it show up

?X: as-is in the question.

?X:

```
xxx=normal
```

```
case "$libc" in
```

```
unknown)
```

?X:

?X: The sed below transforms .so.9 .so.12 into something like .so.0009 .so.0012,

?X: then sorts on it to allow keeping .so.12 instead of .so.9 as the latest

?X: up-to-date library. The initial filename (before sed munging, saved in hold

?X: space via 'h') is appended via 'G' before sorting, then the leading munged

?X: part is removed after sorting. Nice efficient work

from Tye McQueen.

?X: The initial blurfl is here to prevent the trailing pipe from producing an

?X: empty string, causing Configure to output all its set variables!

?X:

```
set /lib/libc.$so
```

```
for xxx in $libpth; do
```

```
$test -r $1 || set $xxx/libc.$so
```

```
: The messy sed command sorts on library version numbers.
```

```
$test -r $1 || \
```

```
set `echo blurfl; echo $xxx/libc.$so.[0-9]* | \
```

```
tr ' ' $trnl | egrep -v '[A-Za-z]*$' | $sed -e ' \
```

```
h
```

```
s/[0-9][0-9]*0000&/g
```

```
s/0*\([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]\)\^1/g
```

```
G
```

```
s^\n/ '/' | \
```

```

    $sort | $sed -e 's/^.* //'^
eval set \$$#
done
$test -r $1 || set /usr/ccs/lib/libc.$so
$test -r $1 || set /lib/libsys_s$_a
;;
*)
?X: ensure the test below for the (shared) C library will fail
set blurfl
;;
esac
if $test -r "$1"; then
    echo "Your (shared) C library seems to be in $1."
    libc="$1"
elif $test -r /lib/libc && $test -r /lib/clib; then
?X:
?X: Apollo has its C library in /lib/clib AND /lib/libc
?X: not to mention its math library in /lib/syslib...
?X:
echo
"Your C library seems to be in both /lib/clib and /lib/libc."
xxx=apollo
libc='/lib/clib /lib/libc'
if $test -r /lib/syslib; then
    echo "(Your math library is in /lib/syslib.)"
?X: Put syslib in libc -- not quite right, but won't hurt
    libc="$libc /lib/syslib"
fi
elif $test -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc, as you said before."
?X: For mips, and...
elif $test -r $incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a; then
    libc=$incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a;
    echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. That's fine."
elif $test -r /lib/libc$_a; then
    libc=/lib/libc$_a;
    echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. You're normal."
else
if tans=`./loc libc$_a blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc libc blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
    libnames="$libnames "`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`
elif tans=`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc Slibc$_a blurfl/dyick
$plibth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc Mlibc$_a blurfl/dyick $plibth`; $test -r "$tans"; then

```

```

:
else
  tans=`./loc Llibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`
fi
if $test -r "$tans"; then
  echo "Your C library seems to be in $tans, of all places."
  libc=$tans
else
  libc='blurfl'
fi
fi
if $test $xxx = apollo -o -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  dflt="$libc"
cat <<EOM

```

If the guess above is wrong (which it might be if you're using a strange compiler, or your machine supports multiple models), you can override it here.

```

EOM
else
  dflt="
  echo $libpth | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libpath
  cat >&4 <<EOM

```

I can't seem to find your C library. I've looked in the following places:

```

EOM
$sed 's/^/ /' libpath
cat <<EOM

```

None of these seems to contain your C library. I need to get its name...

```

EOM
fi
fn=f
rp='Where is your C library?'
./getfile
libc="$ans"

echo " "
echo $libc $libnames | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libnames
set X `cat libnames`
shift
xxx=files
case
  $# in 1) xxx=file; esac
echo "Extracting names from the following $xxx for later perusal:" >&4
echo " "
$sed 's/^/ /' libnames >&4

```

```

echo " "
$echo $n "This may take a while...$c" >&4

?X:
?X: Linux may need the special Dynamic option to nm for shared libraries.
?X: In general, this is stored in the nm_so_opt variable.
?X: Unfortunately, that option may be fatal on non-shared libraries.
?X:
for file in $*; do
case $file in
*$so*) $nm $nm_so_opt $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
*) $nm $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
esac
done >libc.tmp

$echo $n ".$c"
?X:
?X: To accelerate processing, we look at the correct 'sed' command
?X: by using a small subset of libc.tmp, i.e. fprintf function.
?X: When we know which sed command to use, do the name extraction
?X:
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
?X:
?X: In order to enhance readability and save some space, we define
?X: some variables that will be "eval"ed.
?X:
xscan='eval "<libc.ptf $com >libc.list"; $echo $n ".$c" >&4'
xrun='eval
"<libc.tmp $com >libc.list"; echo "done." >&4'
?X: BSD-like output, I and W types added for Linux
?X: Some versions of Linux include a leading __IO in the symbol name.
?X: HPUX10 reportedly has trailing spaces, though I'm surprised it has
?X: BSD-like output. (AD).
xxx='[ADTSIW]'
if com="$sed -n -e 's/___IO//' -e 's/^\.* $xxx *_[.]*//p' -e 's/^\.* $xxx */p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
?X: SYSV-like output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\_*//' -e 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9$]*\).*xtern.*\1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/|UNDEF/d' -e '/FUNC..GL/s/^\.*|_*/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.* D ___*/p' -e 's/^\.* D //p'";\

```

```

eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^_/' -e 's/^([a-zA-Z_0-9]*).*xtern.*text.*^1/p''";\
eval
    $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*|/p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$grep '|' | $sed -n -e '/|COMMON/d' -e '/|DATA/d' \
    -e '/ file/d' -e 's/^([ ]*).*^1/p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*|/p' -e 's/^.*|FUNC |WEAK .*|/p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: mips nm output (sysV)
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__/' -e '/|Undef/d' -e '/|Proc/s/ .*|/p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|Proc .*|Text *| */p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/Def. Text/s/.* \([ ]*\)\$^1/p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null
2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: OS/2 nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^[-0-9a-f ]*_\(.*)=.*^1/p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/.*\text n\ \ \ \ /p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: AIX nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__.*|/' -e 's/[ ]*D[ ]*[0-9]*.*|/p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then

```

```

eval $xrun
else
$nm -p $* 2>/dev/null >libc.tmp
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
if com="$sed -n -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW] *[_.]*/p' -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW] //p';\
eval $xscan; $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1
then
nm_opt='-p'
eval $xrun
else
echo " "
echo "$nm didn't seem to work right. Trying $ar instead..." >&4
com="
if $ar t $libc > libc.tmp && \
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1
then
for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
$ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
done
$sed
-e "s/\$_o\$/" < libc.tmp > libc.list
echo "Ok." >&4
elif test "X$osname" = "Xos2" && $ar tv $libc > libc.tmp; then
?X: Repeat libc to extract forwarders to DLL entries too
for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
$ar tv $thisname >>libc.tmp
?X: Revision 50 of EMX has bug in ar: it will not extract forwarders
?X: to DLL entries. Use emximp which will extract exactly them.
emximp -o tmp.imp $thisname \
2>/dev/null && \
$sed -e 's/^([_a-zA-Z0-9]*) .*\$/1/p' \
< tmp.imp >>libc.tmp
$rm -f tmp.imp
done
$sed -e "s/\$_o\$/" -e 's/^ \+/' < libc.tmp > libc.list
echo "Ok." >&4
else
echo "$ar didn't seem to work right." >&4
echo "Maybe this is a Cray...trying bld instead..." >&4
if
bld t $libc | \
$sed -e 's/.*\$/' -e "s/\$_o:.*\$/" > libc.list &&
$test -s libc.list
then
for thisname in $libnames; do
bld t $libnames | \
$sed -e 's/.*\$/' -e "s/\$_o:.*\$/" >>libc.list
$ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp

```



```

done
echo
"Ok." >&4
else
echo "That didn't work either." >&4
echo "No problem, I'll be compiling test programs then..." >&4
runnm=false
fi
fi
fi
fi
nm_extract="$com"
if $test -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
echo " "
echo "Also extracting names from /lib/syscalls.exp for good ole AIX..." >&4
$sed -n 's/^\([^\ ]*\)[^\ ]*syscall[0-9]*[^\ ]*$\1/p' \
/lib/syscalls.exp >>libc.list
fi
?X: remember, indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
;;
esac
$rm -f libnames libpath

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_stdlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_stdlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:27 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stdlib: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stdlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDLIB symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stdlib.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:..

```

?C:I_STDLIB:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdlib.h> exists and should

?C: be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

i_stdlib

: see if stdlib is available

set stdlib.h i_stdlib

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_stdlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_unordered: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_unordered:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNORDERED symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the unordered() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_UNORDERED:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the unordered routine is

?C: available to check whether two doubles are unordered

?C: (effectively: whether either of them is NaN)

?C:.

?H:#\$d_unordered HAS_UNORDERED /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_unordered

: see if unordered exists

set unordered d_unordered

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_unordered.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Loc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:04:16 ram

?RCS: patch61: allow users to specify paths on the command line

?RCS: patch61: will now substitute cp for ln if not supported

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/09/25 09:11:24 ram

?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive

?RCS: patch59: abort Configure run when mandatory command is missing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/07/25 13:40:40 ram

?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7

1995/01/11 15:13:37 ram

?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI

?RCS: patch45: added path lookup for the 'comm' program

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/10/29 15:56:14 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: be careful and guard against wildcard searching (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 06:54:55 ram

?RCS: patch30: now locates find

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/13 15:18:15 ram

?RCS: patch27: added byacc to the trylist (ADO)

?RCS: patch27: lint lines reformatted (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:01:44 ram

?RCS: patch16: added metalint hint on changed PATH variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/12/15 08:16:52 ram

?RCS: patch15: now set _test variable when test is built-in

?RCS: patch15: fixed rare cases where echo is not needed

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:47:13 ram

?RCS: patch10: test program not always in /bin/test (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:05 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script "loc" which can be used to find out
?X: where in a list of directories something is. It then uses loc to
?X: determine the location of commonly used programs. It leaves loc sitting
?X: around for other Configure units to use, but arranges for its demise
?X: at the end of Configure.
?X:
?X: To add a new program to find, add it both to the ?MAKE: line and to either
?X: the loclist or trylist variable.
?X:
?X: I put startsh at the end of the dependency list, in order to avoid the
?X: loading of the spitshell unit before the instructions.
?X:
?MAKE:Loc awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff
\
uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip: eunicefix n c startsh Instruct Warn
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ %<
?LINT:describe awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff \
uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
?V::pth loclist trylist
?F:./loc
?T:thisthing thing xxx dir file say DJGPP
?T:_test _grep _cp _gmake _egrep _ln _make dflt
?LINT: change PATH
: find out where common programs are
echo " "
echo "Locating common programs..." >&4
cat <<EOSC >loc
$startsh
case $# in
0) exit 1;;
esac
thing=$1
shift
dflt=$1
shift
for dir in $*; do
case "$thing" in
.)

```

```

if test -d \${dir}/${thing}; then
    echo \${dir}
    exit 0
fi
;;
*)

```

?X: Be careful in case thing includes wildcards that might expand to multiple
 ?X: files. Choose the last one.

This happens when searching for shared

?X: libraries with version numbers. How to choose which one we want is

?X: probably an insoluble problem, in general.

?X: Some folks leave things like libc.so.orig around w/o read

?X: permission. A -r test would handle that, but since ./loc is

?X: also used to find executables (which are installed w/o read

?X: permission on SCO ODT 3.0, we can't include the -r test.

```

for thisthing in \${dir}/${thing}; do

```

```

: just loop through to pick last item

```

```

done

```

```

if test -f \${thisthing}; then

```

```

    echo \${thisthing}

```

```

    exit 0

```

```

elif test -f \${thisthing}${_exe}; then

```

```

    echo \${thisthing}

```

```

    exit 0

```

```

elif test -f \${dir}/${thing}.exe; then

```

```

    if test -n "$DJGPP"; then

```

```

        echo \${dir}/${thing}.exe

```

```

    else

```

```

        : on Eunice apparently

```

```

        echo \${dir}/${thing}

```

```

    fi

```

```

    exit 0

```

```

fi

```

```

;;

```

```

esac

```

```

done

```

```

echo \${dflt}

```

```

exit 1

```

```

EOSC

```

```

chmod +x loc

```

```

$eunicefix loc

```

```

loclist=""

```

```

?awk:awk

```

```

?cat:cat

```

```

?chgrp:chgrp

```

```

?chmod:chmod

```

```

?chown:chown

```

```

?comm:comm

```

?cp:cp
?echo:echo
?expr:expr
?find:find
?grep:grep
?ls:ls
?mkdir:mkdir
?mv:mv
?rm:rm
?sed:sed
?sleep:sleep
?sort:sort
?tail:tail
?touch:touch
?tr:tr
?uniq:uniq
"
trylist="
?Mcc:Mcc
?ar:ar
?bash:bash
?bison:bison
?byacc:byacc
?compress:compress
?cpio:cpio
?cpp:cpp
?csh:csh
?date:date
?egrep:egrep
?emacs:emacs
?flex:flex
?gmake:gmake
?gzip:gzip
?inews:inews
?ksh:ksh
?less:less
?line:line
?lint:lint
?ln:ln
?lp:lp
?lpr:lpr
?mail:mail
?mailx:mailx
?make:make
?more:more
?nm:nm
?nroff:nroff
?perl:perl

```

?pg:pg
?pmake:pmake
?pr:pr
?rmail:rmail
?sendmail:sendmail
?shar:shar
?smail:smail
?submit:submit
?tar:tar
?tbl:tbl
?tee:tee
?test:test
?troff:troff
?uname:uname
?uuname:uuname
?vi:vi
?zcat:zcat
?zip:zip
"

?LINT:set
awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo emacs expr find flex \
gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint lp lpr ls mail mailx \
mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee touch tr troff \
uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
pth=`echo $PATH | sed
-e "s/$p_/ /g"`
pth="$pth /lib /usr/lib"
for file in $loclist; do
?X:
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance...
?X: If the file is not fully qualified, as in -Dmake=pmake, then we
?X: look the for the specified command (pmake here). If they say
?X: -Dmake=/sbin/make for instance, then we make sure the file
?X: exists, or we die...
?X:
eval xxx=\$$file
case "$xxx" in
/*|?:[\V]*)
if test -f "$xxx"; then
: ok
else
./warn "no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file."
xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
fi
;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;

```

```

*) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval _$file=$xxx
case "$xxx" in
/*)
    echo $file is in $xxx.
    ;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
    echo $file is in $xxx.
    ;;
*)
    echo "I don't know where '$file' is, and my life depends on it." >&4
    echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
done
echo " "
echo "Don't worry
if any of the following aren't found..."
say=offhand
for file in $trylist; do
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance (see above)
eval xxx=\$$file
case "$xxx" in
/*|?:[\V]*)
    if test -f "$xxx"; then
        : ok
    else
        ./warn "no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file."
        xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
    fi
    ;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;
*) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval _$file=$xxx
case "$xxx" in
/*)
    echo $file is in $xxx.
    ;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
    echo $file is in $xxx.
    ;;

```



```

*)
echo "I don't see $file out there, $say."
say=either
;;
esac
done
case "$egrep" in
egrep)
echo "Substituting grep for egrep."
egrep=$grep
_egrep=$_grep
;;
esac
@if ln
case "$ln" in
ln)
echo "Substituting cp for ln."
ln=$cp
_ln=$_cp
;;
esac
@end
@if make || gmake
case "$make" in
make)
case "$gmake" in
gmake)
echo "I can't find make or gmake, and my life depends on it." >&4
echo "Go find a
public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$gmake" in
gmake) ;;
*) # We can't have osname yet.
if test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then # Stratus VOS
# Assume that gmake, if found, is definitely GNU make
# and prefer it over the system make.
echo "Substituting gmake for make."
make=$gmake
_make=$_gmake
fi
;;
esac
@end

```

```

case "$test" in
test)
echo "Hopefully test is built into your sh."
;;
*)
if `sh -c "PATH= test true" >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
echo "Using the test built into your sh."
?X:
?X: We need to set both test and _test, since Oldconfig.U will use the _test
?X: value to systematically restore computed paths, which may be wrong if
?X: we choose to load an old config.sh generated on another platform.
?X:
test=test
_test=test
fi
;;
esac
?LINT:change n c
case "$echo" in
echo)
echo "Hopefully echo is built into your sh."
;;
?X: For those rare cases where we don't need $echo...
") ;;
*)
echo " "
echo "Checking
compatibility between $echo and builtin echo (if any)..." >&4
$echo $n "hi there$c" >foo1
echo $n "hi there$c" >foo2
if cmp foo1 foo2 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "They are compatible. In fact, they may be identical."
else
case "$n" in
'-n') n=" c=\"c\"";;
*) n='-n' c="";;
esac
cat <<FOO
They are not compatible! You are probably running ksh on a non-USG system.
I'll have to use $echo instead of the builtin, since Bourne shell doesn't
have echo built in and we may have to run some Bourne shell scripts. That
means I'll have to use '$n$c' to suppress newlines now. Life is ridiculous.

FOO
$echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
$echo "*"
fi
$rm -f foo1 foo2

```

```
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Loc.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: sockopt.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 14:16:14 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch56: obsoleted KEEPALIVE in favor of CAN_KEEPALIVE for consistency
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:48 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_keepalive: cat rm contains +cc +ccflags socketlib sockethdr \
```

```
d_oldsock libs Oldconfig Setvar Findhdr
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_keepalive:
```

```
?S: This symbol conditionally defines CAN_KEEPALIVE which indicates to the C
```

```
?S: program that setsockopt
```

```
SO_KEEPALIVE will work properly.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:CAN_KEEPALIVE (KEEPALIVE):
```

```
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the SO_KEEPALIVE
```

```
?C: option of setsockopt() will work as advertised in the manual.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_keepalive CAN_KEEPALIVE /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?F:!socket
```

```
?LINT:set d_keepalive
```

```
: see if setsockopt with SO_KEEPALIVE works as advertised
```

```
echo " "
```

```
case "$d_oldsock" in
```

```
"$undef")
```

```
if $contains SO_KEEPALIVE `./findhdr sys/socket.h` \
```

```
/dev/null >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
then
```

```
echo "OK, let's see if SO_KEEPALIVE works as advertised..." >&4
```

```

$cat > socket.c <<EOP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>

int main()
{
int s = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
if (s == -1)
    exit(1);
if (-1 == setsockopt(s, SOL_SOCKET, SO_KEEPALIVE, 0, 0))
    exit(2);
    exit(0);
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags $sockethdr -o socket socket.c $libs \
    $socketlib >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    ./socket >/dev/null 2>&1
    case $? in
    0) echo "Yes, it does!"
        val="$define";;
    1)
$cat <<EOM
(Something went wrong -- Assuming SO_KEEPALIVE is broken)
EOM
    val="$undef";;
    2) echo "No, it doesn't. Don't trust your manuals!!"
        val="$undef";;
    esac
    else
    cat <<EOM
(I can't compile the test program -- Assuming SO_KEEPALIVE is broken)
EOM
    val="$undef"
    fi
    else
    echo "Strange!! You have BSD 4.2 sockets but no SO_KEEPALIVE option."
    val="$undef"
    fi;;
*) cat <<EOM
As you have an old socket interface, you can't have heard of SO_KEEPALIVE.
EOM
    val="$undef";;
    esac
    set d_keepalive
    eval $setvar
    $rm -f socket socket.c

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sockopt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Oldsym.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:06:58 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:13 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit follows the creation of the config.sh file. It adds some

?X: special symbols: defines from patchlevel.h file if any and CONFIG,

?X: which is set to true. Then, we try to keep all the new symbols that

?X: may come from a hint file or a previous config.sh file.

?X:

?MAKE:Oldsym:

Config_sh Options test hint src sed sort uniq

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:CONFIG sym tmp

?F:!UU

: add special variables

\$test -f \$src/patchlevel.h && \

awk '/^#define/ {printf "%s=%s\n",\$2,\$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h >>config.sh

echo "CONFIG=true" >>config.sh

: propagate old symbols

if \$test -f UU/config.sh; then

?X: Make sure each symbol is unique in oldconfig.sh

<UU/config.sh \$sort | \$uniq >UU/oldconfig.sh

?X:

?X: All the symbols that appear twice come only from config.sh (hence the

?X: two config.sh in the command line). These symbols will be removed by

?X: the uniq -u command. The oldsyms file thus contains all the symbols

?X: that did not appear in the produced config.sh (Larry Wall).

?X:

?X: Do not touch the -u flag of uniq. This means you too, Jarkko.

?X:

```
$sed -n 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\)=.*\1/p' \
config.sh config.sh UU/oldconfig.sh \
$sort | $uniq -u >UU/oldsyms
set X `cat UU/oldsyms`
shift
case $# in
0) ;;
*)
cat <<EOM
```

Hmm...You had some extra variables I don't know about...I'll
try to keep 'em...

EOM

```
echo ": Variables propagated from previous config.sh file." >>config.sh
for sym in `cat UU/oldsyms`; do
echo "  Propagating $hint variable ""$""$sym..."
eval 'tmp="$""${sym}""'
echo "$tmp" | \
sed -e "s/'/\"/g" -e "s/^\$sym=/'" -e "s/$/'" >>config.sh
done
;;
esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Oldsym.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_inetaton.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Spider Boardman

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_inetaton.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:36:35 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_inetaton: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_inetaton:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_INET_ATON symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the inet_aton() function is available

?S: to parse IP address "dotted-quad" strings.

?S:.

?C:HAS_INET_ATON:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
to the C program that the

?C: inet_aton() function is available to parse IP address "dotted-quad"

?C: strings.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_inetaton HAS_INET_ATON /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_inetaton

: check whether inet_aton exists

set inet_aton d_inetaton

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_inetaton.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: pager.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:41:26 ram

?RCS: patch49: ensure dflt gets initialized in case no pagers are found (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:27:45 ram

?RCS: patch36: replaced Myread by Getfile in the dependency line

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:30 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:pager: pg more less Getfile Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:pager:

?S: This variable contains the name of the preferred pager
on the system.

?S: Usual values are (the full pathnames of) more, less, pg, or cat.

?S:.

: locate the preferred pager for this system

```

fn=f/
case "$pager" in
")
dflt="
case "$pg" in
/*) dflt=$pg;;
[a-zA-Z]:/*) dflt=$pg;;
esac
case "$more" in
/*) dflt=$more;;
[a-zA-Z]:/*) dflt=$more;;
esac
case "$less" in
/*) dflt=$less;;
[a-zA-Z]:/*) dflt=$less;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=/usr/ucb/more;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$pager"
;;
esac
?X: Instruct ./getfile to trust the default pager value,
?X: even if it does not begin with a slash. For example, on os2,
?X: pager might be cmd /c more. Also, it might include some options,
?X: such as 'usr/bin/less -R'. ./getfile would report that
?X: "/usr/bin/less -R" doesn't exist.
?X: See comments in Getfile.U.
fn="f/($dflt)"
echo " "
rp="What pager is used on your system?"
. ./getfile
pager="$ans"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/pager.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysmount.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_sysmount: Inhdr Hasfield

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<


```
?S:i_sysmount:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSMOUNT symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/mount.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_MOUNT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/mount.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysmount I_SYS_MOUNT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysmount
: see if this is a sys/mount.h system
set sys/mount.h i_sysmount
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_sysmount.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_readlink.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_readlink.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:52 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_readlink: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_readlink:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READLINK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the readlink() routine is available
?S: to read the value of a symbolic link.
?S:.
?C:HAS_READLINK :
?C: This
symbol, if defined, indicates that the readlink routine is
?C: available to read the value of a symbolic link.
?C:.
?H:#$d_readlink HAS_READLINK /**/
```

?H:.

?LINT:set d_readlink

: see if readlink exists

set readlink d_readlink

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_readlink.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fd_set.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:16 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_fd_set.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:16 ram

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 06:57:23 ram

?RCS: patch30: extended scope for fd_set checks (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:06:27 ram

?RCS: patch16: comments for HAS_FD_* symbols were not consistent

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:02 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fd_set d_fd_macros

d_fds_bits: Compile cat rm_try Oldconfig \

d_socket i_sysstime i_sysselect i_stdlib run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fd_set:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_SET symbol,

?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the fd_set typedef.

?S:.

?S:d_fd_macros:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_MACROS symbol,

?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the macros which

?S: manipulate an fd_set.

?S:.

?S:d_fds_bits:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FDS_BITS symbol,

?S: which indicates if your fd_set typedef contains the fds_bits member.
 ?S: If you have an fd_set typedef, but the dweebs who installed it did
 ?S: a half-fast job and neglected to provide the macros to manipulate
 ?S: an fd_set, HAS_FDS_BITS will let us know how to fix the gaffe.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_FD_SET:
 ?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fd_set typedef
 ?C: in <sys/types.h>
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_FD_MACROS:
 ?C: This symbol, when defined,
 indicates presence of the macros used to
 ?C: manipulate an fd_set.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_FDS_BITS:
 ?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fds_bits member in
 ?C: fd_set. This knowledge is useful if fd_set is available but the macros
 ?C: aren't.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_fd_set HAS_FD_SET /**/
 ?H:#\$d_fd_macros HAS_FD_MACROS /**/
 ?H:#\$d_fds_bits HAS_FDS_BITS /**/
 ?H:.
 ?F:!try
 : check for fd_set items
 \$cat <<EOM

Checking to see how well your C compiler handles fd_set and friends ...
 EOM

?X: The FD_SET macros can be in strange places. On some SysV-based
 ?X: systems, they are in <sys/bsdtypes.h>, which is included (perhaps)
 ?X: by <sys/socket.h>. We won't force people to include
 ?X: <sys/bsdtypes.h> because it might introduce other
 ?X: incompatibilities.
 \$cat >try.c <<EOCP
 #\$_stdlib I_STDLIB
 #ifdef I_STDLIB
 #include <stdlib.h>
 #endif
 #\$_sys_time I_SYS_TIME
 #\$_sys_select I_SYS_SELECT
 #\$_d_socket HAS_SOCKET
 #include <sys/types.h>
 #ifdef HAS_SOCKET
 #include <sys/socket.h> /* Might include <sys/bsdtypes.h>
 */
 #endif
 #ifdef I_SYS_TIME

```

#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
int main() {
    fd_set fds;

#ifdef TRYBITS
    if(fds.fds_bits);
#endif

    if defined(FD_SET) && defined(FD_CLR) && defined(FD_ISSET) && defined(FD_ZERO)
        exit(0);
    else
        exit(1);
    endif
}
EOCP
set try -DTRYBITS
if eval $compile; then
    d_fds_bits="$define"
    d_fd_set="$define"
    echo "Well, your system knows about the normal fd_set typedef..." >&4
    if $run ./try; then
        echo "and you have the normal fd_set macros (just as I'd expect)." >&4
        d_fd_macros="$define"
    else
        $cat >&4 <<'EOM'
but not the normal fd_set macros! Gaaack! I'll have to cover for you.
EOM
        d_fd_macros="$undef"
    fi
else
    $cat <<'EOM'
Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with fd_set. Checking further...
EOM
    set try
    if eval $compile; then
        d_fds_bits="$undef"
        d_fd_set="$define"
        echo "Well, your system has some sort of fd_set available..." >&4
        if $run ./try; then
            echo "and you have the normal
fd_set macros." >&4
            d_fd_macros="$define"
        else
            $cat <<'EOM'

```

but not the normal fd_set macros! Gross! More work for me...

EOM

```
d_fd_macros="$undef"
fi
else
echo "Well, you got zip. That's OK, I can roll my own fd_set stuff." >&4
d_fd_set="$undef"
d_fds_bits="$undef"
d_fd_macros="$undef"
fi
fi
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_fd_set.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mbrtowc: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mbrtowc:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBRTOWC symbol if the

?S: mbrtowc() routine is available to be used to convert a multi-byte

?S: character into a wide character.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MBRTOWC:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mbrtowc routine is

?C: available to convert a multi-byte character into a wide character.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mbrtowc HAS_MBRTOWC /**/

?H:.

?LINT: set d_mbrtowc

: see if mbrtowc exists

set mbrtowc d_mbrtowc

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_mbrtowc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2007, H.Merijn Brand

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_c99_variadic_macros: Compile Setvar cat rm_try run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_c99_variadic_macros:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_C99_VARIADIC_MACROS
?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that C99 variadic macros
?S: are available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_C99_VARIADIC_MACROS:
?C: If defined, the compiler supports C99 variadic macros.
?C:.
?H:#$d_c99_variadic_macros HAS_C99_VARIADIC_MACROS /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: see if the Compiler supports C99 variadic macros
echo "Checking for C99 variadic macros." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include
<stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

#define foo(buffer, format, ...) sprintf(buffer, format, __VA_ARGS__)

int main() {
    char buf[20];
    foo(buf, "%d %g %.*s", 123, 456.0, (int)3, "789fail");
    puts(buf);
    return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try 2>&1 >/dev/null; then
    case "$run ./try`" in
        "123 456 789")
            echo "You have C99 variadic macros." >&4
            d_c99_variadic_macros="$define"
            ;;
        *)
            echo "You don't have functional C99 variadic macros." >&4
            d_c99_variadic_macros="$undef"
            ;;
    esac

```

```

else
    echo "I couldn't compile and run the test program, so I assume that you don't have functional C99 variadic
macros." >&4
    d_c99_variadic_macros="$undef"
fi
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_c99_variadic.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_msgrcv.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_msgrcv.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:40 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_msgrcv: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_msgrcv:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGRCV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the msgrcv() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MSGRCV:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgrcv() routine is

?C: available to extract a message from the message queue.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_msgrcv

HAS_MSGRCV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_msgrcv

: see if msgrcv exists

set msgrcv d_msgrcv

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_msgrcv.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fsetpos.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fsetpos.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:57:38 ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fsetpos: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fsetpos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FSETPOS if fsetpos() is
?S: available to set the file position indicator.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FSETPOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fsetpos routine is
?C: available to set the file position indicator, similar to fseek().
?C:.
?H:#$d_fsetpos
HAS_FSETPOS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fsetpos
: see if fsetpos exists
set fsetpos d_fsetpos
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fsetpos.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

case $CONFIG in
")
if test -f config.sh; then TOP=.;
elif test -f ../config.sh; then TOP=../.;
elif test -f ../../config.sh; then TOP=../../.;
elif test -f ../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../../.;
elif test -f ../../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../../../.;
else
echo "Can't find config.sh."; exit 1
fi
. $TOP/config.sh
;;
esac

```



```

case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*)/'` ;;
esac
echo "Extracting mkdir (with variable substitutions)"
$spitshell >mkdir <<!GROK!THIS!
$startsh
# $Id: mkdir.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:08 ram Exp ram $
#
# Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
#
# You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
# as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
# You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
# that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
# of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original
Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
#
# $Log: mkdir.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:08 ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:38 ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#

export PATH || (echo "OOPS, this isn't sh. Desperation time. I will feed myself to sh."; sh \"$0; kill \"$$)

case \"$# in
0)
$echo "mkdir pathname filenameflag"
exit 1
;;
esac

: guarantee one slash before 1st component
case \"$1 in
/*) ;;
*) set ./$1 \"$2 ;;
esac

: strip last component if it is to be a filename
case X$2 in
X1) set \"$echo \"$1 | $sed 's:\(.*)/[^\]*$:\1:'` ;;
*) set \"$1 ;;
esac

```

```
: return reasonable status if nothing to be created
```

```
if $test -d "$1" ; then
```

```
    exit 0
```

```
fi
```

```
list=""
```

```
while true ; do
```

```
    case $1 in
```

```
        /*)
```

```
list="$1 $list"
```

```
set `echo $1 | $sed 's:(.*)/:1 :\'`
```

```
;;
```

```
    *)
```

```
break
```

```
;;
```

```
    esac
```

```
done
```

```
set $list
```

```
for dir do
```

```
    $mkdir $dir >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
done
```

```
!GROK!THIS!
```

```
$eunicefix
```

```
    mkdir
```

```
chmod +x mkdir
```

```
Found in path(s):
```

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/mkdir.SH
```

```
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: i_whoami.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: i_whoami.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:02:21 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch6: added default for i_whoami
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:50 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_whoami: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_whoami (d_whoami):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_WHOAMI symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <whoami.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_WHOAMI (WHOAMI):
?C: This symbol,
    if defined, indicates that the program may include
?C: <whoami.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_whoami I_WHOAMI /**/
?H:.
?D:i_whoami="
?LINT:set i_whoami
: see if there is a whoami.h file
set whoami.h i_whoami
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_whoami.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_trunc: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_trunc:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TRUNC symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the trunc() routine is available

?S: to round doubles towards zero.

?S:.

```
?C:HAS_TRUNC:
```

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the trunc routine is

?C: available to round doubles towards zero.

?C:.

```
?H:#$d_trunc HAS_TRUNC /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_trunc
```

: see if trunc exists

```
set trunc d_trunc
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_trunc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigaction.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:44:29 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigaction: Csym Setvar cat cc ccflags ldflags libs rm _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigaction:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGACTION symbol, which
?S: indicates that the Vr4 sigaction() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGACTION:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Vr4's sigaction() routine
?C: is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sigaction HAS_SIGACTION /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?LINT:set
d_sigaction
: see if we have sigaction
echo " "
if set sigaction val -f d_sigaction; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'sigaction() found.' >&4
val="$define"
else
echo 'sigaction NOT found.' >&4
val="$undef"
fi
?X:
?X: Solaris 2.5_x86 with SunWorks Pro C 3.0.1 doesn't have a complete
?X: sigaction structure if compiled with cc -Xc. This compile test
?X: will fail then. <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?X:
$cat > set.c <<'EOP'
#include <stdio.h>
```

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
int main()
{
    struct sigaction act, oact;
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
:
else
echo "But you don't seem to have a useable struct sigaction." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_sigaction; eval $setvar
$rm -f set set$_o set.c

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sigaction.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_strtol.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_strtol.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:39 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strtol: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strtol:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strtol() routine is available

?S: to provide better numeric string conversion than atoi() and friends.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRTOL (STRTOL):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that

the strtol routine is available

?C: to provide better numeric string conversion than atoi() and friends.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strtol HAS_STRTOL /**/

?H:.

```
?LINT:set d_strtol
: see if strtol exists
set strtol d_strtol
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strtol.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_voidsig.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:12:46 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_voidsig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:12:46 ram
?RCS: patch54: made cppflags dependency optional
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:20:35 ram
?RCS: patch32: now sets signal_t only once d_voidsig is known (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:59:54 ram
?RCS: patch30: now properly sets signal_t when re-using previous value
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:56 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_voidsig
signal_t: rm contains cppstdin cppminus +cppflags test Myread \
Oldconfig Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_voidsig:
?S: This variable conditionally defines VOIDSIG if this system
?S: declares "void (*signal(...))()" in signal.h. The old way was to
?S: declare it as "int (*signal(...))()".
?S:.
?S:signal_t:
?S: This variable holds the type of the signal handler (void or int).
?S:.
?C:VOIDSIG:
?C: This symbol is defined if this system declares "void (*signal(...))()" in
?C: signal.h. The old way was to declare it as "int (*signal(...))()". It
?C: is up to the package author to declare things correctly based on the
```

```

?C: symbol.
?C:.
?C:Signal_t (SIGALRM):
?C: This symbol's value is either "void" or "int", corresponding to the
?C: appropriate return type of a signal handler. Thus, you can declare
?C: a signal handler using "Signal_t (*handler)()", and define the
?C: handler using "Signal_t handler(sig)".
?C:.
?H:#$d_voidsig VOIDSIG /**/
?H:#define
    Signal_t $signal_t /* Signal handler's return type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_voidsig
: see if signal is declared as pointer to function returning int or void
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr signal.h`
$test "$xxx" && $cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < $xxx >$$.tmp 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'int.*\[ ]*signal' $$$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
    val="$undef"
elif $contains 'void.*\[ ]*signal' $$$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "You have void (*signal())(). " >&4
    val="$define"
elif $contains 'extern[ ]*\[ ]*signal' $$$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
    val="$undef"
?X: This next test is kind of sloppy, but it catches Linux
?X: which has a
?X: typedef void (*__sig_handler_t) (int) ;
?X: A better fix would be to compile a C program with the proper
?X: prototype, but since nearly everyone uses void, we'll just go with
?X: this.
elif $contains 'void.*\.*sig' $$$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "You
    have void (*signal())(). " >&4
    val="$define"
else
    case "$d_voidsig" in
    ")
    echo "I can't determine whether signal handler returns void or int..." >&4
    dflt=void
    rp="What type does your signal handler return?"
    . ./myread
    case "$ans" in
    v*) val="$define";;
    *) val="$undef";;
    esac;;

```

```

"$define")
echo "As you already told me, signal handler returns void." >&4
val="$define"
;;
*) echo "As you already told me, signal handler returns int." >&4
val="$undef"
;;
esac
fi
set d_voidsig
eval $setvar
case "$d_voidsig" in
"$define") signal_t="void";;
*) signal_t="int";;
esac
$rm -f $$tmp

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_voidsig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: selecttype.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:20:09 ram

?RCS: patch61: always include <sys/select.h> when available for test

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:14:06 ram

?RCS: patch56: removed harmful spaces in assignment

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:06:31 ram

?RCS: patch30: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:selecttype: cat +cc +ccflags rm Oldconfig Myread \

d_fd_set d_select d_socket i_sysstime

i_sysselect

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:selecttype:

?S: This variable holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
 ?S: arguments to select. Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
 ?S: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise. This is only useful if you
 ?S: have select(), naturally.

?S:.

?C:Select_fd_set_t:

?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
 ?C: arguments to select. Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
 ?C: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise. This is only useful if you
 ?C: have select(), of course.

?C:.

?H:#define Select_fd_set_t \$selecttype /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx yyy

: check for type of arguments to select. This will only really
 : work if the system supports prototypes and provides one for
 : select.

case "\$d_select" in

\$define)

: Make initial guess

case "\$selecttype" in

"| ')

case "\$d_fd_set" in

\$define) xxx='fd_set *' ;;

*) xxx='int *' ;;

esac

;;

*) xxx="\$selecttype"

;;

esac

: backup guess

case "\$xxx" in

'fd_set *') yyy='int *'

;;

'int *') yyy='fd_set *' ;;

esac

\$cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type of arguments are expected by select().

EOM

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#\$i_systime I_SYS_TIME

#\$i_sysselect I_SYS_SELECT

#\$d_socket HAS_SOCKET

#include <sys/types.h>

#ifdef HAS_SOCKET

#include <sys/socket.h> /* Might include <sys/bsdtypes.h> */

```

#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_TIME
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
int main()
{
    int width;
    Select_fd_set_t readfds;
    Select_fd_set_t writefds;
    Select_fd_set_t exceptfds;
    struct timeval timeout;
    select(width, readfds, writefds, exceptfds, &timeout);
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c -DSelect_fd_set_t="$xxx" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    selecttype="$xxx"
    echo "Your system uses $xxx for the arguments to select." >&4
elif $cc $ccflags -c -DSelect_fd_set_t="$yyy" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    selecttype="$yyy"
    echo "Your system uses $yyy for the arguments to select." >&4
else
    rp='What is the type for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th arguments
to select?'
    dflt="$xxx"
    . ./myread
    selecttype="$ans"
fi
$rm -f try.[co]
;;
*) selecttype='int *'
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/selecttype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysndir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: i_sysndir.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:33 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:i_sysndir: Inhdr
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_sysndir:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_NDIR symbol, and indicates
 ?S: whether a C program should include <sys/ndir.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_SYS_NDIR (I_SYSNDIR):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
 ?C: include <sys/ndir.h>.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_sysndir
 I_SYS_NDIR /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set i_sysndir
 : see if this is an sysndir system
 set sys/ndir.h i_sysndir
 eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysndir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_usleepproto: Hasproto i_unistd
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_usleepproto:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_USLEEP_PROTO symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
 ?S: a prototype for the usleep() function. Otherwise, it is
 ?S: up to the program to supply one.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_USLEEP_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the usleep() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. A good guess is

?C: extern int

usleep(useconds_t);

?C:.

?H:#\$d_usleepproto HAS_USLEEP_PROTO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_usleepproto

: see if prototype for usleep is available

echo " "

set d_usleepproto usleep \$i_unistd unistd.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_usleepproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_gethbynm.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:08 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethbynm: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethbynm (d_gethstby):

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostbyname() routine is available

?S: to lookup host names in some data base or other.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME (GETHOSTBYNAME):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostbyname()
routine is

?C: available to lookup host names in some data base or other.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gethbynm HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_gethbynm

: see if gethostbyname exists

```
set gethostbyname d_gethbynm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_gethbynm.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getpgrp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:34:28 ram

?RCS: patch61: new USE_BSD_GETPGRP to detect the getpgrp() flavour

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:15 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpgrp d_bsdgetpgrp: Guess Inlibc Setvar cat rm \

+cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs i_unistd

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpgrp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPGRP if getpgrp() is

?S: available to get the current process group.

?S:.

?S:d_bsdgetpgrp:

?S: This

variable conditionally defines USE_BSD_GETPGRP if

?S: getpgrp needs one arguments whereas USG one needs none.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPGRP (GETPGRP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpgrp routine is

?C: available to get the current process group.

?C:.

?C:USE_BSD_GETPGRP:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that getpgrp needs one

?C: arguments whereas USG one needs none.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getpgrp HAS_GETPGRP /**/

?H:#\$d_bsdgetpgrp USE_BSD_GETPGRP /**/

?H:.

?F:!set !set.c

```

?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_getpgrp d_bsdgetpgrp
: see if getpgrp exists
set getpgrp d_getpgrp
eval $inlibc

@if USE_BSD_GETPGRP || d_bsdgetpgrp
case "$d_getpgrp" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "Checking to see which flavor of getpgrp is in use..."
$cat >set.c <<EOP
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif
int main()
{
if (getuid() == 0) {
printf("(I see you are running Configure as super-user...)\n");
setuid(1);
}
#ifdef TRY_BSD_PGRP
if (getpgrp(1) ==
0)
exit(0);
#else
if (getpgrp() > 0)
exit(0);
#endif
exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc -DTRY_BSD_PGRP $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1
&& ./set
then
echo "You have to use getpgrp(pid) instead of getpgrp()." >&4
val="$define"
elif $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./set; then
echo "You have to use getpgrp() instead of getpgrp(pid)." >&4
val="$undef"
else
echo "I can't seem to compile and run the test program."
if ./usg; then
xxx="a USG one, i.e. you use getpgrp()."
else
# SVR4 systems can appear rather BSD-ish.

```

```

case "$i_unistd" in
$undef)
xxx="a BSD one, i.e. you use getpgrp(pid)."
val="$define"
;;
$define)
xxx="probably a USG one, i.e. you use getpgrp()."
val="$undef"
;;
esac
fi
echo "Assuming your getpgrp is $xxx" >&4
fi
;;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
set d_bsdgetpgrp
eval $setvar
$rm -f set set.c
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getpgrp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_stdbool.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2011 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_stdbool: cat Compile rm_try Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_stdbool:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDBOOL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that <stdbool.h> exists and should

?S: be included.

?S:.

?C:I_STDBOOL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdbool.h> exists and

?C: can be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_stdbool I_STDBOOL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_stdbool

: see if stdbool is available

: we want a real compile instead of Inhdr because some Solaris systems

: have stdbool.h, but it can only be used if the compiler indicates it

: is sufficiently c99-compliant.

echo " "

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdbool.h>

int func(bool x)

{

 return

 x ? 1 : 0;

}

int main(int argc, char **argv)

{

 return func(0);

}

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile; then

 echo "<stdbool.h> found." >&4

 val="\$define"

else

 echo "<stdbool.h> NOT found." >&4

 val="\$undef"

fi

\$rm_try

set i_stdbool

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_stdbool.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: cpp_stuff.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: cpp_stuff.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:08:24 ram

?RCS: patch36: now uses cppstdin instead of plain cpp for consistency (ADO)

?RCS: patch36: remove temporary files when done

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:36 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:cpp_stuff: cat contains cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:cpp_stuff:

?S: This variable contains an identification of the concatenation mechanism

?S: used by the C preprocessor.

?S:.

?C:CAT2:

?C: This macro concatenates 2 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:CAT3:

?C: This macro concatenates 3 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:CAT4:

?C: This macro concatenates 4 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:CAT5:

?C: This macro concatenates 5 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:STRINGIFY:

?C: This macro surrounds its token with double quotes.

?C:.

?C:SCAT2:

?C: This macro concatenates 2 tokens together and stringifies the result.

?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!

?C:.

?C:SCAT3:

?C: This macro concatenates 3 tokens together and stringifies the result.

?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!

?C:.

?C:SCAT4:

?C: This macro concatenates 4 tokens together and stringifies the result.

?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!

?C:.

?C:SCAT5:

?C: This macro concatenates 5 tokens together and stringifies the result.

?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!

?C:.

?X: Dist pl70 included the following, but AIX's xlc compiler

?X: (which

is ANSI-ish and has cpp_stuff == 42)) rejects

?X: The SQuoTe/EQuoTe stuff because the string literals are on

?X: separate lines. Sigh.

?X: Andy Dougherty 24 Feb 1998

?X: ?H:??<:#if \$cpp_stuff == 1

?X: ?H:?CAT2:#define CAT2(a,b)a/**/b

```

?X: ?H: ?CAT3: #define CAT3(a,b,c) a/**/b/**/c
?X: ?H: ?CAT4: #define CAT4(a,b,c,d) a/**/b/**/c/**/d
?X: ?H: ?CAT5: #define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e) a/**/b/**/c/**/d/**/e
?X: ?H: ?STRINGIFY: #define STRINGIFY(a) "a"
?X: ?H: ?%<: #define SQuoTe(a) "a"
?X: ?H: ?%<: #define EQuoTe(a) "a"
?X: ?H: ?SCAT2: #define SCAT2(a,b) EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b)
?X: ?H: ?SCAT3: #define SCAT3(a,b,c) EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c)
?X: ?H: ?SCAT4: #define SCAT4(a,b,c,d) EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d)
?X: ?H: ?SCAT5: #define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e) EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d/**/e)
?X: ?H: ?%<: #endif
?H: ?%<: #if $cpp_stuff == 1
?H: ?CAT2: #define CAT2(a,b) a/**/b
?H: ?CAT3: #define CAT3(a,b,c) a/**/b/**/c
?H: ?CAT4: #define CAT4(a,b,c,d) a/**/b/**/c/**/d
?H: ?CAT5: #define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e) a/**/b/**/c/**/d/**/e
?H: ?STRINGIFY: #define STRINGIFY(a) "a"
?X: If
    you can get stringification with catify, tell me how!
?H: ?%<: #endif
?H: ?%<: #if $cpp_stuff == 42
?H: ?%<: #define PeRl_CaTiFy(a, b) a ## b
?H: ?%<: #define PeRl_StGiFy(a) #a
?X: The additional level of indirection enables these macros to be
?X: used as arguments to other macros. See K&R 2nd ed., page 231.
?H: ?CAT2: #define CAT2(a,b) PeRl_CaTiFy(a,b)
?H: ?CAT3: #define CAT3(a,b,c) CAT2(PeRl_CaTiFy(a,b),c)
?H: ?CAT4: #define CAT4(a,b,c,d) CAT2(CAT3(a,b,c),d)
?H: ?CAT5: #define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e) CAT2(CAT4(a,b,c,d),e)
?H: ?%<: #define StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(a)
?H: ?STRINGIFY: #define STRINGIFY(a) PeRl_StGiFy(a)
?H: ?SCAT2: #define SCAT2(a,b) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b)
?H: ?SCAT3: #define SCAT3(a,b,c) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b) PeRl_StGiFy(c)
?H: ?SCAT4: #define SCAT4(a,b,c,d) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b) PeRl_StGiFy(c) PeRl_StGiFy(d)
?H: ?SCAT5: #define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b) PeRl_StGiFy(c) PeRl_StGiFy(d)
PeRl_StGiFy(e)
?H: ?%<: #endif
?H: ?%<: #if $cpp_stuff != 1 && $cpp_stuff
    != 42
?H: ?%<: #include "Bleth: How does this C preprocessor concatenate tokens?"
?H: ?%<: #endif
?H: .
?W: %<: CAT2 CAT3 CAT4 CAT5 STRINGIFY SCAT2 SCAT3 SCAT4 SCAT5
?F: !cpp_stuff.c
?LINT: known StGiFy
?LINT: known PeRl_CaTiFy
?LINT: known PeRl_StGiFy
: how do we concatenate cpp tokens here?

```

```

echo " "
echo "Checking to see how your cpp does stuff like concatenate tokens..." >&4
$cat >cpp_stuff.c <<'EOCP'
#define RCAT(a,b)a/**/b
#define ACAT(a,b)a ## b
RCAT(Rei,ser)
ACAT(Cir,cus)
EOCP
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <cpp_stuff.c >cpp_stuff.out 2>&1
if $contains 'Circus' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Oh! Smells like ANSI's been here." >&4
echo "We can catify or stringify, separately or together!"
cpp_stuff=42
elif $contains 'Reiser' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Ah, yes! The good old days!" >&4
echo "However, in the good old days we don't know how to stringify and"
echo "catify at the same time."
cpp_stuff=1
else
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Hmm, I don't seem to be able to concatenate
tokens with your cpp.
You're going to have to edit the values of CAT[2-5] in config.h...
EOM
?X: It would be nice to have configure remind us at the end that some manual
?X: intervention is needed -- FIXME
cpp_stuff="/* Help! How do we handle cpp_stuff? */*/"
fi
$rm -f cpp_stuff.*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/cpp_stuff.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_mkdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_mkdir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:37 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_mkdir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkdir() routine is available
?S: to create directories..
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKDIR (MKDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkdir routine is available
?C: to create directories.
    Otherwise you should fork off a new process to
?C: exec /bin/mkdir.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkdir HAS_MKDIR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkdir
: see if mkdir exists
set mkdir d_mkdir
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_mkdir.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memcmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memcmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:02:35 ram
?RCS: patch10: removed text recommending bcmp over memcmp (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:33 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memcmp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memcmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memcmp() routine is available
?S: to compare blocks of
```

```

memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMCMP (MEMCMP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcmp routine is available
?C: to compare blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memcmp HAS_MEMCMP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memcmp
: see if memcmp exists
set memcmp d_memcmp
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_memcmp.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_faststdio: Setvar \
  d_stdstdio d_stdio_ptr_lval d_stdio_cnt_lval d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_faststdio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FAST_STDIO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the "fast stdio" is available
?S: to manipulate the stdio buffers directly.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FAST_STDIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the "fast stdio"
?C: is available to manipulate the stdio buffers directly.
?C:.
?H:#$d_faststdio HAS_FAST_STDIO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_faststdio
: see if fast_stdio exists
val="$undef"
case "$d_stdstdio:$d_stdio_ptr_lval" in
"$define:$define")
case "$d_stdio_cnt_lval$d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt" in
*$define*)
echo "You
seem to have 'fast stdio' to directly manipulate the stdio buffers." >&4
val="$define"

```

```
;;
esac
;;
esac
set d_faststdio
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_faststdio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:run to from targetarch targetdir targetmkdir targethost targetport \

usecrosscompile hostperl hostgenerate hostosname targetenv: \

src test rm echo sed mkdir cp chmod make touch

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:usecrosscompile:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_CROSS_COMPILE symbol,

?S: and indicates that Perl has been cross-compiled.

?S:.

?S:run:

?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure

?S: to copy and execute a cross-compiled executable in the

?S: target host. Useful and available only during Perl build.

?S: Empty string " if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:from:

?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure

?S: to copy files from the target host. Useful

and available

?S: only during Perl build.

?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:to:

?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure

?S: to copy to from the target host. Useful and available

?S: only during Perl build.

?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:targetarch:

?S: If cross-compiling, this variable contains the target architecture.

?S: If not, this will be empty.

?S:.

?S:targetdir:

?S: This variable contains a path that will be created on the target

?S: host using targetmkdir, and then used to copy the cross-compiled

?S: executables to. Defaults to '/tmp' if not set.

?S:.

?S:targetmkdir:

?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure to create a

?S: new directory on the target host.

?S:.

?S:targethost:

?S: This variable contains the name of a separate host machine that

?S: can be used to run compiled test programs and perl tests on.

?S: Set to empty string if not in use.

?S:.

?S:targetport:

?S: This variable contains the number

of a network port to be used to

?S: connect to the host in targethost, if unset defaults to 22 for ssh.

?S:.

?S:hostperl:

?S: This variable contains the path to a miniperl binary that can be

?S: run on the host OS when cross-compiling. Useful and available only

?S: during Perl build.

?S: Empty string " if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:hostgenerate:

?S: This variable contains the path to a generate_uudmap binary that

?S: can be run on the host OS when cross-compiling. Useful and

?S: available only during Perl build.

?S: Empty string " if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:hostosname:

?S: This variable contains the original value of '\$^O' for hostperl

?S: when cross-compiling. This is useful to pick the proper tools

?S: when running build code in the host.

?S: Empty string " if not cross-compiling.

?S:.

?S:targetenv:

?S: If cross-compiling, this variable can be used to modify the

?S: environment on the target system.

?S: However, how and where it's used, and even if it's used at all, is

?S: entirely

dependent on both the transport mechanism (targetrun) and

?S: what the target system is. Unless the relevant documentation says

?S: otherwise, it is generally not useful.

?S:.

```

?C:USE_CROSS_COMPILE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl is being cross-compiled.
?C:.
?C:PERL_TARGETARCH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the target architecture
?C: Perl has been cross-compiled to. Undefined if not a cross-compile.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_CROSS_COMPILE
?H:?%<:#$usecrosscompile USE_CROSS_COMPILE /**/
?H:?%<:#define PERL_TARGETARCH "$targetarch" /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?D:targetenv="
?D:targethost="
?D:targetmkdir="
?T:croak pwd exe f q cwd file xxx env
?LINT:extern usecrosscompile
?LINT:extern cc
?LINT:extern usrinc
?LINT:change ar
?LINT:change nm
?LINT:change ranlib
?LINT:change src
?LINT:extern targetenv
?LINT:extern targetport
?LINT:extern targetdir
?LINT:extern targetuser
?LINT:change targetuser
?LINT:extern targetrun
?LINT:extern targetfrom
?LINT:extern
    targetto
?LINT:change targetrun
?LINT:change targetfrom
?LINT:change targetto
?LINT:extern incpth
?LINT:extern libpth
?LINT:extern locincpth
?LINT:extern loclibpth
?LINT:change locincpth
?LINT:change loclibpth
?LINT:extern hostperl
?LINT:extern hostgenerate
?LINT:extern before_host
?LINT:change before_host
?LINT:extern hostosname
?LINT:extern multiarch
: Check for Cross-Compilation

```


?X: targethost and targetenv mainly set to allow ?S: documentation

?X: otherwise it could have been declared extern

```
if $test "X$targethost" = "X"; then
```

```
    targethost=""
```

```
fi
```

```
if $test "X$targetenv" = "X"; then
```

```
    targetenv=""
```

```
fi
```

```
case "$susecrosscompile" in
```

```
$define|true|[yY]*)
```

```
    $echo "Cross-compiling..."
```

```
    croak=""
```

```
    case "$cc" in
```

```
        *-gcc*|*-g++*) # A cross-compiling gcc, probably.
```

```
            # arm-linux-androideabi-gcc -> arm-linux-androideabi
```

```
            # x86_64-w64-mingw32-gcc.exe -> x86_64-w64-mingw32
```

```
            targetarch=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+].*$//'`
```

```
            ar=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+]/-ar/'`
```

```
            # leave out ld,
```

```
    choosing it is more complex
```

```
        nm=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+]/-nm/'`
```

```
        ranlib=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+]/-ranlib/'`
```

```
        # We are in a weird spot. Just before us, some values
```

```
        # were 'saved', to be restored after the hints are
```

```
        # run. This means that the changes we made to ar,
```

```
        # nm and ranlib will get reverted.
```

```
        # To avoid that, we hijack the saving mechanism and
```

```
        # have it save our new values.
```

```
        for file in ar nm ranlib; do
```

```
            eval xxx=\$$file
```

```
            eval $file=$xxx$_exe
```

```
            eval _$file=$xxx
```

```
        done
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$targetarch" in
```

```
    ") echo "Targetarch not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
```

```
    *) echo "Using targetarch $targetarch." >&4 ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$targethost" in
```

```
    ") echo "Targethost not defined." >&4; croak=n ;;
```

```
    *) echo "Using targethost $targethost." >&4
```

```
esac
```

```
locincpth=' '
```

```
loclibpth=' '
```

```
case "$croak" in
```

```
    y) echo "Cannot continue, aborting." >&4; exit 1 ;;
```

```
esac
```

```

: compile a host miniperl and generate_uudmap, unless we got passed them
if
$test "X$hostperl" = X; then
    echo "Building host miniperl and generate_uudmap binaries" >&4
    before_host=`pwd`
    cd ..
    cd $src
    src=`pwd`
    rm -rf $src/host
    mkdir $src/host
    cd $src/host
    $src/Configure -des -Dusedevel -Dmk symlinks
    $make miniperl
    case "$hostgenerate" in
    *) $make generate_uudmap
        hostgenerate=$src/host/generate_uudmap
        ;;
    "$undef") hostgenerate="
        ;;
    esac
    hostperl=$src/host/miniperl
    cd $before_host
fi
hostosname=`$hostperl -le 'print $^O'`
;;
*)
    usecrosscompile="$undef"
    ;;
esac

: Define -Dtargethost=somecomputer to run compiled tests on another machine
case "$targethost" in
    *) echo "Checking for cross-compile" >&4
        case "$usecrosscompile$multiarch" in
            *$define*) echo "Skipping the try tests in the rest of Configure as no targethost was defined when cross-
compiling" >&4
                if [ -f Makefile ]; then
                    echo
                    " "
                    echo "Now you must ensure config.sh, config.h and the generated headers exist and run a $make."
                else
                    echo "Configure done."
                fi
            exit 0
            ;;
        *) echo "No targethost for running compiler tests against defined, running locally" >&4
            run="
            to=:

```

```

        from=:
        ;;
    esac
    ;;
    *) echo "Using targethost $targethost." >&4
case "$src" in
/*) run=$src/Cross/run
    targetmkdir=$src/Cross/mkdir
    to=$src/Cross/to
    from=$src/Cross/from
    ;;
*) pwd=`$test -f ../Configure & cd ..; pwd`
    run=$pwd/Cross/run
    targetmkdir=$pwd/Cross/mkdir
    to=$pwd/Cross/to
    from=$pwd/Cross/from
    ;;
esac
case "$targetrun" in
") targetrun=ssh ;;
esac
case "$targetto" in
") targetto=scp ;;
esac
case "$targetfrom" in
") targetfrom=scp ;;
esac
run=$run-$targetrun
to=$to-$targetto
from=$from-$targetfrom
case "$targetdir" in
") targetdir=/tmp
    echo "Guessing targetdir $targetdir."
>&4
    ;;
esac
case "$targetuser" in
") targetuser=root
    echo "Guessing targetuser $targetuser." >&4
    ;;
esac
case "$targetport" in
") targetport=22
    echo "Guessing targetport $targetport." >&4
    ;;
esac
case "$targetfrom" in
scp) q=-q ;;

```



```

esac
case
"$targetto" in
scp|rcp)
    cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in @$@
do
case "$f" in
/*)
    $targetmkdir `dirname $f`
    $targetto -P $targetport -r $q $f $targetuser@$targethost:$f      2>/dev/null || exit 1
    ;;
*)
    $targetmkdir $targetdir `dirname $f`
    $targetto -P $targetport -r $q $f $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/$f 2>/dev/null || exit 1
    ;;
esac
done
exit 0
EOF
    ;;
cp) cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in @$@
do
case "$f" in
/*)
    $mkdir -p $targetdir `dirname $f`
    $cp $f $targetdir/$f || exit 1
    ;;
*)
    $targetmkdir $targetdir `dirname $f`
    $cp $f $targetdir/$f || exit 1
    ;;
esac
done
exit 0
EOF
    ;;
*) echo "Unknown targetto '$targetto'" >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
case "$targetfrom" in
scp|rcp)
    cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh

```

```

for f in \$@
do
    $rm -f \$f
    $targetfrom -P $targetport $q $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/\$f . || exit 1
done
exit 0
EOF
;;
cp) cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for
    f in \$@
do
    $rm -f \$f
    cp $targetdir/\$f . || exit 1
done
exit 0
EOF
;;
*) echo "Unknown targetfrom '$targetfrom'" >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
if $test ! -f $run; then
    echo "Target 'run' script '$run' not found." >&4
else
    $chmod a+rx $run
fi
if $test ! -f $to; then
    echo "Target 'to' script '$to' not found." >&4
else
    $chmod a+rx $to
fi
if $test ! -f $from; then
    echo "Target 'from' script '$from' not found." >&4
else
    $chmod a+rx $from
fi
if $test ! -f $run -o ! -f $to -o ! -f $from; then
    exit 1
fi
cat >&4 <<EOF
Using '$run' for remote execution,
and '$from' and '$to'
for remote file transfer.
EOF
;;
*) run="

```

```

to=:
from=:
usecrosscompile="$undef"
targetarch="
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/Cross.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_semget.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_semget.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:05 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_semget: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_semget:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEMGET symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the semget() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SEMGET:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the semget() routine is

?C: available to get a set of semaphores.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_semget

HAS_SEMGET /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_semget

: see if semget exists

set semget d_semget

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_semget.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uselargefiles \
ccflags_uselargefiles \
ldflags_uselargefiles \
libswanted_uselargefiles: \
Myread Oldconfig Setvar test lseeksize fpossize \
fpos_type Compile echo n c cat lseektype rm_try run \
use64bitint use64bitall i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:uselargefiles:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_LARGE_FILES symbol,
?S: and indicates that large file interfaces should be used when
?S: available.
?S:.
?S:ccflags_uselargefiles:
?S: This variable contains the compiler flags needed by large file builds
?S: and added to ccflags by hints files.
?S:.
?S:ldflags_uselargefiles:
?S: This variable contains the loader flags needed by large file builds
?S: and added to ldflags by
?S: hints files.
?S:.
?S:libswanted_uselargefiles:
?S: This variable contains the libraries needed by large file builds
?S: and added to ldflags by hints files. It is a space separated list
?S: of the library names without the "lib" prefix or any suffix, just
?S: like libswanted..
?S:.
?C:USE_LARGE_FILES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that large file support
?C: should be used when available.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef USE_LARGE_FILES
?H:%<:#$uselargefiles USE_LARGE_FILES /**/
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?INIT:ccflags_uselargefiles="
?INIT:ldflags_uselargefiles="
?INIT:libswanted_uselargefiles="
?T:yyy zzz
?F:!uselargefiles.cbu !try

```



```
?LINT:change lseeksize
?LINT:change fpossize
?LINT:extern uselfs
?LINT:use use64bitint
?LINT:use use64bitall
: Check for large file support
# Backward compatibility (uselfs is deprecated).
case "$uselfs" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** Configure -Duselfs is deprecated, using -Duselargefiles instead.

```
EOM
uselargefiles="$define"
;;
esac
```

```
case "$lseeksize:$fpossize"
in
8:8) cat <<EOM
```

You can have files larger than 2 gigabytes.

```
EOM
val="$define" ;;
*) case "$uselargefiles" in
"$undef"|false|[nN]*) dflt='n' ;;
*) dflt='y' ;;
esac
cat <<EOM
```

Perl can be built to understand large files (files larger than 2 gigabytes) on some systems. To do so, Configure can be run with -Duselargefiles.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

```
EOM
rp='Try to understand large files, if available?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
;;
esac
set uselargefiles
eval $setvar
: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'. If the
: user has specified that a large files perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
```

```

if $test -f uselargefiles.cbu; then
    echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding large file builds, using them..."
    . ./uselargefiles.cbu
fi
case "$uselargefiles" in
"$define")
    if $test -f uselargefiles.cbu;
    then
        echo " "
        echo "Rechecking to see how big your file offsets are..." >&4
        $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($lseektype));
    return(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    lseeksize=`$run ./try`
    $echo "Your file offsets are now $lseeksize bytes long."
else
    dflt="$lseeksize"
    echo " "
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
    rp="What is the size of your file offsets (in bytes)?"
    . ./myread
    lseeksize="$ans"
fi
case "$fpostype" in
*_t) zzz="$fpostype" ;;
*)   zzz="fpos_t" ;;
esac
$echo $n "Rechecking the size of $zzz...$c" >&4
$cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($fpostype));
    return(0);
}
EOCP

```

```

set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  dflt="$lseeksize"
  case "$yyy" in
  ") echo
" "

  echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $fpossize.)" >&4
  ;;
  *) fpossize=$yyy
  echo "$fpossize bytes." >&4
  ;;
  esac
else
  dflt="$fpossize"
  echo " "
  echo "(I can't compile the test program. Guessing...)" >&4
  rp="What is the size of your file positions (in bytes)?"
  . ./myread
  fpossize="$ans"
fi
$rm_try
fi
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/uselfs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: html1dir.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: html1dir.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:html1dir html1direxp installhtml1dir: cat Loc Myread \

spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:html1dir="

?S:html1dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which html
 ?S: source pages are to be put. This directory is for pages
 ?S: that describe whole programs, not libraries or modules. It
 ?S: is intended to correspond roughly to section 1 of the Unix
 ?S: manuals.
 ?S:.
 ?D:html1direxp="
 ?S:html1direxp:
 ?S: This
 variable is the same as the html1dir variable, but is filename
 ?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
 ?S:.
 ?D:installhtml1dir="
 ?S:installhtml1dir:
 ?S: This variable is really the same as html1direxp, unless you are
 ?S: using a different installprefix. For extra portability, you
 ?S: should only use this variable within your makefiles.
 ?S:.
 ?LINT:change prefixvar
 ?LINT:set html1direxp
 ?LINT:set installhtml1dir
 : determine where html pages for programs go
 set html1dir html1dir none
 eval \$prefixit
 \$cat <<EOM

If you wish to install html files for programs in \$spackage, indicate
 the appropriate directory here. To skip installing html files,
 answer "none".

EOM
 case "\$html1dir" in
 "|none|\$undef|' ') dflt=none ;;
 *) dflt=\$html1dir ;;
 esac
 fn=dn+~
 rp="Directory for the main \$spackage html pages?"
 . ./getfile
 prefixvar=html1dir
 . ./setprefixvar
 : Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
 \$test X"\$html1dir" = "X" && html1dir=' '

Found
 in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/html1dir.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: contains.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: contains.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:35 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:contains: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:contains:
?S: This variable holds the command to do a grep with a proper return
?S: status. On most sane systems it is simply "grep". On insane systems
?S: it is a grep followed by a cat followed by a test. This variable
?S: is primarily for the use of other Configure units.
?S:.
: Some
    greps do not return status, grrr.
    echo "grimblepritz" >grimble
    if grep blurfldyick grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
        contains=contains
    elif grep grimblepritz grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
        contains=grep
    else
        contains=contains
    fi
    rm -f grimble
: the following should work in any shell
case "$contains" in
contains*)
    echo " " >&4
    echo "AGH! Grep doesn't return a status. Attempting remedial action." >&4
    cat >contains <<'EOSS'
    grep "$1" "$2" >.greptmp && cat .greptmp && test -s .greptmp
    EOSS
    contains=./contains
    chmod +x $contains
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/contains.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dladdr.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dladdr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dladdr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLADDR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the dladdr() routine is available
?S: to get a stack trace.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DLADDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dladdr() routine is
?C: available to query dynamic linker information for an address.
?C: The <dlfcn.h> header must be included to use this routine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dladdr HAS_DLADDR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_dladdr
:
    see if dladdr exists
    set dladdr d_dladdr
    eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_dladdr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_syslog.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_syslog.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:46:56 ram

```

```

?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with $_o all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:43 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_syslog: test Csym Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_syslog:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYSLOG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that syslog() exists on this system.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYSLOG
(LIBSYSLOG):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program can rely on the
?C: system providing syslog(). Otherwise, the syslog code provided by
?C: the package should be used.
?C:.
?H:#$d_syslog HAS_SYSLOG /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_syslog
: see if syslog is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr syslog.h` && \
(set syslog val -f d_syslog; eval $csym; $val); then
echo "syslog() found." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "syslog() not found in your C library." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_syslog
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_syslog.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_wait4.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wait4.U,v $

```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:01 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wait4: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wait4:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WAIT4 symbol, which
?S: indicates the wait4() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WAIT4 (WAIT4):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that wait4() exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wait4 HAS_WAIT4 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_wait4
: see if there is a wait4
set
wait4 d_wait4
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_wait4.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: ssize_t.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:24:21 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: ssize_t.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:24:21 ram
?RCS: patch61: integrated perl5 concerns for mis-configured sfio
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:30:28 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:33:06 ram
?RCS: patch32: created
by ADO
?RCS:
```


?MAKE:ssizetype: Myread Typedef sizetype cat rm_try Compile run i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ssizetype:

?S: This variable defines ssizetype to be something like ssize_t,

?S: long or int. It is used by functions that return a count

?S: of bytes or an error condition. It must be a signed type.

?S: We will pick a type such that sizeof(SSize_t) == sizeof(Size_t).

?S:.

?C:SSize_t:

?C: This symbol holds the type used by functions that return

?C: a count of bytes or an error condition. It must be a signed type.

?C: It is usually ssize_t, but may be long or int, etc.

?C: It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> or <unistd.h>

?C: to get any typedef'ed information.

?C: We will pick a type such that sizeof(SSize_t) == sizeof(Size_t).

?C:.

?H:#define SSize_t \$ssizetype /* signed count of bytes */

?H:.

?F:!try

: see what type is used for signed size_t

set ssize_t ssizetype int stdio.h sys/types.h

eval \$typedef

dflt="\$ssizetype"

?X: Now check out whether sizeof(SSize_t)

== sizeof(Size_t)

\$cat > try.c <<EOM

#include <stdio.h>

#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include <stdlib.h>

#endif

#include <sys/types.h>

#define Size_t \$sizetype

#define SSize_t \$dflt

int main()

{

if (sizeof(Size_t) == sizeof(SSize_t))

printf("\$dflt\n");

else if (sizeof(Size_t) == sizeof(int))

printf("int\n");

else

printf("long\n");

exit(0);

}

EOM

echo " "

set try

if eval \$compile_ok && \$run ./try > /dev/null; then

```
ssizetype=`$run ./try`
echo "I'll be using $ssizetype for functions returning a byte count." >&4
else
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Help! I can't compile and run the ssize_t test program: please enlighten me!
(This is probably a misconfiguration in your system or libraries, and
you really ought to fix it. Still, I'll try anyway.)
```

I need a type that is the same size as \$sizetype, but is guaranteed to be signed. Common values are ssize_t, int and long.

```
EOM
rp="What signed type is the same size as $sizetype?"
. ./myread
ssizetype="$ans"
fi
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

```
*
/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/ssize_t.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_shmctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shmctl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:18 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shmctl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shmctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the shmctl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHMCTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmctl() routine is
?C: available to perform shared memory control operations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shmctl
```

HAS_SHMCTL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_shmctl

: see if shmctl exists

set shmctl d_shmctl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_shmctl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_dlerror.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_dlerror.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:52:49 ram

?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since symbol might lie in crt0.o (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:11:23 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dlerror: Inlibc runnm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_dlerror:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLERROR symbol, which

?S: indicates

to the C program that the dlerror() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_DLERROR :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dlerror routine is

?C: available to return a string describing the last error that

?C: occurred from a call to dlopen(), dlclose() or dlsym().

?C:.

?H:#\$d_dlerror HAS_DLERROR /**/

?H:.

?T: xxx_runnm

?LINT:set d_dlerror

?X: We don't permanently change runnm, but we do temporarily.

?LINT: change runnm

```

: see if dlerror exists
?X: On NetBSD and FreeBSD, dlerror might be available, but it is in
?X: /usr/lib/crt0.o, not in any of the libraries. Therefore, do not
?X: use the nm extraction, but use a real compile and link test instead.
xxx_runnm="$runnm"
runnm=false
set dlerror d_dlerror
eval $inlibc
runnm="$xxx_runnm"

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_dlerror.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: i_fp_class.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_fp_class: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE:-pick add $@ %<
?S:i_fp_class:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FP_CLASS symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <fp_class.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_FP_CLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <fp_class.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_fp_class I_FP_CLASS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_fp_class
: see if this is a fp_class.h system
set fp_class.h i_fp_class
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_fp_class.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_htonl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_htonl.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:09:25 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: now properly handles htonl() and friends when macros (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:45:00 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: now also check for htonl() macro (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:22 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_htonl: Inlibc Setvar i_niin i_sysin i_arpainet cat rm contains \
 cppstdin cppflags cppminus
 ?MAKE: -pick
 add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_htonl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_HTONL if htonl() and its
 ?S: friends are available to do network order byte swapping.
 ?S:..
 ?C:HAS_HTONL (HTONL):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htonl() routine (and
 ?C: friends htons() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
 ?C: order byte swapping.
 ?C:..
 ?C:HAS_HTONS (HTONS):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htons() routine (and
 ?C: friends htonl() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
 ?C: order byte swapping.
 ?C:..
 ?C:HAS_NTOHL (NTOHL):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohl() routine (and
 ?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohs()) are available to do network
 ?C: order byte swapping.
 ?C:..
 ?C:HAS_NTOHS (NTOHS):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohs() routine (and
 ?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohl()) are available to do network
 ?C: order byte swapping.
 ?C:..
 ?H:#\$d_htonl HAS_HTONL /**/
 ?H:#\$d_htonl HAS_HTONS /**/
 ?H:#\$d_htonl HAS_NTOHL /**/
 ?H:#\$d_htonl
 HAS_NTOHS /**/
 ?H:..

```
?F:!htonl.c
?LINT:set d_htonl
: see if htonl --and friends-- exists
val=""
set htonl val
eval $inlibc
```

```
: Maybe they are macros.
case "$val" in
$undef)
$cat >htonl.c <<EOM
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#$i_niin I_NETINET_IN
#$i_sysin I_SYS_IN
#$i_arpainet I_ARPA_INET
#ifdef I_NETINET_IN
#include <netinet/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_IN
#include <sys/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_ARPA_INET
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#endif
#ifdef htonl
printf("Defined as a macro.");
#endif
EOM
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < htonl.c >htonl.E 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'Defined as a macro' htonl.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
echo "But it seems to be defined as a macro." >&4
fi
$rm -f htonl.?
;;
esac
set d_htonl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_htonl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getlogin_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getlogin_r getlogin_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_unistd extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getlogin_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETLOGIN_R symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that the getlogin_r()
 ?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getlogin_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getlogin_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getlogin_r is undef, and one of the
 ?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getlogin_r
 ?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETLOGIN_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getlogin_r routine
 ?C: is available
 to getlogin re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETLOGIN_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getlogin_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getlogin_r is undef, and one of the
 ?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getlogin_r
 ?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getlogin_r HAS_GETLOGIN_R /**/
 ?H:#define GETLOGIN_R_PROTO \$getlogin_r_proto /**/
 ?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getlogin_r_proto
 : see if getlogin_r exists
 set getlogin_r d_getlogin_r
 eval \$inlibc
 case "\$d_getlogin_r" in
 "\$define")
 hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_unistd unistd.h"
 case "\$d_getlogin_r_proto:\$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getlogin_r_proto=define
 set d_getlogin_r_proto getlogin_r \$hdrs
 eval \$hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "\$d_getlogin_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "\$getlogin_r_proto" in

```

"|0) try='int getlogin_r(char*, size_t);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=I_BW ;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getlogin_r(char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=I_BI
;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* getlogin_r(char*, size_t);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=B_BW ;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* getlogin_r(char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=B_BI ;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getlogin_r=undef
getlogin_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getlogin_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getlogin_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getlogin_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getlogin_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getlogin_r=undef
getlogin_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getlogin_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getlogin_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Lukas Mai

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute this file under the terms of either

?RCS: a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl, or

?RCS: b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or


```

?RCS:  c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free
?RCS:  Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any
?RCS:  later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the
?RCS:  Perl distribution).
?RCS: Which one to use is your choice.
?RCS: See the U/README file.
?MAKE:d_builtin_add_overflow d_builtin_sub_overflow d_builtin_mul_overflow : Compile Setvar cat run rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_builtin_add_overflow:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_BUILTIN_ADD_OVERFLOW, which
?S: indicates that the compiler supports __builtin_add_overflow(x,y,&z)
?S: for safely adding x and y into z while checking for overflow.
?S:.
?S:d_builtin_sub_overflow:
?S: This
variable conditionally defines HAS_BUILTIN_SUB_OVERFLOW, which
?S: indicates that the compiler supports __builtin_sub_overflow(x,y,&z)
?S: for safely subtracting y from x into z while checking for overflow.
?S:.
?S:d_builtin_mul_overflow:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_BUILTIN_MUL_OVERFLOW, which
?S: indicates that the compiler supports __builtin_mul_overflow(x,y,&z)
?S: for safely multiplying x and y into z while checking for overflow.
?S:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_ADD_OVERFLOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the compiler supports
?C: __builtin_add_overflow for adding integers with overflow checks.
?C:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_SUB_OVERFLOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the compiler supports
?C: __builtin_sub_overflow for subtracting integers with overflow checks.
?C:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_MUL_OVERFLOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the compiler supports
?C: __builtin_mul_overflow for multiplying integers with overflow checks.
?C:.
?H:#$d_builtin_add_overflow
HAS_BUILTIN_ADD_OVERFLOW /**/
?H:#$d_builtin_sub_overflow HAS_BUILTIN_SUB_OVERFLOW /**/
?H:#$d_builtin_mul_overflow HAS_BUILTIN_MUL_OVERFLOW /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_builtin_add_overflow d_builtin_sub_overflow d_builtin_mul_overflow
: Look for GCC-style __builtin_add_overflow
case "$d_builtin_add_overflow" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_add_overflow ..." >&4

```

```

$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(void) {
    const unsigned int uint_max = ~0u;
    int target_int = 0;
    if (__builtin_add_overflow(1, 2, &target_int) || target_int != 3) {
        return 1;
    }
    if (!__builtin_add_overflow((int)(uint_max >> 1), 1, &target_int)) {
        return 1;
    }
    if (!__builtin_add_overflow(uint_max, -1, &target_int)) {
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
    echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_add_overflow."
    val="$define"
else
    echo
    "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_add_overflow."
    val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_builtin_add_overflow" ;;
esac

set d_builtin_add_overflow
eval $setvar
$rm_try

: Look for GCC-style __builtin_sub_overflow
case "$d_builtin_sub_overflow" in
")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_sub_overflow ..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(void) {
    const unsigned int uint_max = ~0u;
    int target_int = 0;
    if (__builtin_sub_overflow(1, -2, &target_int) || target_int != 3) {
        return 1;
    }
    if (!__builtin_sub_overflow(-(int)(uint_max >> 1), 2, &target_int)) {
        return 1;
    }
}

```

```

if (!__builtin_sub_overflow(uint_max, 1, &target_int)) {
    return 1;
}
return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
    echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_sub_overflow."
    val="$define"
else
    echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_sub_overflow."
    val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_builtin_sub_overflow" ;;
esac

set d_builtin_sub_overflow
eval $setvar
$rm_try

: Look for GCC-style __builtin_mul_overflow
case "$d_builtin_mul_overflow" in
")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_mul_overflow ..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(void) {
    const unsigned int uint_max = ~0u;
    int target_int = 0;
    if (__builtin_mul_overflow(2, 3, &target_int) || target_int != 6) {
        return 1;
    }
    if (!__builtin_mul_overflow((int)(uint_max >> 1), 2, &target_int)) {
        return 1;
    }
    if (!__builtin_mul_overflow(uint_max, 1, &target_int)) {
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
    echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_mul_overflow."
    val="$define"
else

```

```

    echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_mul_overflow."
    val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_builtin_mul_overflow"
;;
esac

```

```

set d_builtin_mul_overflow
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_builtin_overflow.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: nametype.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: nametype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:26:09 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg and ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:36:48 ram
?RCS: patch32: fixed typo: /etc/password -> /etc/passwd (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:10:09 ram
?RCS: patch10: made questions more explicit for 'Configure -s' prompting (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:20 ram
?RCS: Baseline
for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:nametype d_passnames d_berknames d_usgnames: Myread Guess Oldconfig cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:nametype:
?S: This variable indicates how full names are stored on this system.
?S: Values are bsd, usg, and other.
?S:.
?S:d_passnames:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PASSNAMES symbol,

```

?S: which indicates to the C program that full names are stored in
 ?S: the /etc/passwd file.
 ?S:..
 ?S:d_berknames:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PASSNAMES symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that full names are stored in
 ?S: the /etc/passwd file in Berkeley format.
 ?S:..
 ?S:d_usgnames:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PASSNAMES symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that full names are stored in
 ?S: the /etc/passwd file in USG format.
 ?S:..
 ?C:PASSNAMES:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that full names are stored in
 ?C: the /etc/passwd file.
 ?C:..
 ?C:BERKNAMES:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that full
 names are stored in
 ?C: the /etc/passwd file in Berkeley format (name first thing, everything
 ?C: up to first comma, with & replaced by capitalized login id, yuck).
 ?C:..
 ?C:USGNAMES:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that full names are stored in
 ?C: the /etc/passwd file in USG format (everything after - and before (is
 ?C: the name).
 ?C:..
 ?H:#\$d_passnames PASSNAMES /* (undef to take name from ~/.fullname) */
 ?H:#\$d_berknames BERKNAMES /* (that is, ":name,stuff:") */
 ?H:#\$d_usgnames USGNAMES /* (that is, ":stuff-name(stuff):") */
 ?H:..
 : find out how to find out full name
 case "\$d_berknames" in
 "\$define")
 dflt=y;;
 "\$undef")
 dflt=n;;
 *)
 if ./bsd; then
 dflt=y
 elif ./xenix; then
 dflt=y
 else
 dflt=n
 fi
 ;;
 esac

```
$cat <<'EOM'
```

Does your /etc/passwd file keep full names in Berkeley/V7 format (name first thing after ':' in GCOS field)? In that case, a typical entry in the password file looks like this:

```
guest:**password**:10:100:Mister Guest User:/usr/users:/bin/sh
```

```
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
EOM
```

```
rp="Berkeley/V7 format for full name in /etc/passwd?"
```

```
. ./myread
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

```
y*) d_passnames="$define"
```

```
    d_berknames="$define"
```

```
    d_usgnames="$undef"
```

```
    nametype=bsd
```

```
;;
```

```
*)
```

```
case "$d_usgnames" in
```

```
"$define") dflt=y;;
```

```
"$undef") dflt=n;;
```

```
*)
```

```
if ./usg; then
```

```
    dflt=y
```

```
else
```

```
    dflt=n
```

```
fi
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
$cat <<'EOM'
```

Does your passwd file keep full names in USG format (name sandwiched between a '-' and a '(')? In that case, a typical entry in the password file looks like this:

```
guest:**password**:10:100:000-Mister Guest User(000):/usr/users:/bin/sh
```

```
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
EOM
```

```
rp="USG format for full name in /etc/passwd?"
```

```
. ./myread
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

```
n*) echo "Full name will be taken from ~/.fullname"
```

```
    d_passnames="$undef"
```

```
    d_berknames="$undef"
```

```
    d_usgnames="$undef"
```

```
    nametype=other
```

```
;;
```

```

*)
d_passnames="$define"
d_berknames="$undef"
d_usgnames="$define"
nametype=usg
;;
esac;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

*

/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/nametype.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_msghdr_s: Hasstruct i_systypes d_socket i_sysuio Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_msghdr_s:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_MSGHDR symbol,

?S: which indicates that the struct msghdr is supported.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRUCT_MSGHDR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct msghdr

?C: is supported.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_msghdr_s HAS_STRUCT_MSGHDR /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_msghdr_s

: Check for msghdr_s

echo " "

echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct msghdr..." >&4

set d_msghdr_s msghdr \$i_systypes sys/types.h \$d_socket sys/socket.h \$i_sysuio sys/uio.h

eval \$hasstruct

case "\$d_msghdr_s" in

"\$define") echo "Yes, it does." ;;

*) echo "No, it doesn't."

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

*/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_msghdr_s.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gmtime_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gmtime_r gmtime_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_time i_systime extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gmtime_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GMTIME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the gmtime_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:gmtime_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gmtime_r.
?S: It is zero if d_gmtime_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gmtime_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GMTIME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gmtime_r routine
?C: is available to gmtime re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GMTIME_R_PROTO:
?C: This
symbol encodes the prototype of gmtime_r.
?C: It is zero if d_gmtime_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gmtime_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gmtime_r HAS_GMTIME_R /**/
?H:#define GMTIME_R_PROTO $gmtime_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_gmtime_r_proto
: see if gmtime_r exists
set gmtime_r d_gmtime_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gmtime_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
case "$d_gmtime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_gmtime_r_proto=define
set d_gmtime_r_proto gmtime_r $hdrs
```



```

eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_gmtime_r_proto" in
define)
case "$gmtime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct tm* gmtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gmtime_r_proto=S_TS ;;
esac
case "$gmtime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gmtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gmtime_r_proto=I_TS ;;
esac
case
"$gmtime_r_proto" in
"|0) d_gmtime_r=undef
gmtime_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling gmtime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$gmtime_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) gmtime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gmtime_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "gmtime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_gmtime_r=undef
gmtime_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) gmtime_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_gmtime_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 Dagfinn Ilmari Mannsker & H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a variable that is intended to be eval'ed in

```

?X: order to define/undefine a symbol. A consistency check is made
?X: regarding any previous value and a warning is issued if there
?X: is any discrepancy.
?X:
?X: To use it, say:
?X: set d_siginfo_si_errno siginfo_t int si_errno $d_sigaction signal.h
?X: eval $hasfield_t;
?X:
?MAKE:Hasfield_t: test Compile rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define hasfield_t
?S:hasfield_t:
?S: Internal macro for Configure
?S:.
?V:hasfield_t:
?T:varname struct type field
: Define hasfield_t macro for Configure internal use
hasfield_t='varname=$1; struct=$2; type=$3; field=$4; shift; shift; shift; shift;
while $test $# -ge 2; do
    case
"$1" in
$define) echo "#include <$2>";;
    esac ;
    shift 2;
done > try.c;
echo "int main () { $struct foo; $type bar = foo.$field; }" >> try.c;
set try;
if eval $compile; then
    val="$define";
else
    val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/Hasfield_t.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_shm.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:17 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:17 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shm: test d_shmctl d_shmget d_shmat d_shmdt Setvar Findhdr osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHM symbol, which
?S: indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is present.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shm HAS_SHM /**/
?H:.
?T:h_shm
?LINT:set
d_shm
: see how much of the 'shm*(2)' library is present.
h_shm=true
echo " "
case "$d_shmctl$d_shmget$d_shmat$d_shmdt" in
*"${undef}"*) h_shm=false;;
esac
case "$osname" in
freebsd)
case "`ipcs 2>&1`" in
"SVID shared memory"*"not configured"*)
echo "Your $osname does not have the shm*(2) configured." >&4
h_shm=false
val="${undef}"
set shmctl d_shmctl
eval $setvar
set shmget d_shmget
eval $setvar
set shmat d_shmat
eval $setvar
set shmdt d_shmdt
eval $setvar
;;
esac
;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_shm && $test `./findhdr sys/shm.h`; then

```

```

echo "You have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "You don't have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_shm
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_shm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_vprintf.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:59 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_vprintf.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:59 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_vprintf d_charvspr: Compile Guess cat Csym Setvar run rm_try \
i_stdlib i_unistd i_stdarg i_varargs

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_vprintf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VPRINTF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the vprintf() routine is available

?S: to printf with a pointer to an argument list.

?S:.

?S:d_charvspr:

?S: This

variable conditionally defines CHARVSPRINTF if this system

?S: has vsprintf returning type (char*). The trend seems to be to

?S: declare it as "int vsprintf()".

?S:.

?C:HAS_VPRINTF (VPRINTF):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the vprintf routine is available

?C: to printf with a pointer to an argument list. If unavailable, you

?C: may need to write your own, probably in terms of _doprnt().

?C:.

?C:USE_CHAR_VSPRINTF (CHARVSPRINTF):

?C: This symbol is defined if this system has vsprintf() returning type

```

?C: (char*). The trend seems to be to declare it as "int vsprintf()". It
?C: is up to the package author to declare vsprintf correctly based on the
?C: symbol.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vprintf HAS_VPRINTF /**/
?H:#$d_charvspr USE_CHAR_VSPRINTF /**/
?H:.
?T:val2
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_vprintf d_charvspr
: see if vprintf exists
echo " "
if set vprintf val -f d_vprintf; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'vprintf() found.' >&4
val="$define"
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#$i_stdarg I_STDARG /*
Only one of these can be defined by i_varhrd */
#$i_varargs I_VARARGS

#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD

#ifdef I_STDARG
# include <stdarg.h>
#else /* I_VARARGS */
# include <varargs.h>
#endif

#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif

#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif

#include <stdio.h> /* vsprintf prototype */

#ifdef I_STDARG
void xxx(int n, ...)
{
    va_list args;
    char buf[10];
    va_start(args, n);
    exit(((unsigned long)vsprintf(buf,"%s",args) > 10L);
}
int main() { xxx(1, "foo"); }

```

```

#else /* I_VARARGS */

xxx(va_alist)
va_dcl
{
    va_list args;
    char buf[10];
    va_start(args);
    exit(((unsigned long)vsprintf(buf,"%s",args) > 10L);
}
int main() { xxx("foo"); }

#endif

EOF
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
if $run ./try; then
    echo "Your vsprintf() returns (int)." >&4
    val2="$undef"
else
    echo "Your vsprintf() returns (char*)." >&4
    val2="$define"
fi
else
    echo 'I am unable to compile the vsprintf() test program.' >&4
    #
    We shouldn't get here. If we do, assume the standard signature,
    # not the old BSD one.
    echo 'Guessing that vsprintf() returns (int).' >&4
    val2="$undef"
fi
else
    echo 'vprintf() NOT found.' >&4
    val="$undef"
    val2="$undef"
fi
$rm_try
set d_vprintf
eval $setvar
val=$val2
set d_charvspr
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_vprintf.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: basicshell.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: basicshell.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:25 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:basicshell: Getfile Oldconfig bash csh ksh sh
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:basicshell:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the BASICSHELL symbol,
?S: which contains the full name of the basic script shell on this
?S: system. Usual values are /bin/sh, /bin/ksh, /bin/csh.
?S:.
?C:BASICSHELL:
?C: This symbol contains the
    full name of the basic script shell on this
?C: system. Usual values are /bin/sh, /bin/ksh, /bin/csh.
?C:.
?H:#define BASICSHELL "$basicshell" /**/
?H:.
: find the most basic shell for scripts
echo " "
case "$basicshell" in
")
    case "$sh $bash $csh $ksh" in
*/sh*) dflt="$sh" ;;
*/ksh*) dflt="$ksh" ;;
*/csh*) dflt="$csh" ;;
*/bash*) dflt="$bash" ;;
*) dflt='/bin/sh' ;;
esac
;;
*)
    dflt="$basicshell";;
esac
fn=f
rp="Give the full path name of the most basic shell used on your system"
../getfile
```

basicshell=\$ans

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/basicshell.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endgrent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endgrent_r endgrent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_grp extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endgrent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDGRENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the endgrent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:endgrent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endgrent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_endgrent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endgrent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDGRENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endgrent_r routine

?C: is available to

endgrent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:ENDGRENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endgrent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_endgrent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endgrent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_endgrent_r HAS_ENDGRENT_R /**/

?H:#define ENDGRENT_R_PROTO \$endgrent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_endgrent_r_proto

: see if endgrent_r exists

set endgrent_r d_endgrent_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_endgrent_r" in

"\$define")


```

hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
case "$d_endgrent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_endgrent_r_proto=define
set d_endgrent_r_proto endgrent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_endgrent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$endgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int endgrent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endgrent_r_proto=I_H ;;
esac
case "$endgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void endgrent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endgrent_r_proto=V_H ;;
esac
case "$endgrent_r_proto"
in
"|0) d_endgrent_r=undef
endgrent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling endgrent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$endgrent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) endgrent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endgrent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "endgrent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_endgrent_r=undef
endgrent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) endgrent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_endgrent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getservprotos.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_getservprotos : Hasproto i_netdb
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_getservprotos:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERV_PROTOS symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies
 ?S: prototypes for the various getserv*() functions.
 ?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETSERV_PROTOS:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes
 ?C: prototypes for getservent(), getservbyname(), and
 ?C: getservbyaddr(). Otherwise,
 it is up to the program to guess
 ?C: them. See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_getservprotos HAS_GETSERV_PROTOS /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_getservprotos
 : see if prototypes for various getservxxx netdb.h functions are available
 echo " "
 set d_getservprotos getservent \$i_netdb netdb.h
 eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/d_getservprotos.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_fp_class: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_fp_class:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FP_CLASS symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the fp_class() routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_FP_CLASS:

```

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fp_class routine is
?C: available to classify doubles. Available for example in Digital UNIX.
?C: The returned values are defined in <math.h> and are:
?C:
?C: FP_SNAN      Signaling NaN (Not-a-Number)
?C: FP_QNAN      Quiet NaN (Not-a-Number)
?C: FP_POS_INF    +infinity
?C: FP_NEG_INF    -infinity
?C: FP_POS_NORM   Positive normalized
?C: FP_NEG_NORM   Negative normalized
?C: FP_POS_DENORM Positive denormalized
?C: FP_NEG_DENORM
    Negative denormalized
?C: FP_POS_ZERO   +0.0 (positive zero)
?C: FP_NEG_ZERO   -0.0 (negative zero)
?C:.
?H:#$d_fp_class HAS_FP_CLASS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fp_class
: see if fp_class exists
set fp_class d_fp_class
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fp_class.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_isascii.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:13:39 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_isascii.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:13:39 ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:32 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_isascii: Compile cat rm Setvar i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

?S:d_isascii:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISASCII constant,

?S: which indicates

to the C program that isascii() is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ISASCII:

?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that isascii

?C: is available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_isascii HAS_ISASCII /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_isascii

?X: Can't use Inlibc because isascii() might be a macro.

: Look for isascii

echo " "

\$cat >isascii.c <<EOCP

#include <stdio.h>

#include <ctype.h>

#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include <stdlib.h>

#endif

int main() {

int c = 'A';

if (isascii(c))

exit(0);

else

exit(1);

}

EOCP

set isascii

if eval \$compile; then

echo "isascii() found." >&4

val="\$define"

else

echo "isascii() NOT found." >&4

val="\$undef"

fi

set d_isascii

eval \$setvar

\$rm -f isascii*

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_isascii.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getprotoprotos.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getprotoprotos : Hasproto i_netdb

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getprotoprotos:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTO_PROTOS symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies

?S: prototypes for the various getproto*() functions.

?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPROTO_PROTOS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes

?C: prototypes for getprotoent(), getprotobyname(), and

?C: getprotobyaddr().

Otherwise, it is up to the program to guess

?C: them. See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getprotoprotos HAS_GETPROTO_PROTOS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getprotoprotos

: see if prototypes for various getprotoxxx netdb.h functions are available

echo " "

set d_getprotoprotos getprotoent \$i_netdb netdb.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/d_getprotoprotos.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Findhdr.U,v \$

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:53:08 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:03:56 ram
?RCS: patch23: cppminus must be after other cppflags, not before
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:54 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a findhdr script which is used to locate the header
?X: files
    in $usrinc or other stranger places using cpp capabilities. The
?X: script is given an include file base name, like 'stdio.h' or 'sys/file.h'
?X: and it returns the full path of the include file and a zero status or an
?X: empty string with an error status if the file could not be located.
?X:
?MAKE:Findhdr: grep test tr rm +usrinc awk cat startsh \
    cppstdin cppminus +cppflags eunicefix osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define fieldn
?S:fieldn:
?S: This variable is used internally by Configure. It contains the position
?S: of the included file name in cpp output. That is to say, when cpp
?S: pre-processes a #include <file> line, it replaces it by a # line which
?S: contains the original position in the input file and the full name of
?S: included file, between "quotes".
?S:..
?V:fieldn
?F:./findhdr !fieldn
?T:cline pos wanted name awkprg cppfilter testaccess status usrinclir
: determine filename position in cpp output
echo " "
echo "Computing filename position in cpp output for #include
    directives..." >&4
echo '#include <stdio.h>' > foo.c
case "$osname" in
vos)
    testaccess=-e
?X: VOS: path component separator is >
    cppfilter="tr '\\\\>' '/' |"
    ;;
*)
    testaccess=-r
    cppfilter="
    ;;
esac
$cat >fieldn <<EOF

```

```

$startsh
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <foo.c 2>/dev/null | \
$grep '^[ ]*#.*stdio.h' | \
while read cline; do
pos=1
set \ $cline
while $test \ $# -gt 0; do
if $test $testaccess \ `echo \ $1 | $tr -d ""`; then
echo "\ $pos"
exit 0
fi
shift
pos=\`expr \ $pos + 1\`
done
done
EOF
chmod +x fieldn
fieldn=`./fieldn`
$rm -f foo.c fieldn
case $fieldn in
") pos='???';;
1) pos=first;;
2) pos=second;;
3) pos=third;;
*) pos="\ ${fieldn}th";;
esac
echo "Your cpp writes the filename in the $pos field of the line."

```

?X: To locate a header file, we cannot simply check for \$usrinc/file.h, since
?X: some machine have the headers in weird places and our only hope is that
?X: the C pre-processor will know how to find those headers. Thank you Next!

: locate header file

```

$cat
>findhdr <<EOF
$startsh
wanted=\ $1
name=""
for usrincdir in $usrinc; do
if test -f \ $usrincdir/\ $wanted; then
echo "\ $usrincdir/\ $wanted"
exit 0
fi
done
awkprg='{ print \ $$fieldn }'
echo "#include <\ $wanted>" > foo\ $\$.c
$cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < foo\ $\$.c 2>/dev/null | \
$cppfilter $grep '^[ ]*#.*\ $wanted' | \
while read cline; do

```

```

name=\`echo \$cline | \$awk "\$awkprg" | \$tr -d ""\`
case "\$name" in
*[/\\\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
*[/\\\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
*) exit 2;;
esac
done
?X: status = 0: grep returned 0 lines, case statement not executed
?X: status = 1: headerfile found
?X: status = 2: while loop executed, no headerfile found
status=\$?
\$rm -f foo\$\$.c
if test \$status -eq 1; then
    exit 0
fi
exit 1
EOF
chmod +x findhdr
\$unicefix findhdr

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Findhdr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: charorder.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:07:08 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:33 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:chorder_int chorder_short chorder_long: Myread cat +cc +ccflags rm
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:chorder_short (d_cos d_bos):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a short.
?S: On a Big-Endian machine, that would be "c0c1".
?S:.
?S:chorder_int

```



```

(charorder):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in an int.
?S: For instance, on a Big-Endian machine, this would be: "c0c1c2c3".
?S:.
?S:chorder_long (d_col d_bol):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a long.
?S: On a 64 bits Big-Endian machine, that would yield: "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7".
?S:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_SHORT:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a short. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1" on a Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_INT:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in an int. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1c2c3" on a Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_LONG:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a long. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7" on a 64 bits Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_SHORT "$chorder_short" /* byte order in a short */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_INT "$chorder_int" /* byte order in an int */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_LONG "$chorder_long" /* byte order in a long */
?H:.
?F:!byteorder
:
    check for character ordering
echo " "
echo "Checking out byte order..." >&4
$cat >byteorder.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>

main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char *argv[]; {
int i;
int max;
union {
    short u_s;
    int u_i;
    long u_l;
    char u_c[sizeof(long)];
} u;
switch (argv[1][0]) {
case 'l':
    u.u_l = 0L;
    /* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(long) < 10. */
    for(i = 0; i < sizeof(long); ++i) {

```

```

    u.u_l *= 0x100L;
    u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
}
max = sizeof(long);
break;
case 's':
    u.u_s = 0;
    /* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(short) < 10. */
    for(i = 0; i < sizeof(short); ++i) {
        u.u_s *= 0x100L;
        u.u_s += (0xc0 + i);
    }
    max = sizeof(short);
    break;
case 'i':
    u.u_i = 0;
    /* RAM: ASSERT: sizeof(int) < 10. */
    for(i = 0; i < sizeof(int); ++i) {
        u.u_l *= 0x100L;
        u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
    }
    max = sizeof(int);
    break;
default:
    max = 0;
    break;
}
for(i = 0; i < max; i++) {
    printf("%x", u.u_c[i] & 0x00FF);
}
printf("\n");
exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o
byteorder byteorder.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
: null statement
@if chorder_short
    chorder_short=`./byteorder s`
@end
@if chorder_int
    chorder_int=`./byteorder i`
@end
@if chorder_long
    chorder_long=`./byteorder l`
@end
else
$cat <<EOM

```

(I can't seem to get my test program to work. Guessing 32 bits big-endian.)

EOM

```
chorder_short="c0c1"
chorder_int="c0c1c2c3"
chorder_long="c0c1c2c3"
fi
@if chorder_short
dflt=$chorder_short
rp='What is the order of characters in a short?'
./myread
chorder_short="$ans"
@end
@if chorder_int
dflt=$chorder_int
rp='What is the order of characters in an int?'
./myread
chorder_int="$ans"
@end
@if chorder_long
dflt=$chorder_long
rp='What is the order of characters in a long?'
./myread
chorder_long="$ans"
@end
$rm -f byteorder* core
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/charorder.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_newlocale d_freelocale d_uselocale d_duplocale d_querylocale \
i_xlocale xlocale_needed: Inlibc Inhdr Compile cat rm_try run \
d_localeconv_l

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_newlocale:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NEWLOCALE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the newlocale() routine is available

?S: to return a new locale object or modify an existing locale object.

?S:.

?S:d_freelocale:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FREELOCALE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the freelocale() routine is available

?S: to deallocate the resources associated with a locale object.

?S:.

?S:d_uselocale:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_USELOCALE symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the uselocale()
 routine is available
 ?S: to set the current locale for the calling thread.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_duplocale:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DUPLOCALE symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the duplocale() routine is available
 ?S: to duplicate a locale object.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_querylocale:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_QUERYLOCALE symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the querylocale() routine is available
 ?S: to return the name of the locale for a category mask.
 ?S:.
 ?S:i_xlocale:
 ?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the
 ?S: header xlocale.h is available. See also xlocale_needed.
 ?S:.
 ?S:xlocale_needed:
 ?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program should
 ?S: include <xlocale.h> to get newlocale() and its friends.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_NEWLOCALE:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the newlocale routine is
 ?C: available to return a new locale object or modify an existing
 ?C: locale object.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_FREELOCALE:
 ?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the freelocale routine is
 ?C: available to deallocates the resources associated with a locale object.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_USELOCALE:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the uselocale routine is
 ?C: available to set the current locale for the calling thread.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_DUPLOCALE:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the duplocale routine is
 ?C: available to duplicate a locale object.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_QUERYLOCALE:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the querylocale routine is
 ?C: available to return the name of the locale for a category mask.
 ?C:.
 ?C:I_XLOCALE:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the
 ?C: header xlocale.h is available. See also NEED_XLOCALE_H

```

?C:.
?C:NEED_XLOCALE_H:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program should
?C: include <xlocale.h> to get newlocale() and its friends.
?C:.
?H:#$d_newlocale HAS_NEWLOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_freelocale HAS_FREELOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_uselocale HAS_USELOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_duplocale HAS_DUPLOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_querylocale HAS_QUERYLOCALE /**/
?H:#$xlocale_needed NEED_XLOCALE_H /**/
?H:#$i_xlocale I_XLOCALE
    /**/

?H:.
?LINT:set i_xlocale
?LINT:set d_newlocale
?LINT:set d_freelocale
?LINT:set d_uselocale
?LINT:set d_duplocale
?LINT:set d_querylocale
?F:!try
: see if this is an xlocale.h system
set xlocale.h i_xlocale
eval $inhdr

: see if newlocale exists
set newlocale d_newlocale
eval $inlibc

: see if freelocale exists
set freelocale d_freelocale
eval $inlibc

: see if uselocale exists
set uselocale d_uselocale
eval $inlibc

: see if duplocale exists
set duplocale d_duplocale
eval $inlibc

: see if querylocale exists
set querylocale d_querylocale
eval $inlibc

: if we have xlocale.h, check whether it is needed
case "$i_xlocale$d_newlocale$xlocale_needed" in
"$define$define")

```

```

echo "Checking if xlocale.h is needed..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <locale.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef TRY_XLOCALE
#include <xlocale.h>
#endif
#$d_localeconv_l
HAVE_LOCALECONV_L

#ifdef HAVE_LOCALECONV_L
struct lconv *(*lcptr)(locale_t) = localeconv_l;
#endif

int main(void) {
    locale_t lc = newlocale(LC_ALL_MASK, "C", (locale_t)0);

#ifdef HAVE_LOCALECONV_L
    /* FreeBSD hides only localeconv_l() in xlocale.h */
    struct lconv *lcbuf = localeconv_l(lc);
    printf("decimal: %s\n", lcbuf->decimal_point);
#endif

    freelocale(lc);
    return 0;
}
EOF
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "xlocale.h isn't needed" >&4
    xlocale_needed=$undef
else
    set try -DTRY_XLOCALE
    if eval $compile && $run ./try > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
        xlocale_needed=$define
        echo "xlocale.h is needed" >&4
    else
        echo "I can't build my test either way" >&4
        xlocale_needed=$undef
    fi
fi
$rm_try
;;
*) xlocale_needed=$undef ;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_newlocale.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usemorebits: Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usemorebits:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_MORE_BITS symbol,
?S: and indicates that explicit 64-bit interfaces and long doubles
?S: should be used when available.
?S:.
?C:USE_MORE_BITS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that 64-bit interfaces and
?C: long doubles should be used when available.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef USE_MORE_BITS
?H:%<:#$usemorebits USE_MORE_BITS /**/
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:extern use64bitint
?LINT:change use64bitint
?LINT:extern uselongdouble
?LINT:change uselongdouble
: Check if morebits is requested
case "$usemorebits" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
    use64bitint="$define"
    uselongdouble="$define"
    usemorebits="$define"
    ;;
*) usemorebits="$undef"
    ;;
esac
```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usemorebits.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
```

?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_eaccess: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_eaccess:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EACCESS symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the eaccess() routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_EACCESS :
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the eaccess routine is
 ?C: available to do extended access checks.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_eaccess HAS_EACCESS /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_eaccess
 : see if eaccess exists
 set eaccess d_eaccess
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/acl/d_eaccess.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_getpent.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_getpent: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_getpent:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPROTOENT if getprotoent() is
 ?S: available to look up protocols in some data base or another.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETPROTOENT:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotoent() routine is
 ?C: available to look up protocols in some data base

or another.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getpent HAS_GETPROTOENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getpent

: see if getprotoent exists

set getprotoent d_getpent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getpent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_perlio.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_perlio.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:useperlio: Myread Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:useperlio:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_PERLIO symbol,

?S: and indicates that the PerlIO abstraction should be

?S: used throughout.

?S:.

?C:USE_PERLIO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the PerlIO abstraction should

?C: be used throughout. If not defined, stdio should be

?C: used in a fully backward compatible manner.

?C:.

?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_PERLIO

?H:?%<:#\$useperlio USE_PERLIO /**/

?H:?%<:#endif

?H:.

: Check if we want perlio

useperlio="\$define"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/useperlio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_random_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_random_r random_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_stdlib extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:d_random_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RANDOM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the random_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:random_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of random_r.
?S: It is zero if d_random_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_random_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RANDOM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the random_r routine
?C: is available to random re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:RANDOM_R_PROTO:
?C: This
symbol encodes the prototype of random_r.
?C: It is zero if d_random_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_random_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_random_r HAS_RANDOM_R /**/
?H:#define RANDOM_R_PROTO \$random_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_random_r_proto
: see if random_r exists
set random_r d_random_r
eval \$inlibc
case "\$d_random_r" in
"\$define")
hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_stdlib stdlib.h"
case "\$d_random_r_proto:\$usethreads" in
":define") d_random_r_proto=define
set d_random_r_proto random_r \$hdrs
eval \$hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "\$d_random_r_proto" in

```

define)
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int random_r(int*, struct random_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && random_r_proto=I_iS ;;
esac
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int random_r(long*, struct random_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && random_r_proto=I_lS ;;
esac
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0)
try='int random_r(struct random_data*, int32_t*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && random_r_proto=I_St ;;
esac
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0) d_random_r=undef
random_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling random_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$random_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) random_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$random_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "random_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_random_r=undef
random_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) random_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_random_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_waitpid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_waitpid.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:02 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_waitpid: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_waitpid:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_WAITPID if waitpid() is
 ?S: available to wait for child process.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_WAITPID (WAITPID):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the waitpid routine is
 ?C: available to wait for child process.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_waitpid HAS_WAITPID /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set
 d_waitpid
 : see if waitpid exists
 set waitpid d_waitpid
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_waitpid.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: man1dir.U,v 3.2 1999/07/08 20:57:21 doughera Exp doughera \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, 1999 Andy Dougherty
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: man1dir.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.2 1999/07/08 20:57:21 doughera
 ?RCS: Used installprefix.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 20:52:19 doughera
 ?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:29 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that

?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir

?X: and

man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with

?X: man1 used instead of man everywhere.

?X:

?MAKE:man1dir man1direxp man1ext installman1dir: cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \

spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup sysman Myread \

prefixexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:man1dir="

?S:man1dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual

?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the

?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.

?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.

?S:.

?D:man1direxp="

?S:man1direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the man1dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installman1dir="

?S:installman1dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as man1direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location.

For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

?S:man1ext:

?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should

?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.

?S: See man1dir.

?S:.

?T:lookpath

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set man1direxp

: determine where manual pages go

set man1dir man1dir none

eval \$prefixit

\$cat <<EOM

\$spackage has manual pages available in source form.

EOM

```

case "$nroff" in
nroff)
    echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
    case "$man1dir" in
    ") man1dir="none";;
    esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
case "$man1dir" in
' ') dflt=none
;;
")
    lookpath="$prefixexp/share/man/man1"
    lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"
    lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/p_man/man1"
    lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1"
    lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man.1"
    ?X: Experience has shown people
    expect man1dir to be under prefix,
    ?X: so we now always put it there.  Users who want other behavior
    ?X: can answer interactively or use a command line option.
    ?X: Does user have System V-style man paths.
    case "$sysman" in
    */*_man*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/l_man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
    *) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
    esac
    set dflt
    eval $prefixup
    ;;
    *) dflt="$man1dir"
    ;;
    esac
    echo " "
    fn=dn+~
    rp="Where do the main $spackge manual pages (source) go?"
    ./getfile
    if $test "X$man1direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
        installman1dir="
    fi
    prefixvar=man1dir
    ./setprefixvar

case "$man1dir" in
") man1dir=' '
    installman1dir=";;
esac

```

: What suffix to use on installed man pages

```

case "$man1dir" in
')
man1ext='0'
;;
*)
rp="What suffix should be used for the main $spackage man pages?"
case "$man1ext" in
") case "$man1dir" in
*1) dflt=1 ;;
*1p) dflt=1p ;;
*1pm) dflt=1pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;
*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L1)
dflt=L1;;
*) dflt=1;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$man1ext";;
esac
. ./myread
man1ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/man1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_lstat.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_lstat.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:28 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_lstat: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lstat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LSTAT if lstat() is
?S: available to do file stats on symbolic links.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LSTAT (LSTAT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lstat routine is
?C: available to do file stats on symbolic links.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lstat HAS_LSTAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
d_lstat
: see if lstat exists
set lstat d_lstat
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_lstat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:13:00 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:11 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethname d_uname d_phostname aphostname: phostname cat \
myhostname package d_portable Loc echo n c +i_whoami +usrinc \
Myread Guess Oldconfig Csym
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTNAME symbol,
which
?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostname() routine may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
```



```

?S:.
?S:d_uname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the uname() routine may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:d_phostname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PHOSTNAME symbol, which
?S: contains the shell command which, when fed to popen(), may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:aphostname:
?S: This variable contains the command which can be used to compute the
?S: host name. The command is fully qualified by its absolute path, to make
?S: it safe when used by a process with super-user privileges.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTNAME (GETHOSTNAME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
?C: gethostname() routine to derive the host name. See also HAS_UNAME
?C: and PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:HAS_UNAME (UNAME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may
?C: use the
?C: uname() routine to derive the host name. See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME
?C: and PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:PHOSTNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
?C: contents of PHOSTNAME as a command to feed to the popen() routine
?C: to derive the host name. See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME and HAS_UNAME.
?C: Note that the command uses a fully qualified path, so that it is safe
?C: even if used by a process with super-user privileges.
?C:.
?H:$d_gethname HAS_GETHOSTNAME /**/
?H:$d_uname HAS_UNAME /**/
?H:$d_phostname PHOSTNAME "$aphostname" /* How to get the host name */
?H:.
?T:file val call
?LINT:change i_whoami
: see how we will look up host name
echo " "
if false; then
: dummy stub to allow use of elif
@if HAS_GETHOSTNAME
elif set gethostname val -f d_gethname; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'gethostname() found.' >&4
d_gethname="$define"

```

```

call=gethostname
@end
@if HAS_UNAME
elif set uname val -f d_uname; eval $sym; $val; then
if ./xenix; then
$cat <<'EOM'
uname()
was found, but you're running xenix, and older versions of xenix
have a broken uname(). If you don't really know whether your xenix is old
enough to have a broken system call, use the default answer.

```

```

EOM
dflt=y
case "$d_uname" in
"$define") dflt=n;;
esac
rp='Is your uname() broken?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) d_uname="$define"; call=uname;;
esac
else
echo 'uname() found.' >&4
d_uname="$define"
call=uname
fi
@end
fi
case "$d_gethname" in
") d_gethname="$undef";;
esac
case "$d_uname" in
") d_uname="$undef";;
esac
@if PHOSTNAME || MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*)
dflt=n
cat <<EOM

```

Every now and then someone has a \$call() that lies about the hostname but can't be fixed for political or economic reasons. If you wish, I can

```

@if MYHOSTNAME && PHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compile in the hostname or
compute it from the '$phostname' command at run-time.
@elseif MYHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compile

```

in the hostname.

@elif PHOSTNAME

pretend \$call() isn't there and maybe compute hostname at run-time

thanks to the '\$phostname' command.

@elif WHOAMI

get the hostname from whomai.h (provided you have one).

@else

simply ignore your host name and use something like "noname" instead.

@end

EOM

rp="Shall I ignore \$call() from now on?"

. ./myread

case "\$ans" in

y*) d_uname="\$undef" d_gethname="\$undef"; \$echo \$n "Okay...\$c";;

esac;;

esac

@end

@if PHOSTNAME || aphostname

?X: Compute the full path name for the command

case "\$phostname" in

") aphostname="";;

*) case "\$aphostname" in

/*) ;;

*) set X \$phostname

shift

file=\$1

shift

file=`./loc \$file \$file \$pth`

aphostname=`echo \$file \$\*`

;;

esac

;;

esac

@end

@if PHOSTNAME && MYHOSTNAME

case "\$d_uname\$d_gethname" in

define) ;;

*)

case "\$phostname" in

") ;;

*)

\$cat <<EOT

There is no gethostname() or uname() on this system. You have two possibilities at this point:

- 1) You can have your host name (\$myhostname) compiled

into \$package, which

lets \$package start up faster, but makes your binaries non-portable, or

2) you can have \$package use a

```
popen("$aphostname","r")
```

which will start slower but be more portable.

@ if WHOAMI

Option 1 will give you the option of using whoami.h if you have one.

@ end

If you want option 2 but with a different command, you can edit config.sh at the end of this shell script.

EOT

```
case "$d_phostname" in
"$define") dflt=n;;
"$undef") dflt=y;;
")
case "$d_portable" in
"$define") dflt=n ;;
*) dflt=y ;;
esac;;
esac
rp="Do you want your host name compiled in?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) d_phostname="$define" ;;
*) aphostname=""; d_phostname="$undef";;
esac;;
esac
case "$aphostname" in
")
@ if WHOAMI
case "$i_whoami" in
"$define")
dflt=y
$cat <<EOM
```

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

```
`grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`
```

or you can have the name we came up with earlier

(\$myhostname) hardwired in.

EOM

```
rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
. ./myread
```

```

    case "$ans" in
    n*) i_whoami="$sundef";;
    esac
;;
"$sundef")
$cat <<EOM
No hostname function and no whoami.h -- hardwiring "$myhostname".
EOM
;;
esac;;
@ else
echo 'No hostname function -- hardwiring "$myhostname".' >&4;;
@ end
esac;;
esac
@elsif PHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
case "$phostname" in
")
@ if WHOAMI
case "$i_whoami" in
"$define")
$cat <<EOM

```

No hostname function--we'll use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

```
`grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`
```

```

EOM
;;
*) echo "There will be no way for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
esac;;
@ else
echo "There will be no way for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
@ end
*)
echo "I'll use 'popen('"'$aphostname"' , "r")' to get your hostname." >&4
;;
esac;;
esac
@elsif MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
@ if WHOAMI
case "$i_whoami" in

```

```
"$define")
dflt=y
$cat
<<EOM
```

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

```
`grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`
```

or you can have the name we came up with earlier (\$myhostname) hardwired in.

EOM

```
rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) i_whoami="$undef";;
esac
;;
"$undef")
echo 'No whoami.h--hardwiring "$myhostname".' >&4;;
esac;;
@ else
echo 'Hardwiring "$myhostname".' >&4;;
@ end
esac
@end
case "$d_phostname" in
") d_phostname="$undef";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_gethname.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Config_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: Config_h.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 14:57:43 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:10:49 ram
```

?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:25:39 ram

?RCS: patch49: typo fixes in leading config.h comment (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/24 12:13:20 ram

?RCS: patch3: added TOP as a local shell temporary variable

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/19 06:42:20 ram

?RCS: patch1: leading config.sh searching was not aborting properly

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:47 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This file ends up producing the config_h.SH script, which is run to produce

?X: the config.h file. The file ./Config_h below contains all the ?H: lines

?X: extracted out of all the units. Metaconfig itself adds the !GROK!THIS!.

?X: Note that this code isn't included into Configure, but must be shipped with.

?X:

?X: For those who wish to know why the file is config_h.SH instead of the more

?X: natural config.h.SH, well... it is to support systems like MS-DOG. Only one

?X: 'dot' is allowed within the file name, as it is part of the "extension" of

?X: the file. MS-DOG will not let you have two 'dots' because that would mean

?X: two "extensions".

?X:

?MAKE:Config_h: Id End Config_sh Obsol_h myuname cf_time cf_by package src

?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed \$@ %<

?MAKE: -pick

c_h_weed \$@ ./Config_h

?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed \$@ ./Obsol_h

?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH TOP

?LINT:unclosed !GROK!THIS!

?LINT:extern CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH

?LINT:change CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH

?X:?LINT:nocomment

: Set up for generating config_h.SH

case "\$CONFIG_SH" in

) CONFIG_SH=config.sh;;

esac

case "\$CONFIG_H" in

) CONFIG_H=config.h;;

esac

case \$PERL_CONFIG_SH in

)

if test -f \$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=.;

elif test -f ../\$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../;

```

elif test -f ../../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../.;
elif test -f ../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../.;
elif test -f $CONFIG_SH; then TOP=.;
else
    echo "Can't find $CONFIG_SH."; exit 1
fi
. $TOP/$CONFIG_SH
;;
esac
?X: Make sure we are in the directory where the .SH file is located.
case "$0" in
    /*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*)/'` ;;
esac
echo "Extracting $CONFIG_H (with variable substitutions)"
?X:
?X: Since we unconditionally translate leading #undef into /*#define, we're
?X: stuck when we really want to have a #undef in $CONFIG_H.
    That's why there
?X: is provision here for #un-def, which is translated back into #undef after
?X: all original #undef have been processed.
?X:
?X: Previously, we changed all
?X: #undef FOO /**/
?X: into
?X: /*#define FOO /**/
?X: The xlc compiler (available on IBM's AIX) complains that this is
?X: an illegal attempt to write a nested comment, and warns against it.
?X: There's apparently no way to shut the compiler up, either.
?X: This sed command from Hallvard B Furuseth <h.b.furuseth@usit.uio.no>
?X: changes it to
?X: /*#define FOO /**/
sed <<!GROK!THIS!>$CONFIG_H -e 's!^#undef(.*)\!/*#define\1 \!' -e 's!^#un-def!#undef!'
/* This file was produced by running the config_h.SH script, which
* gets its values from $CONFIG_SH, which is generally produced by
* running Configure.
*
* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises. Note, however,
* that running config_h.SH again will wipe out any changes you've made.
* For a more permanent change edit $CONFIG_SH and
  rerun config_h.SH.
*/

/* Package name      : $package
* Source directory   : $src
* Configuration time: $cf_time
* Configured by      : $cf_by
* Target system      : $myuname
*/

```



```
#ifndef _config_h_
#define _config_h_
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Config_h.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit allows the duplication of the source tree to the current

?X: directory via symbolic links. This must be requested explicitly

?X: by them issuing a -Dmk symlinks on the command line.

?X:

?MAKE:Mk symlinks: Mkdirp lns issymlink src rsrc pkgsrc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:!UU

?T: dir filename tmppwd filelist

?LINT:extern mk symlinks

@if {test -f ../MANIFEST}

: Duplicate the tree with symbolic links if -Dmk symlinks was supplied

case "\$mk symlinks"

in

\$define|true|[yY]*)

echo " "

case "\$src" in

"|.") echo "Cannot create symlinks in the original directory." >&4

exit 1

;;

*) case "\$lns:\$issymlink" in

"ln"" -s:"*"test -"?)

echo "Creating the symbolic links..." >&4

echo "(First creating the subdirectories..." >&4

cd ..

awk '{print \$1}' \$src/MANIFEST | grep / | sed 's:/[^\/*]*\$::' | \

sort -u | while true

do

```

read dir
test -z "$dir" && break
./UU/mkdirp $dir 2>/dev/null
if test -d $dir; then
: ok
else
echo "Failed to create '$dir'. Aborting." >&4
exit 1
fi
done
echo "(Now creating the symlinks...)" >&4
awk '{print $1}' $src/MANIFEST | while true; do
read filename
test -z "$filename" && break
if test -f $filename; then
if $issym link $filename; then
rm -f $filename
fi
fi
if test -f $filename; then
echo "$filename already exists, not symlinking."
else
?X: Note that the following works because "$pkgsrc" is absolute
ln
-s $pkgsrc/$filename $filename
fi
done
?X: Check that everything was correctly copied
echo "(Checking current directory...)" >&4
cd UU
awk '$1 !~ /PACK[A-Z]+/ {print $1}' "$src/MANIFEST" | \
(split -l 50 2>/dev/null || split -50)
rm -f missing
tmppwd=`pwd`
for filelist in x??; do
(cd ..; ls `cat "$tmppwd/$filelist"` \
>/dev/null 2>>"$tmppwd/missing")
done
if test -s missing; then
echo "Failed duplication of source tree. Aborting." >&4
exit 1
fi
;;
*) echo "(I cannot figure out how to do symbolic links, ignoring!)" >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

```
;;
esac
```

```
@end
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Mksymlinks.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Whoa.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:21:21 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Whoa.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:21:21 ram

?RCS: patch61: whoa script now starts with leading "startsh"

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:01 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:19 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order

?X: to warn the user in case a change into a variable
is noticed.

?X:

?X: To use this unit, \$was must hold the old value that has changed. Upon

?X: exit, the two variables \$td and \$tu are set to the correct value for

?X: respectively defining or undefining a variable. For instance, if \$vas was

?X: \$undef, but now \$var is \$define, after calling . whoa, you should use

?X: eval "\$var=\\$tu" to finally set \$var to the correct value. See unit Inlibc.

?X:

?MAKE:Whoa: Myread startsh hint

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:./whoa

?T:var was td tu hintfile

: set up the script used to warn in case of inconsistency

cat <<EOS >whoa

\$startsh

EOS

```

cat <<'EOSC' >>whoa
dflt=y
case "$hint" in
    recommended)
case "$hintfile" in
    ") echo "The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"$was\"!" >&4
;;
*) echo "Hmm. Based on the hints in hints/$hintfile.sh, " >&4
    echo "the $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"$was\"!" >&4
;;
esac
;;
*) echo " "
echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" >&4
echo " The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was
\"$was\"!" >&4
;;
esac
rp=" Keep the $hint value?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
y) td=$was; tu=$was;;
esac
EOSC

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Whoa.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fpgetround: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fpgetround:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FPGETROUND if fpgetround()

?S: is available to get the floating point rounding mode.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FPGETROUND:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpgetround routine is

?C: available to get the floating point rounding mode.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fpgetround HAS_FPGETROUND /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fpgetround

: see if fpgetround exists

set fpgetround d_fpgetround

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fpgetround.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gconvert.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:38 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_gconvert.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:38 ram

?RCS: patch61: integrated new unit from perl5

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:55:59 ram

?RCS: patch56: improved comments about the Gconvert macro (ADO)

?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since it may exist but be unusable (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:51 ram

?RCS: patch36:

created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_Gconvert: \

Compile cat Inlibc rm _o rm_try i_stdlib d_qgcvt run \

uselongdouble d_longdbl d_PRIgldbl sPRIgldbl

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_Gconvert:

?S: This variable holds what Gconvert is defined as to convert

?S: floating point numbers into strings. By default, Configure

?S: sets this macro to use the first of gconvert, gcvt, or sprintf

?S: that pass sprintf-%g-like behavior tests. If perl is using

?S: long doubles, the macro uses the first of the following

?S: functions that pass Configure's tests: qgcvt, sprintf (if

?S: Configure knows how to make sprintf format long doubles--see

?S: sPRIgldbl), gconvert, gcvt, and sprintf (casting to double).

?S: The gconvert_preference and gconvert_ld_preference variables

?S: can be used to alter Configure's preferences, for doubles and

?S: long doubles, respectively. If present, they contain a

?S: space-separated list of one or more of the above function

?S: names in the order they should be tried.

?S:

?S: d_Gconvert
 may be set to override Configure with a platform-
 ?S: specific function. If this function expects a double, a
 ?S: different value may need to be set by the uselongdouble.cbu
 ?S: call-back unit so that long doubles can be formatted without
 ?S: loss of precision.
 ?S:.
 ?C:Gconvert:
 ?C: This preprocessor macro is defined to convert a floating point
 ?C: number to a string without a trailing decimal point. This
 ?C: emulates the behavior of sprintf("%g"), but is sometimes much more
 ?C: efficient. If gconvert() is not available, but gcvt() drops the
 ?C: trailing decimal point, then gcvt() is used. If all else fails,
 ?C: a macro using sprintf("%g") is used. Arguments for the Gconvert
 ?C: macro are: value, number of digits, whether trailing zeros should
 ?C: be retained, and the output buffer.
 ?C: The usual values are:
 ?C: d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))'
 ?C: d_Gconvert='gcvt((x),(n),(b))'
 ?C: d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))'
 ?C: The last two assume trailing zeros should
 not be kept.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) \$d_Gconvert
 ?H:.
 ?T: xxx_list xxx_convert xxx_ld_list
 ?F:!try
 ?LINT:extern gconvert_preference
 ?LINT:extern gconvert_ld_preference
 : Check how to convert floats to strings.

if test "X\$d_Gconvert" = X; then

echo " "
 echo "Checking for an efficient way to convert floats to strings."
 echo " " > try.c
 case "\$uselongdouble" in
 "\$define") echo "#define USE_LONG_DOUBLE" >>try.c ;;
 esac
 case "\$d_longdbl" in
 "\$define") echo "#define HAS_LONG_DOUBLE" >>try.c ;;
 esac
 case "\$d_PRIdl" in
 "\$define") echo "#define HAS_PRIdl" >>try.c ;;
 esac
 \$cat >>try.c <<EOP
 #ifdef TRY_gconvert
 #define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))

```

const char *myname = "gconvert";
#endif
#ifdef TRY_gcvt
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gcvt((x),(n),(b))
const char *myname = "gcvt";
#endif
#ifdef TRY_qgcvt
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) qgcvt((x),(n),(b))
const char *myname = "qgcvt";
#define DOUBLETTYPE long double
#endif
#ifdef TRY_sprintf
#if defined(USE_LONG_DOUBLE) &&
    defined(HAS_LONG_DOUBLE)
#ifdef HAS_PRIdbl
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*"$sPRIdbl,(n),(x))
#else
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*g",n,(double)(x))
#endif
#else
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*g",n,(x))
#endif
const char *myname = "sprintf";
#endif

#ifdef DOUBLETTYPE
#if defined(USE_LONG_DOUBLE) && defined(HAS_LONG_DOUBLE)
#define DOUBLETTYPE long double
#else
#define DOUBLETTYPE double
#endif
#endif

#include <stdio.h>

#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>

void checkit(const char *expect, char *got)
{
    if (strcmp(expect, got)) {
        printf("%s oddity: Expected %s, got %s\n",
            myname, expect, got);
        exit(1);
    }
}

```

```

}

void lencheck(int expect, int got)
{
    if (expect != got) {
        printf("%s length mismatch: Expected %d, got %d\n",
            myname, expect, got);
        exit(1);
    }
}

int main()
{
    char buf[64];
    buf[63] = '\0';

    /* This must be 1st test on (which?) platform */
    /* Alan Burlison <AlanBurlsin@unn.unisys.com>
    */
    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)0.1, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("0.1", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)0.01, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("0.01", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)0.001, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("0.001", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)0.0001, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("0.0001", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)0.00009, 8, 0, buf);
    if (strlen(buf) > 5)
        checkit("9e-005", buf); /* for Microsoft ?? */
    else
        checkit("9e-05", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1.0, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("1", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1.1, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("1.1", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1.01, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("1.01", buf);

    Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1.001, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("1.001", buf);

```



```

Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1.0001, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("1.0001", buf);

Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1.00001, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("1.00001", buf);

Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1.000001, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("1.000001", buf);

Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)0.0, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("0", buf);

Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)-1.0, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("-1",
buf);

/* Some Linux gcvt's give 1.e+5 here. */
Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)100000.0, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("100000", buf);

/* Some Linux gcvt's give -1.e+5 here. */
Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)-100000.0, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("-100000", buf);

Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)123.456, 8, 0, buf);
checkit("123.456", buf);

/* Testing of 1e+129 in bigintpm.t must not get extra '.' here. */
Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)1e34, 8, 0, buf);
/* 34 should be enough to scare even long double
* places into using the e notation. */
if (strlen(buf) > 5)
    checkit("1e+034", buf); /* for Microsoft */
else
    checkit("1e+34", buf);

/* Test for an Ubuntu/Debian bug in gcvt and qgcvt. See:      *
* https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+source/glibc/+bug/1899553 */

Gconvert((DOUBLETTYPE)0.4, 53, 0, buf);
lencheck(55, (int)strlen(buf));

/* For Perl, if you add additional tests here, also add them to
* t/base/num.t for benefit of platforms not using Configure or
* overriding d_Gconvert */

exit(0);

```

```

}
EOP
?X:
List of order in which to search for functions.
?X: Usual order of efficiency is gconvert gcvt sprintf
?X: If a hint file sets a d_Gconvert="gconvert" or "gcvt" or "sprintf",
?X: then that is taken as a hint for which function to try first.
?X: (e.g. that function may be in a problematic /usr/ucblib library, and
?X: the user may or may not choose to use -lucb stuff.)
?X: Any other hint file (or previous config.sh) setting is left intact.
: first add preferred functions to our list
xxx_list=""
for xxx_convert in $gconvert_preference; do
    case $xxx_convert in
        gcvt|gconvert|sprintf) xxx_list="$xxx_list $xxx_convert" ;;
        *) echo "Discarding unrecognized gconvert_preference $xxx_convert" >&4 ;;
    esac
done
: then add any others
for xxx_convert in gconvert gcvt sprintf; do
    case "$xxx_list" in
        *$xxx_convert*) ;;
        *) xxx_list="$xxx_list $xxx_convert" ;;
    esac
done

case "$d_longdbl$uselongdouble" in
"$define$define")
    : again, add preferred functions to our
list first
    xxx_ld_list=""
    for xxx_convert in $gconvert_ld_preference; do
        case $xxx_convert in
            qgcvt|gcvt|gconvert|sprintf) xxx_ld_list="$xxx_ld_list $xxx_convert" ;;
            *) echo "Discarding unrecognized gconvert_ld_preference $xxx_convert" ;;
        esac
    done
    : then add qgcvt, sprintf--then, in xxx_list order, gconvert and gcvt
    for xxx_convert in qgcvt sprintf $xxx_list; do
        case "$xxx_ld_list" in
            $xxx_convert*|*" $xxx_convert"*) ;;
            *) xxx_ld_list="$xxx_ld_list $xxx_convert" ;;
        esac
    done
    : if sprintf cannot do long doubles, move it to the end
    if test "$d_PRIdbl" != "$define"; then
        xxx_ld_list="`echo $xxx_ld_list|sed s/sprintf//` sprintf"
    fi

```

```

: if no qgcvt, remove it
if test "$d_qgcvt" != "$define"; then
    xxx_ld_list=`echo $xxx_ld_list|sed s/qgcvt/`"
fi
: use the ld_list
xxx_list="$xxx_ld_list"
;;
esac

for xxx_convert in $xxx_list; do
    echo "Trying $xxx_convert..."
    ?X:
    Do NOT use $rm_try here, as we need to keep try.c
    $rm -f try try$_o core
    set try -DTRY_$xxx_convert
    if eval $compile; then
        echo "$xxx_convert() found." >&4
        if $run ./try; then
            echo "I'll use $xxx_convert to convert floats into a string." >&4
            break;
        else
            echo "...But $xxx_convert didn't work as I expected."
            xxx_convert=""
        fi
    else
        echo "$xxx_convert NOT found." >&4
        xxx_convert=""
    fi
done

if test X$xxx_convert = X; then
    echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" >&4
    echo "None of ($xxx_list) seemed to work properly. I'll use sprintf." >&4
    xxx_convert=sprintf
fi

case "$xxx_convert" in
    gconvert) d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))' ;;
    gcvt) d_Gconvert='gcvt((x),(n),(b))' ;;
    qgcvt) d_Gconvert='qgcvt((x),(n),(b))' ;;
    *) case "$uselongdouble$d_longdbl$d_PRIdldbl" in
        "$define$define$define")
            d_Gconvert="sprintf((b),\"%.*\"$sPRIdldbl,(n),(x))" ;;
        "$define$define$undef")
            d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(double)(x))' ;;
        *) d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))'
        ;;
    esac

```

```
;;
esac
```

```
fi
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_gconvert.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setpwent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setpwent_r setpwent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_pwd extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setpwent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPWENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the setpwent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:setpwent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setpwent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_setpwent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setpwent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETPWENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpwent_r routine

?C: is available to

setpwent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:SETPWENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setpwent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_setpwent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setpwent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setpwent_r HAS_SETPWENT_R /**/

?H:#define SETPWENT_R_PROTO \$setpwent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_setpwent_r_proto

: see if setpwent_r exists

```

set setpwent_r d_setpwent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setpwent_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
case "$d_setpwent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_setpwent_r_proto=define
set d_setpwent_r_proto setpwent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_setpwent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$setpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int setpwent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setpwent_r_proto=I_H ;;
esac
case "$setpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void setpwent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setpwent_r_proto=V_H ;;
esac
case "$setpwent_r_proto"
in
"|0) d_setpwent_r=undef
setpwent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling setpwent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$setpwent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) setpwent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setpwent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "setpwent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_setpwent_r=undef
setpwent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) setpwent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_setpwent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: myhostname.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:15:55 ram

?RCS: patch61: improved hostname lookup by using ypmatch when NIS is used

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:25:43 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS: patch36: now uses new Tr unit to convert to/from lowercase

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:06:20 ram

?RCS: patch30: now a little more clever for domain name guessing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:18 ram

?RCS:

Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:myhostname phostname mydomain: contains sed test Myread Oldconfig \

Guess Loc awk echo sort uniq +usrinc rm hostcat Tr osname

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:myhostname (hostname):

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYHOSTNAME symbol,

?S: which is the name of the host the program is going to run on.

?S: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from mydomain.

?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.

?S:.

?S:mydomain:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYDOMAIN symbol,

?S: which is the domain of the host the program is going to run on.

?S: The domain must be appended to myhostname to form a complete host name.

?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.

?S:.

?S:phostname:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PHOSTNAME symbol,

?S: which is a command that can be fed to popen() to get the host name.

?S: The program

should probably not presume that the domain is or isn't

?S: there already.

?S:.

?C:MYHOSTNAME (HOSTNAME):

?C: This symbol contains name of the host the program is going to run on.

?C: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from MYDOMAIN.

?C: The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by the program.

?C: If gethostname() or uname() exist, MYHOSTNAME may be ignored. If MYDOMAIN

?C: is not used, MYHOSTNAME will hold the name derived from PHOSTNAME.

?C:.

?C:MYDOMAIN:

?C: This symbol contains the domain of the host the program is going to

?C: run on. The domain must be appended to HOSTNAME to form a complete

?C: host name. The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by

?C: the program. If the host name is derived from PHOSTNAME, the domain

?C: may or may not already be there, and the program should check.

?C:.

?H:#define MYHOSTNAME "\$myhostname" /**/

?H:#define MYDOMAIN "\$mydomain" /**/

?H:.

?T:cont i tans tmp_re file

: now get the host name

echo

" "

echo "Figuring out host name..." >&4

case "\$myhostname" in

") cont=true

echo 'Maybe "hostname" will work...'

if tans=`sh -c hostname 2>&1` ; then

myhostname=\$tans

phostname=hostname

cont="

fi

::

*) cont=";;

esac

if \$test "\$cont"; then

if ./xenix; then

echo 'Oh, dear. Maybe "/etc/systemid" is the key...'

if tans=`cat /etc/systemid 2>&1` ; then

myhostname=\$tans

phostname='cat /etc/systemid'

echo "Whadyaknow. Xenix always was a bit strange..."

cont="

fi

elif \$test -r /etc/systemid; then

echo "(What is a non-Xenix system doing with /etc/systemid?)"

fi

fi

if \$test "\$cont"; then

```

echo 'No, maybe "uname -l" will work...'
if tans=`sh -c 'uname -l' 2>&1` ; then
    myhostname=$tans
    phostname='uname -l'
else
    echo 'Strange. Maybe "uname -n" will work...'
    if tans=`sh -c 'uname -n' 2>&1` ; then
        myhostname=$tans
        phostname='uname -n'
    else
        echo 'Oh well, maybe I can mine it out of whoami.h...'
        if tans=`sh -c '$contains' sysname $usrinc/whoami.h
2>&1` ; then
            myhostname=`echo "$tans" | $sed 's/^.*\"(.*)\"/^1/'`
            phostname="sed -n -e \"'/sysname/s/^.*\"\\(.*)\"/^1/{' -e p -e q -e '}' <$usrinc/whoami.h"
        else
            case "$myhostname" in
                *) echo "Does this machine have an identity crisis or something?"
                    phostname=";;";
                *)
                    echo "Well, you said $myhostname before..."
                    phostname='echo $myhostname';;
            esac
        fi
    fi
fi
case "$myhostname" in
    *) myhostname=noname ;;
esac
: you do not want to know about this
set $myhostname
myhostname=$1

: verify guess
if $test "$myhostname" ; then
    dflt=y
    rp='Your host name appears to be "$myhostname". Right?'
    . ./myread
    case "$ans" in
        y*) ;;
        *) myhostname=";;";
    esac
fi

: bad guess or no guess
while $test "X$myhostname" = X ; do
    dflt="

```


rp="Please type the (one word) name of your host:"

. ./myread

myhostname="\$ans"

done

: translate upper to lower if necessary

case "\$myhostname" in

[A-Z])

echo "(Normalizing case in your host name)"

myhostname=`echo

\$myhostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]`

;;

esac

?X: Do not ask for domain name if this is not used later on. In that

?X: case, the hostname may keep its domain name, but it doesn't matter.

@if MYDOMAIN || mydomain

case "\$myhostname" in

.)

dflt=`expr "X\$myhostname" : "X([^.]\*)(\..\*)"`

myhostname=`expr "X\$myhostname" : "X([^.]\*)\. "`

echo "(Trimming domain name from host name--host name is now \$myhostname)"

;;

*) case "\$mydomain" in

")

?X:

?X: There is currently no way to say we do not want hostcat if mydomain is not

?X: used. One way to achieve that would be to put that code in a mydomain.U

?X: unit. However, we want to stick the sanity checks right after the domain

?X: name computation, or if none is done, right after the hostname computation.

?X:

{

?X: If we use NIS, try ypmatch.

test "X\$hostcat" = "Xypcat hosts" &&

ypmatch "\$myhostname" hosts 2>/dev/null \

\$sed -e 's/[]*#.*//; s/\$/ /' > hosts && \

\$test -s hosts

} || {

?X: Extract only

the relevant hosts, reducing file size,

?X: remove comments, insert trailing space for later use.

\$hostcat | \$sed -n -e "s/[]*#.*//; s^\$/ /

/[]\$myhostname[.]/p" > hosts

}

tmp_re="[.]"

\$test x`\$awk '/[0-9].*[]\$myhostname\$tmp_re/ { sum++ }

END { print sum }" hosts` = x1 || tmp_re="[]"

dflt=`\$awk \

```

"/[0-9].*[ ]$myhostname$tmp_re/ {for(i=2; i<=NF;i++) print \\$i}" \
hosts | $sort | $uniq | \
$sed -n -e "s/$myhostname\\.\\([-a-zA-Z0-9_\\.])\\^1/p"``
case ` $echo X$dflt` in
X*\\ *) echo "(Several hosts in /etc/hosts matched hostname)"
dflt=.
;;
?X: There is no /etc/hosts on os390
X.)
if $test -f /etc/hosts; then
echo "(You do not have fully-qualified names in /etc/hosts)"
else
echo "(I cannot locate a hosts database anywhere)"
fi
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
.)
tans=`./loc resolv.conf X /etc /usr/etc`
if $test -f "$tans"; then
echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from $tans)"
?X: Look for either a search
or a domain directive.
dflt=`$sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
-e 's/^search *\\([\\^ ]*\\).*/^1/p' $tans \
| ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' 2>/dev/null`
case "$dflt" in
.) dflt=`$sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
-e 's/^domain *\\([\\^ ]*\\).*/^1/p' $tans \
| ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' 2>/dev/null`
;;
esac
fi
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
.) echo "(No help from resolv.conf either -- attempting clever guess)"
dflt=`sh -c domainname 2>/dev/null`
case "$dflt" in
") dflt='.';;
.nis.*|.yp.*|.main.*) dflt=`echo $dflt | $sed -e 's/^\\.\\.\\.*/^/'`;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$dflt$osname" in
.os390)
file="//SYS1.TCPPARMS(TCPDATA)"
echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from $file)"

```

```

dflt=.`awk '/^DOMAINORIGIN/ {print $2}' "$file" 2>/dev/null`
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
.) echo "(Lost all hope -- silly guess then)"
dflt='.nonet'
;;
esac
$rm -f hosts
;;
*) dflt="$mydomain";;
esac;;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is your domain name?"
.
./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$ans" in
") ;;
.*) ;;
*) tans=".${ans}";;
esac
mydomain="$tans"

: translate upper to lower if necessary
case "$mydomain" in
*[A-Z]*)
echo "(Normalizing case in your domain name)"
mydomain=`echo $mydomain | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]`
;;
esac

@end
: a little sanity check here
case "$phostname" in
") ;;
*)
case ` $phostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]` in
$myhostname$mydomain|$myhostname) ;;
*)
case "$phostname" in
sed*)
echo "(That doesn't agree with your whoami.h file, by the way.)"
;;
*)
echo "(That doesn't agree with your $phostname command, by the way.)"
;;

```

```
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/myhostname.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: randbits.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:19:29 ram

?RCS: patch61: added <unistd.h> and <stdlib.h> to the C program test

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:38 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit has been somewhat made obsolete with creation of the

?X: randfunc function (which finds out how to generate random

?X: numbers between 0 and 1.

?X:

?MAKE:randbits: cat rm Myread cc i_unistd i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:randbits:

?S: This

variable contains the eventual value of the RANDBITS symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program how many bits of random number

?S: the rand() function produces.

?S:.

?C:RANDBITS:

?C: This symbol contains the number of bits of random number the rand()

?C: function produces. Usual values are 15, 16, and 31.

?C:.

?H:#define RANDBITS \$randbits /**/

?H:.

: check for size of random number generator

echo " "

```

case "$randbits" in
")
    echo "Checking to see how many bits your rand function produces..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
    #$_unistd I_UNISTD
    #$_stdlib I_STDLIB
    #include <stdio.h>
    #ifdef I_UNISTD
    # include <unistd.h>
    #endif
    #ifdef I_STDLIB
    # include <stdlib.h>
    #endif
    EOCP
    $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
    int main()
    {
        register int i;
        register unsigned long tmp;
        register unsigned long max = 0L;

        for (i = 1000; i; i--) {
            tmp = (unsigned long)rand();
            if (tmp > max) max = tmp;
        }
        for (i = 0; max; i++)
            max /= 2;
        printf("%d\n",i);
    }
    EOCP
    if $cc -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
        dflt=`try`
    else
        dflt='?'
    echo
    "(I can't seem to compile the test program...)"
    fi
    ;;
*)
    dflt="$randbits"
    ;;
esac
rp='How many bits does your rand() function produce?'
. ./myread
randbits="$ans"
$rm -f try.c try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/randbits.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Filexp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:52:53 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: added HOME to the ?T: line since metalint now checks \${HOME}

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:03:00 ram

?RCS: patch23: made sure error status from csh is propagated (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:53 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a shell script which will expand filenames beginning

?X:

with tildes. The script is deleted at the end of Configure.

?X:

?MAKE:Filexp: startsh sed test expr eunicefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:./filexp

?T:HOME LOGDIR dir me name failed

: set up shell script to do ~ expansion

cat >filexp <<EOSS

\$startsh

: expand filename

?X:

?X: The case entries below escape the ~ as some shells have shown expansion

?X: of the ~ during here-doc processing.

?X:

case "\$1" in

\~/*|\~)

echo \ \$1 | \$sed "s|\~|\${HOME}-\${LOGDIR}|"

;;

\~*)

if \$test -f /bin/csh; then

/bin/csh -f -c "glob \ \$1"

```

failed=\$?
echo ""
exit \$failed
else
name=\`$expr x\$1 : '^[^/]*'\`
dir=\`$sed -n -e "/^\${name}:/ {s/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*\([^\:]*\).*$""\$/1/" -e p -e q -e '}' </etc/passwd\`
if $test ! -d "\$dir"; then
me=\`basename \$0\`
echo "\$me: can't locate home directory for: \$name" >&2
exit 1
fi
case "\$1" in
*/*)
echo \$dir/\`$expr x\$1 : '^[^/]*\([^\:]*\)\`
;;
*)
echo \$dir
;;
esac
fi
;;
*)
echo \$1
;;
esac
EOSS
chmod
+x filexp
$unicefix filexp

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Filexp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sqrtl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sqrtl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SQRTL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the sqrtl() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SQRTL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sqrt routine is

?C: available to do long double square roots.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sqrt HAS_SQRTL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sqrt

: see if sqrt exists

set sqrt d_sqrt

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_sqrt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: usecbacktrace.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: usecbacktrace.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:usecbacktrace: Myread Oldconfig Setvar Getfile d_backtrace

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:usecbacktrace:

?S: This variable indicates whether we are compiling with backtrace

?S: support.

?S:.

?C:USE_C_BACKTRACE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should

?C: be built with support for backtrace.

?C:.

?H:#\$usecbacktrace USE_C_BACKTRACE /**/

?H:.

: Check if C backtrace is actually supported.

case "\$usecbacktrace" in

"") usecbacktrace=\$undef ;;

[yY]*|true|\$define)

case "\$d_backtrace" in

[yY]*|true|\$define)

;;

*)

echo "This system does not support backtrace" >&4

usecbacktrace=\$undef


```
;;
    esac
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usebacktrace.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: pkgsrc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:pkgsrc: src rsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:pkgsrc:
?S: This variable holds the absolute path of the package source.
?S:.
?C:PACKAGE_SOURCE_DIR:
?C: Holds the directory name holding the package source.
?C:.
?H:#define PACKAGE_SOURCE_DIR "$pkgsrc"
?H:.
: define absolute package source directory
case "$src" in
/*) pkgsrc=$src;;
*) pkgsrc=`cd $rsrc; pwd`;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/pkgsrc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ftrncate.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ftrncate.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:07 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ftrncate: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ftrncate (d_ftrncate):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FTRUNCATE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ftrncate() subroutine exists.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FTRUNCATE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ftrncate() subroutine
?C: exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ftrncate
HAS_FTRUNCATE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ftrncate
: see if ftrncate exists
set ftrncate d_ftrncate
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_ftrncate.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_round: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_round:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ROUND symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the round() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ROUND:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the round routine is

?C: available to round to nearest integer, away from zero.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_round HAS_ROUND /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_round

: see if round exists

set round d_round

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_round.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mbrlen: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mbrlen:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBRLLEN symbol if the

?S: mbrlen() routine is available to be used to get the length of

?S: multi-byte character strings.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MBRLLEN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mbrlen routine is

?C: available to get the length of multi-byte character strings.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mbrlen HAS_MBRLLEN /**/

?H:.

?LINT: set d_mbrlen

: see if mbrlen exists

set mbrlen d_mbrlen

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_mbrlen.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: libperl.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libperl useshrplib shrpenv ldlibpthname: \

Myread Oldconfig archlibexp awk cat libc \

_a osname osvers so patchlevel subversion usedl ld \

ccdlflags installarchlib userelocatableinc

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?S:libperl:

?S: The perl executable is obtained by linking perlmain.c with

?S: libperl, any static extensions (usually just DynaLoader),

?S: and any other libraries needed on this system. libperl
 ?S: is usually libperl.a, but can also be libperl.so.xxx if
 ?S: the user wishes to build a perl executable with a shared
 ?S: library.
 ?S:.
 ?S:useshrplib:
 ?S: This variable is set to 'true' if the user wishes
 ?S: to build a shared libperl, and 'false' otherwise.
 ?S:.
 ?S:shrpenv:
 ?S: If
 the user builds a shared libperl.so, then we need to tell the
 ?S: 'perl' executable where it will be able to find the installed libperl.so.
 ?S: One way to do this on some systems is to set the environment variable
 ?S: LD_RUN_PATH to the directory that will be the final location of the
 ?S: shared libperl.so. The makefile can use this with something like
 ?S: \$shrpenv \$(CC) -o perl perlmain.o \$libperl \$libs
 ?S: Typical values are
 ?S: shrpenv="env LD_RUN_PATH=\$archlibexp/CORE"
 ?S: or
 ?S: shrpenv="
 ?S: See the main perl Makefile.SH for actual working usage.
 ?S:
 ?S: Alternatively, we might be able to use a command line option such
 ?S: as -R \$archlibexp/CORE (Solaris) or -Wl,-rpath
 ?S: \$archlibexp/CORE (Linux).
 ?S:.
 ?S:ldlibpthname:
 ?S: This variable holds the name of the shared library
 ?S: search path, often LD_LIBRARY_PATH. To get an empty
 ?S: string, the hints file must set this to 'none'.
 ?S:.
 ?T:shrpdir majonly majmin also xxx tmp_shrpenv
 ?X: metalint gets confused and thinks we're
 actually setting LDOPTS
 ?X: and LD_RUN_PATH.
 ?LINT:extern LDOPTS
 ?LINT:change LDOPTS
 ?LINT:extern LD_RUN_PATH
 ?LINT:change LD_RUN_PATH
 ?LINT:change ccdlflags
 ?LINT:extern maintloc maintname
 ?Y:top
 : Do we want a shared libperl?
 also="
 case "\$usedl" in
 \$undef)
 # No dynamic loading being used, so don't bother even to prompt.

```

useshrplib='false'
;;
*) case "$useshrplib" in
") case "$osname" in
svr4*)nonstopux|dgux|dynixptx|esix|powerux|haiku|cygwin*)
dflt=y
also='Building a shared libperl is required for dynamic loading to work on your system.'
;;
*) dflt=n
;;
esac
;;
$define|true|[Yy]*)
dflt=y
;;
*) dflt=n
;;
esac
$cat << EOM

```

The perl executable is normally obtained by linking perlmain.c with libperl\${_a}, any static extensions (usually just DynaLoader), and any other libraries needed on this system (such as -lm, etc.). Since your system supports dynamic loading, it is probably possible to build a shared libperl.\$so. If you will have more than one executable linked to libperl.\$so, this will significantly reduce the size of each executable, but it may have a noticeable effect on performance. The default is probably sensible for your system.

\$also

EOM

```

rp="Build a shared libperl.$so (y/n)"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
true|$define|[Yy]*)
useshrplib='true' ;;
*) useshrplib='false' ;;
esac
;;
esac

case "$useshrplib" in
true)
case "$user relocatable inc" in
true|define)
echo "Cannot build with both -Duser relocatable inc and -Duseshrplib" >&4
echo "See INSTALL for an explanation why that won't work." >&4

```

```

exit 4
;;
esac
case "$libperl" in
")
# Figure out a good name for libperl.so. Since it gets stored in
# a version-specific architecture-dependent library, the version
# number isn't really that important, except for making cc/ld happy.
#
# A name such as libperl.so.10.1
majmin="libperl.$so.$patchlevel.$subversion"
# A name such as libperl.so.100
majonly=`echo $patchlevel $subversion |
$awk '{printf
"%d%02d", $1, $2}`
majonly=libperl.$so.$majonly
# I'd prefer to keep the os-specific stuff here to a minimum, and
# rely on figuring it out from the naming of libc.
case "${osname}${osvers}" in
*linux*|gnu*) # ld won't link with a bare -lperl otherwise.
dflt=libperl.$so
;;
cygwin*) # ld links now against the dll directly
majmin="cygperl5_${patchlevel}_${subversion}.${so}"
majonly=`echo $patchlevel $subversion |
$awk '{printf "%03d%03d", $1, $2}`
majonly=cygperl5.$majonly.$so
dflt=$majmin
;;
*) # Try to guess based on whether libc has major.minor.
case "$libc" in
*libc.$so.[0-9]*.[0-9]*) dflt=$majmin ;;
*libc.$so.[0-9]*) dflt=$majonly ;;
*) dflt=libperl.$so ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
*) dflt=$libperl
;;
esac
cat << EOM

```

I need to select a good name for the shared libperl. If your system uses library names with major and minor numbers, then you might want something like \$majmin. Alternatively, if your system uses a single version number for shared libraries, then you might want to use \$majonly.

Or, your system might be quite happy with a simple libperl.\$so.

Since the shared libperl will get installed into a version-specific architecture-dependent directory, the version number of the shared perl library probably isn't important, so the default should be o.k.

EOM

```
rp='What name do you want to give to the shared libperl?'
. ./myread
libperl=$ans
echo "Ok, I'll use $libperl"
;;
*)
libperl="libperl${_a}"
;;
esac
```

```
# Detect old use of shrpdir via undocumented Configure -Dshrpdir
case "$shrpdir" in
") ;;
*) $cat >&4 <<EOM
WARNING: Use of the shrpdir variable for the installation location of
the shared $libperl is not supported. It was never documented and
will not work in this version. Let me (<$maintloc>)
know of any problems this may cause.
```

EOM

```
case "$shrpdir" in
"$archlibexp/CORE")
$cat >&4 <<EOM
But your current setting of $shrpdir is
the default anyway, so it's harmless.
```

EOM

```
;;
*)
$cat
>&4 <<EOM
```

Further, your current attempted setting of \$shrpdir conflicts with the value of \$archlibexp/CORE that installperl will use.

EOM

```
;;
esac
;;
esac
```

```
# How will the perl executable find the installed shared $libperl?
```

```
# Add $xxx to ccdlflags.
```

```

# If we can't figure out a command-line option, use $shrpenv to
# set env LD_RUN_PATH. The main perl makefile uses this.
shrpdir=$archlibexp/CORE
xxx=""
tmp_shrpenv=""
if "$useshrplib"; then
    case "$osname" in
    aix)
        # We'll set it in Makefile.SH...
        ;;
    solaris)
        xxx="-R $shrpdir"
        ;;
    freebsd|minix|mirbsd|netbsd|openbsd|interix|dragonfly|bitrig)
        xxx="-Wl,-R$shrpdir"
        ;;
    bsdos|linux|irix*|dec_osf|gnu*|haiku)
        xxx="-Wl,-rpath,$shrpdir"
        ;;
    hpux*)
        # hpux doesn't like the default, either.
        tmp_shrpenv="env LDOPTS=\"'+s +b${shrpdir}\"\""
        ;;
    cygwin)
        # cygwin needs only ldlibpth
        ;;
    *)
        tmp_shrpenv="env LD_RUN_PATH=$shrpdir"
        ;;
    esac
    case "$xxx" in
    ") ;;
    *)
        # Only add $xxx if it isn't already in ccldflags.
        case
        "$ccldflags" in
        *" $xxx "*) ;;
        *) ccldflags="$ccldflags $xxx"
        cat <<EOM >&4

```

Adding \$xxx to the flags
 passed to \$ld so that the perl executable will find the
 installed shared \$libperl.

```

EOM
;;
esac
;;

```



```

esac
fi
# Fix ccdlflags in AIX for building external extensions.
# (For building Perl itself bare -bE:perl.exp is needed,
# Makefile.SH takes care of this.)
case "$osname" in
aix) ccdlflags="$ccdlflags -bE:$installarchlib/CORE/perl.exp" ;;
esac
# Respect a hint or command-line value.
case "$shrpenv" in
") shrpenv="$tmp_shrpenv" ;;
esac
case "$ldlibpthname" in
") ldlibpthname=LD_LIBRARY_PATH ;;
none) ldlibpthname="" ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/libperl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_ffs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ffs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:03 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ffs: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ffs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ffs() routine is available
?S: to find the first bit which is set in its integer argument.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ffs routine is available
?C: to
?C: find the first bit set in its argument. If it's not available,
?C: roll your own.
?C:.

```

?H:#\$d_ffs HAS_FFS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_ffs

: see if ffs exists

set ffs d_ffs

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_ffs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: charsize.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:07:13 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: charsize.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:07:13 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:34 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:charsize charbits: cat rm_try Myread Compile run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:charsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the CHARSIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a character.

?S:.

?S:charbits:

?S: This

variable contains the value of the CHARBITS symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bits there are in a character.

?S:.

?C:CHARSIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the size of a char, so that the C preprocessor

?C: can make decisions based on it.

?C:.

?C:CHARBITS:

?C: This symbol contains the size of a char, so that the C preprocessor

?C: can make decisions based on it.

?C:.

?H:#define CHARSIZE \$charsize /**/

```

?H:#define CHARBITS $charbits /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: length of character in bytes. Is always 1, otherwise it is not C
: This used to be a test using sizeof
charsize=1

: Check for the number of bits in a character
case "$charbits" in
") echo "Checking how long a character is (in bits)..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int n;
    unsigned char c;
    for (c = 1, n = 0; c; c <=& 1, n++) ;
    printf ("%d\n", n);
    return (0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    dflt=`$run ./try`
else
    dflt='8'
    echo "(I
can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing...)"
fi
;;
*)
dflt="$charbits"
;;
esac
rp="What is the length of a character (in bits)?"
./myread
charbits="$ans"
$rm_try
case "$charbits" in
8) ;;
*) cat >&4 << EOM
Your system has an unsigned character size of $charbits bits, which
is rather unusual (normally it is 8 bits). Perl likely will not work
correctly on your system, with subtle bugs in various places.
EOM
rp='Do you really want to continue?'
dflt='n'
./myread

```

```

case "$ans" in
[yY]) echo >&4 "Okay, continuing." ;;
*) exit 1 ;;
esac
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/charsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com> added safe setuid script checks.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_dosuid.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:33:03 ram

?RCS: patch61: moved unit to TOP via a ?Y: layout directive

?RCS: patch61: tell them /dev/fd is not about floppy disks

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:08 ram

?RCS: patch36: added checks for secure setuid scripts (Tye McQueen)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:55 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dosuid

d_suidsafe: cat contains ls rm test Myread Setvar \

Oldconfig Guess package hint

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_suidsafe:

?S: This variable conditionally defines SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW

?S: if setuid scripts can be secure. This test looks in /dev/fd/.

?S:.

?S:d_dosuid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOSUID, which

?S: tells the C program that it should insert setuid emulation code

?S: on hosts which have setuid #! scripts disabled.

?S:.

?C:SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bug that prevents

```

?C: setuid scripts from being secure is not present in this kernel.
?C:.
?C:DOSUID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program should
?C: check the script that it is executing for setuid/setgid bits, and
?C: attempt to emulate setuid/setgid on systems that have disabled
?C: setuid #! scripts because the kernel can't do it securely.
?C: It is up to the package designer to make sure that this emulation
?C: is done securely.
    Among other things, it should do an fstat on
?C: the script it just opened to make sure it really is a setuid/setgid
?C: script, it should make sure the arguments passed correspond exactly
?C: to the argument on the #! line, and it should not trust any
?C: subprocesses to which it must pass the filename rather than the
?C: file descriptor of the script to be executed.
?C:.
?H:#$d_suidsafe SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW /**/
?H:#$d_dosuid DOSUID /**/
?H:.
?Y:TOP
?F:!reflect
?LINT: set d_suidsafe
?LINT: set d_dosuid
: see if setuid scripts can be secure
$cat <<EOM

```

Some kernels have a bug that prevents setuid #! scripts from being secure. Some sites have disabled setuid #! scripts because of this.

First let's decide if your kernel supports secure setuid #! scripts.
(If setuid #! scripts would be secure but have been disabled anyway,
don't say that they are secure if asked.)

EOM

```

val="$undef"
if $test -d /dev/fd; then
    echo "#!$ls" >reflect
    chmod +x,u+s reflect
    ./reflect >flect
    2>&1
    if $contains "/dev/fd" flect >/dev/null; then
        echo "Congratulations, your kernel has secure setuid scripts!" >&4
        val="$define"
    else
        $cat <<EOM

```

If you are not sure if they are secure, I can check but I'll need a
username and password different from the one you are using right now.

If you don't have such a username or don't want me to test, simply enter 'none'.

EOM

```
rp='Other username to test security of setuid scripts with?'
dflt='none'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n|none)
case "$d_suidsafesafe" in
") echo "I'll assume setuid scripts are *not* secure." >&4
dflt=n;;
"$sundef")
echo "Well, the $hint value is *not* secure." >&4
dflt=n;;
*) echo "Well, the $hint value *is* secure." >&4
dflt=y;;
esac
;;
*)
$rm -f reflect flect
echo "#!$ls" >reflect
chmod +x,u+s reflect
echo >flect
chmod a+w flect
echo "'su' will (probably) prompt you for '$ans's password.'"
su $ans -c './reflect >flect'
if $contains "/dev/fd" flect
>/dev/null; then
echo "Okay, it looks like setuid scripts are secure." >&4
dflt=y
else
echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure." >&4
dflt=n
fi
;;
esac
rp='Does your kernel have *secure* setuid scripts?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$sundef";;
esac
fi
else
echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure (no /dev/fd directory)." >&4
echo "(That's for file descriptors, not floppy disks.)"
val="$sundef"
```

```
fi
set d_suidsafe
eval $setvar

$rm -f reflect flect
```

```
: now see if they want to do setuid emulation
echo " "
val="$undef"
case "$d_suidsafe" in
"$define")
val="$undef"
echo "No need to emulate SUID scripts since they are secure here." >& 4
;;
*)
$cat <<EOM
```

Some systems have disabled setuid scripts, especially systems where setuid scripts cannot be secure. On systems where setuid scripts have been disabled, the setuid/setgid bits on scripts are currently useless. It is possible for \$package to detect those bits and emulate setuid/setgid in a secure fashion. This emulation will only work if setuid scripts have been disabled in your kernel.

```
EOM
case "$d_dosuid" in
"$define") dflt=y ;;
*) dflt=n ;;
esac
rp="Do you want to do setuid/setgid emulation?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
;;
esac
set d_dosuid
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_dosuid.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_mntent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
```

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:i_mntent: Inhdr Hasfield
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_mntent:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MNTENT symbol, and indicates
 ?S: whether a C program should include <mntent.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_MNTENT:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <mntent.h> exists and
 ?C: should be included.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_mntent I_MNTENT /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set i_mntent
 : see if this is a mntent.h system
 set mntent.h i_mntent
 eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_mntent.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysresrc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: i_sysresrc.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:34 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: Look wether <sys/resource.h> needs to be included
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:i_sysresrc: Inhdr
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_sysresrc:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_RESOURCE symbol,
 ?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/resource.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_SYS_RESOURCE (I_SYSRESOURCE):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/resource.h>.
?C:.
?H:#\$i_sysresrc I_SYS_RESOURCE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysresrc
: see if sys/resource.h has to be included
set sys/resource.h i_sysresrc
eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysresrc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_socketmark: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:d_socketmark:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKETMARK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the socketmark() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKETMARK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the socketmark routine is
?C: available to test whether a socket is at the out-of-band mark.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_socketmark HAS_SOCKETMARK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_socketmark
: see if socketmark exists
set socketmark d_socketmark
eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_socketmark.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: cf_name.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: cf_name.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 14:29:36 ram

?RCS: patch23: fixed user name computation from /etc/passwd in bsd systems

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:05:11 ram

?RCS: patch16: created

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:+cf_name: cf_by passcat Filexp nametype cat test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:cf_name:

?S: Full name of the person who ran the Configure script and answered the

?S: questions. This can be used by units that require the user's full name.

?S: This variable is for internal use only.

?S:.

?T:xxx fn NAME

: figure out their full name

case "\$NAME" in

*) case "\$nametype" in

other)

fn=`./filexp ~/.fullname`

xxx=usg

\$test -f \$fn && xxx=other

;;

*)

xxx="\$nametype"

;;

esac

case "\$xxx" in

bsd)

cf_name=`\$passcat | grep "^\$cf_by:" | \

sed -e 's/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:([^\:]*):.*\1/' \

-e 's/,.*//'^

;;

usg)

cf_name=`\$passcat | grep "^\$cf_by:" | \

sed -e 's/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:([^\:]*):.*\1/' \

-e 's/[^\-]*-(.*)/(.*)\1/'

;;

```

*)
cf_name=`$cat $fn`
;;
esac
;;
*)
cf_name="$NAME"
;;
esac

```

?X:

?X: In the original unit, Graham asked for the user name, in case the above
 ?X: code was unable to figure it out correctly. Since now cf_name has been
 ?X: made an internal variable only (i.e. it is not saved in config.sh), letting
 ?X: the user override the computed default each time would be a pain.

?X:

Therefore, I have decided to trust the above code to get it right, and for
 ?X: those rare cases where it will fail, too bad :-)--RAM.

?X:

```
echo " "
```

```
echo "Pleased to meet you, $cf_name."
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cf_name.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sunscanf.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:54 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sunscanf.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:54 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sunscanf: cat rm Compile Myread test Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sunscanf:

?S: This variable is set if this system runs with the Sun version

?S: of scanf.

?S:.

?C:SUNSCANF:

?C: This variable is set if this system runs with the Sun version

?C: of scanf.

```

?C:.
?H:#$sunscanf SUNSCANF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set sunscanf
?F:!scanf
: check to see what
  kinda scanf your using.
echo " "
echo "Checking to see what flavor of scanf you have..." >&4
$cat >scanf.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
  float value;

  sscanf("4.5", "%g", &value);
  printf("%d\n", value == 4.5);
}
EOCP
set scanf
if eval $compile_ok; then
if $test `./scanf` = 0; then
  echo "Hmm.. seems you are not running the USG flavor.."
  val="$undef"
else
  echo "Uh... you are running the USG flavor of scanf."
  val="$define"
fi
else
  echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program... Guessing)"
  val="$undef"
fi
set sunscanf
eval $setvar
$rm -f scanf*

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/sunscanf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_setpgrp2.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setpgrp2.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:10 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpgrp2: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpgrp2:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPGRP2 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setpgrp2() (as in DG/UX) routine
?S: is available to set the current process group.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPGRP2 (SETPGRP2):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the
    setpgrp2() (as in DG/UX)
?C: routine is available to set the current process group.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpgrp2 HAS_SETPGRP2 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setpgrp2
: see if setpgrp2 exists
set setpgrp2 d_setpgrp2
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setpgrp2.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, 2012 Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:intsize longsize shortsize: Assert Myread cat rm_try +cc +ccflags echo n c
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:intsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the INTSIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in an int.
?S:.
?S:longsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the LONGSIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long.
?S:.

```

```

?S:shortsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the SHORTSIZE symbol which
?S: indicates to the
    C program how many bytes there are in a short.
?S:.
?C:INTSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(int) so that the C
?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?C:LONGSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(long) so that the C
?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?C:SHORTSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(short) so that the C
?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?H:#define INTSIZE $intsize
?H:#define LONGSIZE $longsize
?H:#define SHORTSIZE $shortsize
?H:.
?T:types t size var
?LINT: set shortsize intsize longsize
: check for lengths of integral types
echo " "
types="
@if SHORTSIZE || shortsize
types="$types short"
@end
@if INTSIZE || intsize
types="$types int"
@end
@if LONGSIZE || longsize
types="$types long"
@end
for t in $types; do
    $echo $n "Checking to see how big your ${t}s are...$c" >&4
    for size in 2 4 8 16 error; do
        $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include "static_assert.h"
$t foo;
int main()
{
    STATIC_ASSERT($size
== sizeof(foo));
    return 0;
}
EOCP

```

```

if $cc -c $ccflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then break; fi
done
var=${t}size
case "$size" in
error)
echo " cannot compute it." >&4
case $t in
short) dflt=2;;
int) dflt=4;;
long) dflt=4;;
esac
rp="What is the size of the \"$t\" type (in bytes)?"
./myread
eval $var="$ans"
;;
*)
echo " $size bytes." >&4
eval $var=$size
;;
esac
done
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/intsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isfinitel: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isfinitel:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISFINITEL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the isfinitel() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ISFINITEL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isfinitel routine is

?C: available to check whether a long double is finite.

?C: (non-infinity non-NaN).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_isfinitel HAS_ISFINITEL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_isfinitel

: see if isfinitel exists

set isfinitel d_isfinitel

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isfinitel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016-2016, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gai_strerror: Compile cat rm_try run Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gai_strerror:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GAI_STRERROR symbol

?S: if the gai_strerror() routine is available and can be used to

?S: translate error codes returned by getaddrinfo() into human

?S: readable strings.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GAI_STRERROR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gai_strerror routine

?C: is available to translate error codes returned by getaddrinfo()

?C: into human readable strings.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gai_strerror

HAS_GAI_STRERROR /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

?LINT: set d_gai_strerror

: look for gai_strerror

echo " "

\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/socket.h>

#include <netdb.h>

int main ()

{

return (gai_strerror (0) ? 0 : 1);

}

EOCP

set try

?X: if \$cc \$ccflags \$ldflags -o try try.c \$libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

val="\$undef"


```

if eval $compile; then
    ` $run ./try `
    case "$?" in
    0) echo "A working gai_strerror() found." >&4
        val="$define" ;;
    *) echo "gai_strerror() found, but it doesn't work" >&4
        ;;
    esac
else
    echo "gai_strerror() NOT found." >&4
fi
set d_gai_strerror
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_gai_strerror.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_PORTAR.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_PORTAR.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:08:42 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:40 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_PORTAR: cat +cc rm Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_PORTAR:
?S: This variable conditionally handles definition of PORTAR,
?S: a creation of greater minds than I can imagine.
?S:.
?C:PORTAR:
?C: This manifest constant must
    be defined to 1 for some implementations
?C: of ar.h to get the portable ar most everybody uses.
?C:.
?L:ar_fmag:

```

```

?L:ARFMAG:
?L:SARMAG:
?H:#$d_PORTAR PORTAR 1 /**/
?H:.
?F:!portar
?LINT:set d_PORTAR
: see if we need to define PORTAR
echo " "
echo 'Checking to see if we need to define PORTAR for portable archives...' >&4
$cat >portar.c <<'EOCP'
#include <ar.h>
int main() {
    char *arfmag = ARFMAG;
    int sarmag = SARMAG;
    struct ar_hdr arh;

    strncpy(arh.ar_fmag, arfmag, 2);

#ifdef PORTAR
    printf("D\n");
#else
    printf("U\n");
#endif
    exit(0);}
EOCP
if $cc -o portar portar.c >/dev/null 2>&1 || \
$cc -DPORTAR=1 -o portar portar.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
case "`./portar`" in
D)
    val="$define"
    echo "We'll be defining PORTAR for you."
    ;;
U)
    val="$undef"
    echo "We don't seem to need PORTAR defined here."
    ;;
*)
    val="$define"
    echo "(My test program gave me an unexpected value!)"
    echo "I'll just define PORTAR to be sure."
    ;;
esac
else
    echo "(Strange, I couldn't get my test
    program to compile.)"
    echo "We'll just define PORTAR in this case."
    val="$define"
fi

```

set d_PORTAR

eval \$setvar

\$rm -f portar*

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_PORTAR.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getnetent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getnetent_r getnetent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getnetent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnetent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getnetent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getnetent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getnetent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETNETENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetent_r routine

?C: is

available to getnetent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETNETENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getnetent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getnetent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getnetent_r HAS_GETNETENT_R /**/

?H:#define GETNETENT_R_PROTO \$getnetent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getnetent_r_proto

: see if getnetent_r exists

set getnetent_r d_getnetent_r

eval \$inlibc

```

case "$d_getnetent_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_getnetent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_getnetent_r_proto=define
set d_getnetent_r_proto getnetent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getnetent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SBWRE ;;
esac
case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct
netent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SBIE ;;
esac
case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct netent* getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=S_SBIE ;;
esac
case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct netent* getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
esac
case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
esac
case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SD ;;
esac
case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getnetent_r=undef
getnetent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getnetent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getnetent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getnetent_r_proto"
;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;

```

```

*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getnetent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getnetent_r=undef
getnetent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getnetent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getnetent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_asinh: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_asinh:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ASINH symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the asinh() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ASINH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the asinh routine is

?C: available to do the inverse hyperbolic sine function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_asinh HAS_ASINH /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_asinh

: see if asinh exists

set asinh d_asinh

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_asinh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_link.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_link.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:01:13 ram
?RCS: patch6: created for completeness
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_link: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_link:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LINK if link() is
?S: available to create hard links.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LINK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the link routine is
?C: available to create hard links.
?C:.
?H:#$d_link HAS_LINK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_link
: see if link exists
set
link d_link
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_link.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: libc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:56:48 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: added support for HPUX-10 nm output
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/07/25 14:11:56 ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/05/12 12:20:47 ram
?RCS: patch54: made sure only most recent version of shared lib is picked

```

?RCS: patch54: final "nm -p" check now uses xscan and xrun
like everybody

?RCS: patch54: can now grok Linux nm output with lead __IO (ADO)

?RCS: patch54: added support for Linux ELF output, using 'W' for alias (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1994/10/29 16:23:40 ram

?RCS: patch36: now looks for shared libraries before anything else (ADO)

?RCS: patch36: added new nm output format (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:28:10 ram

?RCS: patch32: added I-type symbols for nm output parsing on Linux

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 07:03:24 ram

?RCS: patch30: checks are now presented by succession of if/elif

?RCS: patch30: uniformized checks for shared objects with new so symbol

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 15:06:33 ram

?RCS: patch23: added shared library knowledge (ADO and WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:12:17 ram

?RCS: patch16: can now export nm_extract as an internal-use only variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 16:09:03 ram

?RCS: patch10: added special handling for Apollo
systems (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:40:03 ram

?RCS: patch7: added entry for /usr/shlib/libc.so (OSF/1 machines)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:57 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libc +nm_extract: echo n c rm test grep Getfile Myread Oldconfig Loc \
sed libs incpath libpth ar runnm nm nm_opt nm_so_opt contains xlibpth \
so _a _o osname trnl tr sort uniq sysroot

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libc:

?S: This variable contains the location of the C library.

?S:.

?S:nm_extract:

?S: This variable holds the name of the extraction command used to process

?S: the output of nm and yield the list of defined symbols. It is used

?S: internally by Configure.

?S:.

?T:thislib try libnames xxx xscan xrun thisname com tans file

?F:!libnames !libc.tmp !tmp.imp

?LINT:extern PASE

?LINT:extern libnames

```

?LINT:change nm_opt
?INIT:libnames=""
: Figure out where the libc is located
case "$runnm" in
true)
?X: indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
:
  get list of predefined functions in a handy place
  echo " "
  case "$libc" in
  ") libc=unknown
  case "$libs" in
  *-lc_s*) libc=`./loc libc_s$_a $libc $libpth`
  esac
  ;;
  esac
  case "$libs" in
  ") ;;
  *) for thislib in $libs; do
  case "$thislib" in
  -lc|-lc_s)
  : Handle C library specially below.
  ;;
  -l*)
  thislib=`echo $thislib | $sed -e 's/^-l//`
  if try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so.*' X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc $thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc $thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc $lib$thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  else
  try=""
  fi
  libnames="$libnames $try"
  ;;
  *) libnames="$libnames $thislib" ;;
  esac
done
;;

```



```

esac
?X:
?X: Some systems (e.g. DG/UX) use
    "environmental" links, which make the test
?X: -f fail. Ditto for symbolic links. So in order to reliably check the
?X: existence of a file, we use test -r. It will still fail with DG/UX links
?X: though, but at least it will detect symbolic links. At some strategic
?X: points, we make use of (test -h), using a sub-shell in case builtin test
?X: does not implement the -h check for symbolic links. This makes it
?X: possible to preset libc in a hint file for instance and have it show up
?X: as-is in the question.
?X:
xxx=normal
case "$libc" in
unknown)
?X:
?X: The sed below transforms .so.9 .so.12 into something like .so.0009 .so.0012,
?X: then sorts on it to allow keeping .so.12 instead of .so.9 as the latest
?X: up-to-date library. The initial filename (before sed munging, saved in hold
?X: space via 'h') is appended via 'G' before sorting, then the leading munged
?X: part is removed after sorting. Nice efficient work from Tye McQueen.
?X: The initial blurfl is here to prevent the trailing
    pipe from producing an
?X: empty string, causing Configure to output all its set variables!
?X:
set /lib/libc.$so
for xxx in $libpth; do
    $test -r $1 || set $xxx/libc.$so
: The messy sed command sorts on library version numbers.
    $test -r $1 || \
        set `echo blurfl; echo $xxx/libc.$so.[0-9]* | \
        tr ' ' $trnl | egrep -v '\.[A-Za-z]*$' | $sed -e '
            h
            s/[0-9][0-9]*/0000&/g
            s/0*\([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]\)/\1/g
            G
            s/\n/ /' | \
            $sort | $sed -e 's/^.* //'`
    eval set `$$#
done
$test -r $1 || set $sysroot/usr/ccs/lib/libc.$so
$test -r $1 || set $sysroot/lib/libsys_s$_a
;;
*)
?X: ensure the test below for the (shared) C library will fail
set blurfl
;;
esac

```

```

if $test -r "$1"; then
    echo "Your (shared) C library seems to be in $1."
    libc="$1"
elif $test -r /lib/libc && $test -r /lib/clib; then
?X:
?X: Apollo has its C library in /lib/clib AND /lib/libc
?X: not to mention its math library in /lib/syslib...
?X:
    echo "Your C library seems to be in both /lib/clib
    and /lib/libc."
    xxx=apollo
    libc='/lib/clib /lib/libc'
    if $test -r /lib/syslib; then
        echo "(Your math library is in /lib/syslib.)"
?X: Put syslib in libc -- not quite right, but won't hurt
        libc="$libc /lib/syslib"
    fi
elif $test -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc, as you said before."
?X: For mips, and...
elif $test -r $incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a; then
    libc=$incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a;
    echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. That's fine."
elif $test -r /lib/libc$_a; then
    libc=/lib/libc$_a;
    echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. You're normal."
else
    if tans=`./loc libc$_a blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
        :
    elif tans=`./loc libc blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
        libnames="$libnames "`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`
    elif tans=`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
        :
    elif tans=`./loc Slibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
        :
    elif tans=`./loc
Mlibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
        :
    else
        tans=`./loc Llibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`
    fi
    if $test -r "$tans"; then
        echo "Your C library seems to be in $tans, of all places."
        libc=$tans
    else
        libc='blurfl'
    fi
fi
fi

```

```

if $test $xxx = apollo -o -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt="$libc"
cat <<EOM

```

If the guess above is wrong (which it might be if you're using a strange compiler, or your machine supports multiple models), you can override it here.

```

EOM
else
dflt=""
echo $libpth | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libpath
cat >&4 <<EOM

```

I can't seem to find your C library. I've looked in the following places:

```

EOM
$sed 's/^/ /' libpath
cat <<EOM

```

None of these seems to contain your C library. I need to get its name...

```

EOM
fi
fn=f
rp="Where is your C library?"
./getfile
libc="$ans"

echo " "
echo $libc $libnames | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libnames
set X `cat libnames`
shift
xxx=files
case $# in 1) xxx=file; esac
echo
"Extracting names from the following $xxx for later perusal:" >&4
echo " "
$sed 's/^/ /' libnames >&4
echo " "
$echo $n "This may take a while...$c" >&4

```

```

?X:
?X: Linux may need the special Dynamic option to nm for shared libraries.
?X: In general, this is stored in the nm_so_opt variable.
?X: Unfortunately, that option may be fatal on non-shared libraries.
?X:
for file in $*; do
case $file in
*$so*) $nm $nm_so_opt $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;

```

```
*) $nm $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
```

```
esac
```

```
done >libc.tmp
```

```
$echo $n ".$c"
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: To accelerate processing, we look at the correct 'sed' command
```

```
?X: by using a small subset of libc.tmp, i.e. fprintf function.
```

```
?X: When we know which sed command to use, do the name extraction
```

```
?X:
```

```
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: In order to enhance readability and save some space, we define
```

```
?X: some variables that will be "eval"ed.
```

```
?X:
```

```
xscan='eval "<libc.ptf $com >libc.list"; $echo $n ".$c" >&4'
```

```
xrun='eval "<libc.tmp $com >libc.list"; echo "done." >&4'
```

```
?X:
```

```
BSD-like output, I and W types added for Linux
```

```
?X: Some versions of Linux include a leading __IO in the symbol name.
```

```
?X: HP-UX 10 reportedly has trailing spaces, though I'm surprised it has
```

```
?X: BSD-like output. (AD).
```

```
?X: GNU extension: i is "indirect function"
```

```
xxx='[ADTSIW]'
```

```
if com="$sed -n -e 's/__IO//' -e 's/^\.* $xxx *//p'";\
```

```
eval $xscan;\
```

```
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
eval $xrun
```

```
?X: SYSV-like output
```

```
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.* //' -e 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\).*xtern.*\1/p'";\
```

```
eval $xscan;\
```

```
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
eval $xrun
```

```
elif com="$sed -n -e '/|UNDEF/d' -e '/FUNC..GL/s/^\.*|__ *//p'";\
```

```
eval $xscan;\
```

```
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
eval $xrun
```

```
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.* D __ *//p' -e 's/^\.* D //p'";\
```

```
eval $xscan;\
```

```
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
eval $xrun
```

```
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.* //' -e 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\).*xtern.*text.*\1/p'";\
```

```
eval $xscan;\
```

```
$contains '^fprintf$'
```

```
libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
eval $xrun
```

```
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.*|FUNC |GLOB .*//p'";\
```

```
eval $xscan;\
```

```

$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$grep '|' | $sed -n -e '/COMMON/d' -e '/DATA/d' \
    -e '/file/d' -e 's/^\([^ ]*\).*/1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.*|FUNC|GLOB.*|/p' -e 's/^\.*|FUNC|WEAK.*|/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: mips nm output (sysV)
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\_//' -e '/Undef/d' -e '/Proc/s/.*/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.*|Proc.*|Text.*|*/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/Def. Text/s/.*/\([^ ]*\)\$/1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: OS/2
nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\[-0-9a-f ]*_\(.*)=.*1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/.*\.text n\\ \\ \\ /p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: AIX nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\_.*//' -e 's/[ ]*D[ ]*[0-9]*.*//p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
else
$nm -p $* 2>/dev/null >libc.tmp
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
if com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.* [ADTSIW] *_[_]*//p' -e 's/^\.* [ADTSIW] //p'";\
eval $xscan; $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1
then
    nm_opt='-p'
    eval $xrun
else

```

```

echo " "
echo "$nm didn't seem to work right. Trying $ar instead..." >&4
com="
if $ar t $libc > libc.tmp && \
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1
then
for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
$ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
done
$sed -e "s/\$_o\$//" < libc.tmp > libc.list
echo
"Ok." >&4
elif test "X$osname" = "Xos2" && $ar tv $libc > libc.tmp; then
?X: Repeat libc to extract forwarders to DLL entries too
for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
$ar tv $thisname >>libc.tmp
?X: Revision 50 of EMX has bug in ar: it will not extract forwarders
?X: to DLL entries. Use emximp which will extract exactly them.
emximp -o tmp.imp $thisname \
2>/dev/null && \
$sed -e 's/^([_a-zA-Z0-9]*) .*$/1/p' \
< tmp.imp >>libc.tmp
$rm -f tmp.imp
done
$sed -e "s/\$_o\$//" -e 's/^ +//' < libc.tmp > libc.list
echo "Ok." >&4
else
echo "$ar didn't seem to work right." >&4
echo "Maybe this is a Cray...trying bld instead..." >&4
if bld t $libc | \
$sed -e 's/.*/' -e "s/\$_o:.*$//" > libc.list &&
$test -s libc.list
then
for thisname in $libnames; do
bld t $libnames | \
$sed -e 's/.*/' -e "s/\$_o:.*$//" >>libc.list
$ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
done
echo "Ok." >&4
else
echo
"That didn't work either. Giving up." >&4
exit 1
fi
fi
fi
fi
nm_extract="$com"

```

```

case "$PASE" in
define)
    echo " "
    echo "Since you are compiling for PASE, extracting more symbols from libc.a ..." >&4
    dump -Tv /lib/libc.a | awk '$7 == "/unix" {print $5 " " $8}' | grep "^SV" | awk '{print $2}' >> libc.list
    ;;
*) if $test -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
    echo " "
    echo "Also extracting names from /lib/syscalls.exp for good ole AIX..." >&4
    $sed -n 's/^\([^ ]*\)[ ]*syscall[0-9]*[ ]*$\n/p' \
    /lib/syscalls.exp >>libc.list
    fi
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
$rm -f libnames libpath

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/libc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_strftime.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:36 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strftime: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strftime:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRFTIME if strftime() is

?S: available to format locale-specific times.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRFTIME:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strftime routine is

?C: available to format locale-specific times.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strftime HAS_STRFTIME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_strftime

: see

if strftime exists

set strftime d_strftime

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strftime.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_table.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_table.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:34:14 ram

?RCS: patch14: wrongly mentionned an obsolete symbol

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/10/16 13:49:29 ram

?RCS: patch12: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_table: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_table:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TABLE if table() is

?S: available to examine/update elements from a system table.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TABLE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the OSF/1

table() system

?C: call is available to examine/update items from a system table.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_table HAS_TABLE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_table

: see if table exists

set table d_table

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_table.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Extras.U,v$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:extras: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:extras:
?S: This variable holds a list of extra modules to install.
?S:.
: See if we want extra modules installed
echo " "
case "$extras" in
") dflt='n';;
*) dflt='y';;
esac
cat <<EOM
Perl can be built with extra modules or bundles of modules which
will be fetched from the CPAN and installed alongside Perl.
```

Notice that you will need access to the CPAN; either via the Internet, or a local copy, for example a CD-ROM or a local CPAN mirror. (You will be asked later to configure the CPAN.pm module which will in turn do the installation of the rest of the extra modules or bundles.)

Notice also that if the modules require any external software such as libraries and headers (the libz library and the zlib.h header for the Compress::Zlib module, for example) you MUST have any such software already installed, this configuration process will NOT install such things for you.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

```
EOM
rp='Install any extra modules (y or n)?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y)
cat <<EOM
```

Please list any extra modules or bundles to be installed from CPAN, with spaces between the names. The names can be in any format the 'install' command of CPAN.pm will understand. (Answer 'none',

without the quotes, to install no extra modules or bundles.)

EOM

```
rp='Extras?'
dflt="$extras"
. ./myread
extras="$ans"
esac
case "$extras" in
'|none')
val=""
$rm -f ../extras.lst
;;
*) echo "(Saving the list of extras for later...)"
echo "$extras" > ../extras.lst
val="$extras"
;;
esac
set extras
eval $setvar
echo " "
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/Extras.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpwent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpwent_r getpwent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_pwd extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpwent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getpwent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getpwent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getpwent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getpwent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPWENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwent_r routine
?C: is available to
getpwent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETPWENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getpwent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_getpwent_r HAS_GETPWENT_R /**/
?H:#define GETPWENT_R_PROTO \$getpwent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getpwent_r_proto
: see if getpwent_r exists
set getpwent_r d_getpwent_r
eval \$inlibc
case "\$d_getpwent_r" in
"\$define")
hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_pwd pwd.h"
case "\$d_getpwent_r_proto:\$usetheads" in
":define") d_getpwent_r_proto=define
set d_getpwent_r_proto getpwent_r \$hdrs
eval \$hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "\$d_getpwent_r_proto" in
define)
case "\$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, size_t, struct passwd**);'
./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBWR ;;
esac
case "\$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int, struct passwd**);'
./protochk
"\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBIR ;;
esac
case "\$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct passwd* getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, size_t);'
./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=S_SBW ;;
esac
case "\$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct passwd* getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int);'
./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
esac
case "\$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int);'
./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;

```

esac
case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int, FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBIH ;;
esac
case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getpwent_r=undef
getpwent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getpwent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getpwent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getpwent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo
"Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getpwent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getpwent_r=undef
getpwent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getpwent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getpwent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_llrintl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_llrintl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLRLNTL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the llrintl() routine is available

?S: to return the long long value closest to a long double (according

?S: to the current rounding mode).

?S:.

?C:HAS_LLRLNTL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llrintl routine is

?C: available to return the long long value closest to a long double

?C: (according to the current rounding mode).

```

?C:.
?H:#$d_llrintl HAS_LLRLNTL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_llrintl
: see if llrintl exists
set llrintl d_llrintl
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_llrintl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uidformat: uidsize uidsign ivsize uvsize longsize intsize shortsize \
ivdformat uvuformat test echo
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:uidformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing a Uid_t.
?S:.
?C:Uid_t_f:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Uid_t.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t_f $uidformat /**/
?H:.
: Check format string for UID
echo " "
$echo "Checking the format string to be used for uids..." >&4

case "$uidsign" in
-1) if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$ivsize"; then
uidformat="$ivdformat"
else
if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$longsize"; then
uidformat="ld"
else
if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$intsize"; then
uidformat="d"
else
if $test X"$uidsize"
= X"$shortsize"; then
uidformat="hd"
fi

```

```

    fi
    fi
    fi
;;
*) if $test X"$uidsizsize" = X"$uvsizsize"; then
    uidformat="$Suvuformat"
else
    if $test X"$uidsizsize" = X"$longsize"; then
        uidformat="lu"
    else
        if $test X"$uidsizsize" = X"$intsize"; then
            uidformat="u"
        else
            if $test X"$uidsizsize" = X"$shortsize"; then
                uidformat="hu"
            fi
        fi
    fi
fi
fi
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/uidf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_volatile.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:08:49 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_volatile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:08:49 ram
?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/09 11:49:51 ram
?RCS: patch9: volatile definition was swapped over with undef
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:57 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_volatile: cat +cc +ccflags rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

```

?S:d_volatile:
?S: This variable conditionally
    defines the HASVOLATILE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that this C compiler knows about the
?S: volatile declaration.
?S:.
?C:HASVOLATILE ~ %<:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this C compiler knows about
?C: the volatile declaration.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_volatile HASVOLATILE /**/
?H:?%<:#ifndef HASVOLATILE
?H:?%<:#define volatile
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set d_volatile
?LINT:known volatile
: check for volatile keyword
echo " "
echo 'Checking to see if your C compiler knows about "volatile"...' >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
?X:
?X: The following seven lines added by Bill Campbell <billc@sierra.com>
?X: detect that MIPS compilers do not handle volatile in all situations.
?X:
typedef struct _goo_struct goo_struct;
goo_struct * volatile goo = ((goo_struct *)0);
struct _goo_struct {
    long long_int;
    int reg_int;
    char char_var;
};
typedef unsigned short foo_t;
char *volatile foo;
volatile int bar;
volatile foo_t blech;
foo = foo;
}
EOCP
if $cc
-c $ccflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
val="$define"
echo "Yup, it does."
else
val="$undef"
echo "Nope, it doesn't."

```

```
fi
set d_volatile
eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_volatile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_atolf: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_atolf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ATOLF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the atolf() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ATOLF:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the atolf routine is

?C: available to convert strings into long doubles.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_atolf HAS_ATOLF /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_atolf

: see if atolf exists

set atolf d_atolf

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/atolf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_memrchr: Inlibc Hasproto d_gnulibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_memrchr:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMRCHR symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the memrchr() routine is available

?S: to return a pointer to the last occurrence of a byte in a memory

?S: area (or NULL if not found).

?S:.

?C:HAS_MEMRCHR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memrchr routine is

?C: available to return a pointer to the last occurrence of a byte in

?C: a memory area (or NULL if not found).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_memrchr HAS_MEMRCHR /**/

?H:.

?T:d_memrchr_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4

?LINT:set d_memrchr

: see if memrchr exists

: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.

echo " "

d_memrchr_proto="

xx1="#\$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC"

xx2='#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC)

&& !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)'

xx3='# define _GNU_SOURCE'

xx4='#endif'

set d_memrchr_proto memrchr literal "\$xx1" literal "\$xx2" literal "\$xx3" literal "\$xx4" define string.h

eval \$hasproto

case "\$d_memrchr_proto" in

define) # see if memrchr exists

set memrchr d_memrchr

eval \$inlibc

::

*) val=\$undef

set d_memrchr

eval \$setvar

::

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_memrchr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:usemultiplicity: useithreads Myread Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:usemultiplicity:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the MULTIPLICITY symbol,

?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use multiplicity.

```
?S:.
?C:MULTIPLICITY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use multiplicity.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef MULTIPLICITY
?H:%<:#$usemultiplicity MULTIPLICITY /**/
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set usemultiplicity
?INIT:: set usemultiplicity on the Configure command line to enable multiplicity.
: Check if multiplicity is required
?X: We should really have some explanatory text here, and some
?X: automatic setting of sensible defaults.
cat <<EOM
```

Perl
 can be built so that multiple Perl interpreters can coexist
 within the same Perl executable.
 EOM

```
case "$useithreads" in
$define)
cat <<EOM
This multiple interpreter support is required for interpreter-based threads.
EOM
val="$define"
;;
*) case "$usemultiplicity" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*) dflt='n';;
esac
echo " "
echo "If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'."
rp='Build Perl for multiplicity?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
;;
esac
set usemultiplicity
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usemultiplicity.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_poll: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_poll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_POLL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <poll.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_POLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program may include
?C: <poll.h>. If there is no <poll.h>, then you may check I_SYS_POLL
?C: instead to see whether there is a <sys/poll.h> to include.
?C:.
?H:#$i_poll I_POLL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_poll
: see if there is a poll.h file
set poll.h i_poll
eval $inhdr
```

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_poll.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_grp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:20 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_grp: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_grp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GRP symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <grp.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_GRP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <grp.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_grp I_GRP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_grp
: see if this is an grp system
set grp.h i_grp
eval $inhdr
```

```
Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_grp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_eofpipe.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:40 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:57 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_eofpipe: cat +cc +ccflags +libs rm Oldconfig Guess echo n c
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_eofpipe:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the EOFPIPE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that select will correctly detect the EOF
?S: condition when pipe
?S: is closed from the other end.
?S:.
```

```

?C:EOFPIPE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that EOF condition will be detected
?C: by the reader of the pipe when it is closed by the writing process.
?C: That is, a select() call on that file descriptor will not block when
?C: only an EOF remains (typical behaviour for BSD systems).
?C:.
?H:#$d_eofpipe EOFPIPE /**/
?H:.
?F:!mpipe
: see if pipe correctly gives the EOF condition
echo " "
case "$d_eofpipe" in
")
echo "Let's see if your pipes return EOF to select() upon closing..." >&4
$cat >pipe.c <<'EOP'
int main()
{
int pd[2];
int mask;

pipe(pd);
if (0 == fork()) {
close(pd[0]);
close(pd[1]);
exit(0);
}

close(pd[1]);
mask = 1 << pd[0];
alarm(2);
select(32, &mask, (int *) 0, (int *) 0, (char *) 0);
if (0 == read(pd[0], &mask, 1))
exit(0);

exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags -o pipe pipe.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
?X: Use a script to avoid the possible 'alarm call' message
echo "./pipe || exit 1" > mpipe
chmod +x
mpipe
./mpipe >/dev/null 2>&1
case $? in
0) d_eofpipe="$define";;
*) d_eofpipe="$undef";;
esac
else

```

```

echo "(The test program did not compile correctly -- Guessing.)"
if ./bsd; then
    d_eofpipe="$define"
else
    d_eofpipe="$undef"
fi
fi
case "$d_eofpipe" in
"$define") echo "Yes, they do.";;
*) echo "No, they don't! (sigh)";;
esac
;;
*)
$echo $n "Your pipes $c"
case "$d_eofpipe" in
"$define") echo "allow select() to see EOF upon closing.";;
*) echo "won't let select() see EOF on closing.";;
esac
;;
esac
$rm -f *pipe* core

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_eofpipe.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Obsol_sh.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Obsol_sh.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:11 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This file is prepended to .MT/Obsol_sh if that file is not empty. That file

?X: contains the necessary mappings of new symbols to obsolete ones.

?X:

?MAKE:Obsol_sh:

?MAKE: -pick prepend \$@ ./Obsol_sh

?LINT:nocomment

#

The following symbols are obsolete. They are mapped to the new
symbols only to ease the transition process. The
sources should be
updated so as to use the new symbols only, since supporting of those
obsolete symbols may end without notice.
#

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/ObsoL_sh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_open3.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:37:12 ram

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 13:58:26 ram

?RCS: patch56: added knowledge of the O_NONBLOCK symbol

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:44 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_open3: test +cc cat +cppflags h_fcntl h_sysfile rm Setvar Findhdr Warn

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?X: It would be easy to separate the h_O_stuff from this.

?X: Is there a reason

to do so? -- HMS

?S:d_open3:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_OPEN3 manifest constant,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the 3 argument version of

?S: the open(2) function is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_OPEN3 (OPEN3):

?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that the three

?C: argument form of open(2) is available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_open3 HAS_OPEN3 /**/

?H:.

?W:%<:O_RDONLY O_WRONLY O_RDWR O_NDELAY O_APPEND O_SYNC O_CREAT O_TRUNC

```

?W:%<:O_EXCL O_NONBLOCK
?F:!open3
?LINT:set d_open3
?LINT:change h_fcntl h_sysfile
: Locate the flags for 'open()'
echo " "
$cat >open3.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_FCNTL
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_FILE
#include <sys/file.h>
#endif
int main() {
    if(O_RDONLY);
#ifdef O_TRUNC
    exit(0);
#else
    exit(1);
#endif
}
EOCP
: check sys/file.h first to get FREAD on Sun
if $test `./findhdr sys/file.h` && \
    $cc $cppflags "-DI_SYS_FILE" -o open3 open3.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    h_sysfile=true;
    echo "<sys/file.h> defines the
O_* constants..." >&4
    if ./open3; then
        echo "and you have the 3 argument form of open()." >&4
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "but not the 3 argument form of open(). Oh, well." >&4
        val="$undef"
    fi
elif $test `./findhdr fcntl.h` && \
    $cc "-DI_FCNTL" -o open3 open3.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    h_fcntl=true;
    echo "<fcntl.h> defines the O_* constants..." >&4
    if ./open3; then
        echo "and you have the 3 argument form of open()." >&4
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "but not the 3 argument form of open(). Oh, well." >&4
        val="$undef"
    fi
else

```



```

val="$undef"
./warn "I can't find the O_* constant definitions! You got problems."
fi
set d_open3
eval $setvar
$rm -f open3*

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_open3.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_fcctl_can_lock.U,v$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Andrew Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fcctl_can_lock.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fcctl_can_lock: d_fcctl Compile Setvar cat rm_try run signal_t i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fcctl_can_lock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the FCNTL_CAN_LOCK symbol
?S: and indicates whether file locking with fcctl() works.
?S:.
?C:FCNTL_CAN_LOCK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that fcctl() can be used
?C: for file locking. Normally on Unix systems this is defined.
?C: It may be undefined on VMS.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fcctl_can_lock FCNTL_CAN_LOCK /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT: set d_fcctl_can_lock
?X: fcctl may not be fully functional. As of November 2000, on VMS and
?X: DOS/DJGPP, fcctl-based locking doesn't work.
?X: Thanks
to Craig A. Berry <craig.berry@psinetcs.com> for this test.
: See if fcctl-based locking works.
echo " "
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <unistd.h>
#include <fcctl.h>

```

```

#include <signal.h>
$signal_t blech(int x) { exit(3); }
int main() {
#if defined(F_SETLK) && defined(F_SETLKW)
    struct flock flock;
    int retval, fd;
    fd = open("try.c", O_RDONLY);
    flock.l_type = F_RDLCK;
    flock.l_whence = SEEK_SET;
    flock.l_start = flock.l_len = 0;
    signal(SIGALRM, blech);
    alarm(10);
    retval = fcntl(fd, F_SETLK, &flock);
    close(fd);
    (retval < 0 ? exit(2) : exit(0));
#else
    exit(2);
#endif
}
EOCP
echo "Checking if fcntl-based file locking works..."
case "$d_fcntl" in
"$define")
    set try
    if eval $compile_ok; then
        if $run ./try; then
            echo "Yes, it seems to work."
            val="$define"
        else
            echo "Nope, it didn't work."
            val="$undef"
        case "$?" in
            3) $cat >&4 <<EOM
***
*** I had to
    forcibly timeout from fcntl(..., F_SETLK, ...).
*** This is (almost) impossible.
*** If your NFS lock daemons are not feeling well, something like
*** this may happen, please investigate.  Cannot continue, aborting.
***
EOM
        exit 1
        ;;
    esac
    fi
    else
        echo "I'm unable to compile the test program, so I'll assume not."
        val="$undef"

```

```

fi
;;
*) val="$undef";
echo "Nope, since you don't even have fcntl()."
;;
esac
set d_fcntl_can_lock
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fcntl_can_lock.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_msem_lck.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msem_lck.U,v $
?MAKE:d_msem_lck: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msem_lck:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MSEM_LOCK if msem_lock() is
?S: available, thereby indicating kernel support for memory semaphores.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSEM_LOCK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that memory semaphores are
?C: available to protect mmap()'ed regions.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msem_lck HAS_MSEM_LOCK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msem_lck
: see if msem_lock exists
set
msem_lock d_msem_lck
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_msem_lck.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_tcstpggrp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tcsetpgrp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:12:11 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tcsetpgrp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tcsetpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TCSETPGRP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the tcsetpgrp() routine is available
?S: to set foreground process group ID.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TCSETPGRP
:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tcsetpgrp routine is
?C: available to set foreground process group ID.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tcsetpgrp HAS_TCSETPGRP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tcsetpgrp
: see if tcsetpgrp exists
set tcsetpgrp d_tcsetpgrp
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_tcsetpgrp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:

```

```

?RCS: $Log: charsize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:07:13 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:34 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:charsize: Assert Myread cat rm_try +cc +ccflags echo n c
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:charsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the CHARSIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a character.
?S:.
?C:CHARSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains
    the size of a char, so that the C preprocessor
?C: can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?H:#define CHARSIZE $charsize
?H:.
?T:size s
: check for length of character
echo " "
$echo $n "Checking to see how big your characters are...$c" >&4
for size in 1 2 4 8 error; do
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include "static_assert.h"
char foo;
int main()
{
    STATIC_ASSERT($size == sizeof(foo));
    return 0;
}
EOCP
if $cc -c $ccflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then break; fi
done
case "$size" in
error)
    echo " cannot compute it." >&4
dflt=1
rp="What is the size of a character (in bytes)?"
. ./myread
charsize="$ans"
;;
*)
case "$size" in
1) s=";;
*) s='s';;

```

```

esac
echo " $size byte$s." >&4
charsize=$size
;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/charsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2004 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strlcat: Inlibc Hasproto d_gnulibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strlcat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRLCAT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strlcat () routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRLCAT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strlcat () routine is

?C: available to do string concatenation.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strlcat HAS_STRLCAT /**/

?H:.

?T:d_strlcat_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4

?LINT:set d_strlcat

: see if strlcat exists

: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.

echo " "

d_strlcat_proto="

xx1="#\$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC"

xx2='#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)'

xx3='# define _GNU_SOURCE'

xx4='#endif'

set d_strlcat_proto

strlcat literal "\$xx1" literal "\$xx2" literal "\$xx3" literal "\$xx4" define string.h

eval \$hasproto

case "\$d_strlcat_proto" in

define) # see if strlcat exists

set strlcat d_strlcat

eval \$inlibc

;;

```

*) val=$undef
set d_strlcat
eval $setvar
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strlcat.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: floatsize.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:17:09 ram Exp $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: floatsize.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:17:09 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:09 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:floatsize: cat rm Myread Compile run
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:floatsize:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the value of the FLOATSIZE symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a float.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:FLOATSIZE:
```

```
?C: This
```

```
symbol contains the size of a float, so that the C preprocessor
```

```
?C: can make decisions based on it.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#define FLOATSIZE $floatsize /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?F:!try
```

```
: check for length of float
```

```
echo " "
```

```
case "$floatsize" in
```

```
")
```

```
echo "Checking to see how big your floating point numbers are..." >&4
```

```
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```

int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof(float));
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    floatsize=`$run ./try`
else
    dflt='4'
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
    rp="What is the size of a floating point number (in bytes)?"
    . ./myread
    floatsize="$ans"
fi
;;
esac
$rm -f try.c try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/floatsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_recvmsg: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_recvmsg:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RECVMSG symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the recvmsg() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_RECVMSG:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the recvmsg routine is

?C: available to send structured socket messages.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_recvmsg HAS_RECVMSG /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_recvmsg

: see if recvmsg exists

set recvmsg d_recvmsg

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_recvmsg.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_memory.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_memory.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:01:55 ram

?RCS: patch30: cosmetic changes

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:23:56 ram

?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:02:25 ram

?RCS: patch23: avoid conflicts with <string.h>

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:22 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_memory: Inhdr strings cppstdin

cppflags cppminus contains rm Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_memory:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MEMORY symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program should include <memory.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_MEMORY:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <memory.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_memory I_MEMORY /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_memory

?X:

?X: Unfortunately, the definitions of memory functions sometimes

?X: conflict with those in <string.h>. We'll assume that if

?X: <string.h> contains memcpy, then we don't need memory.h

?X:

: see if memory.h is available.

val="

```

set memory.h val
eval $inhdr

: See if it conflicts with string.h
case "$val" in
$define)
case "$strings" in
") ;;
*)
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $strings > mem.h
if $contains 'memcpy' mem.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo " "
echo "We won't be including <memory.h>."
val="$undef"
fi
$rm -f mem.h
;;
esac
esac
set i_memory
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_memory.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_mblen.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mblen.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:40 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mblen: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mblen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBLEN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mblen() routine is available
?S: to find the number of bytes in a multibyte character.

```

?S:.

?C:HAS_MBLLEN:

?C: This
symbol, if defined, indicates that the mblen routine is available

?C: to find the number of bytes in a multibyte character.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mblen HAS_MBLLEN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mblen
: see if mblen exists
set mblen d_mblen
eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_mblen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2007, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_snprintf_l d_vsnprintf_l : Inlibc d_snprintf d_vsnprintf

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_snprintf_l:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SNPRINTF_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the snprintf_l () library function
?S: is available.

?S:.

?S:d_vsnprintf_l:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VSNPRINTF_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the vsnprintf_l () library function
?S: is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SNPRINTF_L:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the snprintf_l () library
?C: function
is available for use.

?C:.

?C:HAS_VSNPRINTF_L:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the vsnprintf_l () library
?C: function is available for use.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_snprintf_l HAS_SNPRINTF_L /**/

?H:#\$d_vsnprintf_l HAS_VSNPRINTF_L /**/

```
?H:
: see if snprintf_l exists
set snprintf_l d_snprintf_l
eval $inlibc

: see if vsnprintf_l exists
set vsnprintf_l d_vsnprintf_l
eval $inlibc

case "$d_snprintf-$d_vsnprintf-$d_snprintf_l-$d_vsnprintf_l" in
"$define-$define-$define-$define")
;;
*) echo "(These require the basic snprintf and vsnprintf to also be available, which they aren't"
d_snprintf_l="$undef"
d_vsnprintf_l="$undef"
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_snprintf_l.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_alarm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_alarm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:06:58 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_alarm: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_alarm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ALARM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the alarm() routine is available.
?S:..
?C:HAS_ALARM :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the alarm routine is
?C: available.
?C:..
```

```
?H:#$d_alarm
HAS_ALARM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_alarm
: see if alarm exists
set alarm d_alarm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_alarm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mmap mmaptype: Inlibc i_sysmman cat cc ccflags
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mmap:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MMAP if mmap() is
?S: available to map a file into memory.
?S:.
?S:mmaptype:
?S: This symbol contains the type of pointer returned by mmap()
?S: (and simultaneously the type of the first argument).
?S: It can be 'void *' or 'caddr_t'.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MMAP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mmap system call is
?C: available to map a file into memory.
?C:.
?C:Mmap_t:
?C: This symbol
?C: holds the return type of the mmap() system call
?C: (and simultaneously the type of the first argument).
?C: Usually set to 'void *' or 'caddr_t'.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mmap HAS_MMAP /**/
?H:#define Mmap_t $mmaptype /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mmap
: see if mmap exists
```

```

set mmap d_mmap
eval $inlibc
: see what shmat returns
: default to something harmless
mmaptype='void *'
case "$i_sysmman$d_mmap" in
"$define$define")
$cat >mmap.c <<'END'
#include <sys/mman.h>
void *mmap();
END
if $cc $ccflags -c mmap.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
mmaptype='void *'
else
mmaptype='caddr_t'
fi
echo "and it returns ($mmaptype)." >&4
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_mmap.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Typedef.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:42:07 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Typedef.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:42:07 ram

?RCS: patch56: added backslash escapes within evals to prevent space problems

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:01:16 ram

?RCS: patch36: don't clobber visible 'val' variable, use 'varval' instead

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:05:14 ram

?RCS: patch32: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given typedef.

?X:

?X: To use it, say:

```

?X: set typedef
    val_t default [includes]
?X: eval $typedef
?X:
?MAKE:Typedef: cppstdin cppminus cppflags rm sed contains Oldconfig Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define typedef
?LINT:define typedef_ask
?V:typedef typedef_ask
?S:typedef:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S: set typedef val_t default [includes]
?S: eval $typedef
?S: That will return val_t set to default if the typedef was not found,
?S: to typedef otherwise. If no includes are specified, look in sys/types.h.
?S:.
?S:typedef_ask:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not. If it is not defined,
?S: this will call the ./myread script to prompt for an answer.
?S: It is intended to be used to avoid unnecessary prompts.
?S: A typical use is
?S: rp="What is the type for file position used by fsetpos()?"
?S: set fpos_t fpostype long stdio.h sys/types.h
?S: eval $typedef_ask
?S: This
    will set fpostype=fpos_t, if fpos_t is available. Otherwise
?S: it will call myread with a default of 'long', and a prompt of $rp.
?S:.
?T:type var def inclist varval inc
?F:!temp.c
: define an is-a-typedef? function
typedef='type=$1; var=$2; def=$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=$@;
case "$inclist" in
"" ) inclist="sys/types.h";;
esac;
eval "varval=\$$var";
case "$varval" in
"" )
    $rm -f temp.c;
    for inc in $inclist; do
        echo "#include <$inc>" >>temp.c;
    done;
?X: Maybe it's a #define instead of a typedef.
echo "#ifdef $type" >> temp.c;
echo "printf(\"We have $type\");" >> temp.c;
echo "#endif" >> temp.c;

```

```

$cpstdin $cppflags $cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval "$var=\$type";
else
    eval "$var=\$def";
fi;
$rm -f temp.?.;
*) eval "$var=\$varval";;
esac'

```

?X: Originally, I eval'd \$typedef and then checked the results against

?X: \$type. Unfortunately, it then became complicated to check

?X: whether you are re-using

an old config.sh value, and the logic got

?X: so convoluted it became easier to just copy the function above

?X: and alter it slightly. A.D. 3/1998

: define an is-a-typedef? function that prompts if the type is not available.

```
typedef_ask='type=$1; var=$2; def=$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=$@;
```

```
case "$inclist" in
```

```
"" ) inclist="sys/types.h";;
```

```
esac;
```

```
eval "varval=\$${var}";
```

```
case "$varval" in
```

```
"" )
```

```
$rm -f temp.c;
```

```
for inc in $inclist; do
```

```
    echo "#include <$inc>" >>temp.c;
```

```
done;
```

?X: Maybe it's a #define instead of a typedef.

```
echo "#ifdef $type" >> temp.c;
```

```
echo "printf(\"We have $type\");" >> temp.c;
```

```
echo "#endif" >> temp.c;
```

```
$cpstdin $cppflags $cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
```

```
echo " " ;
```

```
echo "$rp" | $sed -e "s/What is/Looking for/" -e "s/?/./";
```

```
if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
    echo "$type found." >&4;
```

```
    eval "$var=\$type";
```

```
else
```

```
    echo "$type NOT found." >&4;
```

```
    dflt="$def";
```

```
    ./myread ;
```

```
    eval "$var=\$ans";
```

```
fi;
```

```
$rm -f temp.?.;.
```

```
*) eval "$var=\$varval";;
```

```
esac'
```


Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/Typedef.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005-2007 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_cplusplus: Compile Setvar run cat rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:d_cplusplus (d_cplusplus.U):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_CPLUSPLUS symbol, which
?S: indicates that a C++ compiler was used to compiled Perl and will be
?S: used to compile extensions.
?S:.
?C:USE_CPLUSPLUS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that a C++ compiler was
?C: used to compiled Perl and will be used to compile extensions.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_cplusplus USE_CPLUSPLUS /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_cplusplus
: Check if we are using C++
echo " "
echo "Checking for C++..." >&4
\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
#ifdef __cplusplus
return 0;
#else
return 1;
#endif
}
EOCP
set try
if eval \$compile_ok
&& \$run ./try; then
val="\$define"
echo "You are using a C++ compiler."
else
val="\$undef"
echo "You are not using a C++ compiler."
fi

\$rm_try cplusplus\$\$

set d_cplusplus

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_cplusplus.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_memmem: Hasproto Inlibc Setvar d_gnulibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_memmem:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMMEM symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the memmem() routine is available

?S: to return a pointer to the start of the first occurrence of a

?S: substring in a memory area (or NULL if not found).

?S:.

?C:HAS_MEMMEM:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memmem routine is

?C: available to return a pointer to the start of the first occurrence

?C: of a substring in a memory area (or NULL if not found).

?C: In glibc, memmem is a GNU extension. The function is visible in

?C: libc, but the prototype is only visible if _GNU_SOURCE is #defined.

?C: Thus we only define this if both the prototype and symbol are found.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_memmem

HAS_MEMMEM /**/

?H:.

?T:d_memmem_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4

?LINT:set d_memmem

: see if memmem exists

: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.

echo " "

d_memmem_proto="

xx1="#\$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC"

xx2='#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)'

xx3='# define _GNU_SOURCE'

xx4='#endif'

set d_memmem_proto memmem literal "\$xx1" literal "\$xx2" literal "\$xx3" literal "\$xx4" define string.h

eval \$hasproto

case "\$d_memmem_proto" in

define) # see if memmem exists

set memmem d_memmem

eval \$inlibc

;;

*) val=\$undef

```
set d_memmem
eval $setvar
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_memmem.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strtold: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strtold:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOLD symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strtold() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRTOLD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtold routine is

?C: available to convert strings to long doubles.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strtold HAS_STRTOLD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_strtold

: see if strtold exists

set strtold d_strtold

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strtold.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: d_sigsetjmp.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:44:33 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigsetjmp: Setvar cat +cc +ccflags +ldflags libs rm
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:d_sigsetjmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGSETJMP symbol,
?S: which indicates that the sigsetjmp() routine
is available to
?S: call setjmp() and optionally save the process's signal mask.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGSETJMP:
?C: This variable indicates to the C program that the sigsetjmp()
?C: routine is available to save the calling process's registers
?C: and stack environment for later use by siglongjmp(), and
?C: to optionally save the process's signal mask. See
?C: Sigjmp_buf, Sigsetjmp, and Siglongjmp.
?C:.
?C:Sigjmp_buf:
?C: This is the buffer type to be used with Sigsetjmp and Siglongjmp.
?C:.
?C:Sigsetjmp:
?C: This macro is used in the same way as sigsetjmp(), but will invoke
?C: traditional setjmp() if sigsetjmp isn't available.
?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.
?C:.
?C:Siglongjmp:
?C: This macro is used in the same way as siglongjmp(), but will invoke
?C: traditional longjmp() if siglongjmp isn't available.
?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#\$d_sigsetjmp HAS_SIGSETJMP /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_SIGSETJMP
?H:?%<:#define Sigjmp_buf sigjmp_buf
?H:?%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask) sigsetjmp((buf),(save_mask))
?H:?%<:#define
Siglongjmp(buf,retval) siglongjmp((buf),(retval))
?H:?%<:#else
?H:?%<:#define Sigjmp_buf jmp_buf
?H:?%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask) setjmp((buf))
?H:?%<:#define Siglongjmp(buf,retval) longjmp((buf),(retval))
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:?%<:Sigjmp_buf Sigsetjmp Siglongjmp

```

?F:!set
?LINT:set d_sigsetjmp
: see if sigsetjmp exists
?X: We can't check for these symbols with Inlibc because sigsetjmp
?X: is (sometimes? always?) a macro under GCC
echo " "
case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
")
$cat >set.c <<'EOP'
#include <setjmp.h>
sigjmp_buf env;
int set = 1;
int main()
{
if (sigsetjmp(env,1))
exit(set);
set = 0;
siglongjmp(env, 1);
exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
if ./set >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4
val="$define"
else
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Uh-Oh! You have POSIX sigsetjmp and siglongjmp, but they do not work properly!!
I'll ignore them.
EOM
val="$undef"
fi
else
echo "sigsetjmp not found."
>&4
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_sigsetjmp"
case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
$define) echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4;;
$undef) echo "sigsetjmp not found." >&4;;
esac
;;
esac
set d_sigsetjmp
eval $setvar
$rm -f set.c set

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sigsetjmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_truncl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_truncl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TRUNCL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the truncl() routine is available

?S: to round long doubles towards zero. If copysignl is also present,

?S: we can emulate modfl.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TRUNCL :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the truncl routine is

?C: available. If copysignl is also present we can emulate modfl.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_truncl HAS_TRUNCL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_truncl

: see if truncl exists

set truncl d_truncl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_truncl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_perror.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_perror.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:38 ram

?RCS: patch32: always define HAS_PERROR even when not used in C code

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:45 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_perror: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_perror:
?S: This variable conditionally remaps perror to a null action and
?S: defines the symbol HAS_PERROR, which indicates to the C program
?S: that the perror()
    routine is not available to print system
?S: error messages.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PERROR ~ %<:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the perror() routine is
?C: available to print system error messages. If not defined, you should
?C: use your own diagnostic routine...
?C:.
?C:perror ~ %<:
?C: This symbol is mapped to null if the perror() routine is not
?C: available to print system error messages.
?C:.
?H:%<:#$d_perror HAS_PERROR /**/
?H:%<:#ifndef HAS_PERROR
?H:%<:#define perror(s) ; /* mapped to a null statement */
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set d_perror
: see if perror exists
set perror d_perror
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_perror.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libpth.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:08:49 ram
?RCS: patch61: new loclibpth variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:31:30 ram
?RCS: patch45: call ./mips instead of just mips (WED)
```

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/08/29 16:29:15 ram

?RCS: patch32: added /lib/pa1.1 for HP-UX specially tuned PA-RISC libs (ADO)

?RCS: patch32: fixed information message, making it clearer (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:03:54 ram

?RCS: patch30: added /usr/shlib to
glibpth for shared-only libraries

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:26:57 ram

?RCS: patch27: fixed a typo (libpth -> glibpth)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:07:53 ram

?RCS: patch23: now asks for library directories to be searched (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:02 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit initializes the path for C library lookup.

?X:

?MAKE:libpth glibpth xlibpth plibpth loclibpth: \
usrinc incpath test cat Myread Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libpth:

?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries. It is intended to be used by other units.

?S:.

?S:glibpth:

?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to
?S: find libraries. It may contain directories that do not exist on
?S: this platform, libpth is the cleaned-up version.

?S:.

?S:xlibpth:

?S: This variable holds extra path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries on this platform,
for example CPU-specific libraries

?S: (on multi-CPU platforms) may be listed here.

?S:.

?S:loclibpth:

?S: This variable holds the paths (space-separated) used to find local
?S: libraries. It is prepended to libpth, and is intended to be easily
?S: set from the command line.

?S:.

?S:plibpth:

?S: Holds the private path used by Configure to find out the libraries.
?S: Its value is prepend to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?S: machines, like the mips. Usually, it should be empty.


```

?S:.
?T: xxx dlist
?LINT:use us rinc
?INIT:: change the next line if compiling for Xenix/286 on Xenix/386
?INIT:xlibpth="/usr/lib/386 /lib/386"
?INIT:: Possible local library directories to search.
?INIT:loclibpth="/usr/local/lib /opt/local/lib /usr/gnu/lib"
?INIT:loclibpth="$loclibpth /opt/gnu/lib /usr/GNU/lib /opt/GNU/lib"
?INIT:
?INIT:: general looking path for locating libraries
?INIT:glibpth="/lib /usr/lib $xlibpth"
?INIT:glibpth="$glibpth /usr/ccs/lib /usr/ucblib /usr/local/lib"
?X: /shlib
is for Digital Unix 4.0
?X: /usr/shlib is for OSF/1 systems.
?INIT:test -f /usr/shlib/libc.so && glibpth="/usr/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:test -f /shlib/libc.so && glibpth="/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:
?INIT:: Private path used by Configure to find libraries. Its value
?INIT:: is prepended to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?INIT:: machines, like the mips. Usually, it should be empty.
?INIT:plibpth=""
?INIT:
: Set private lib path
case "$plibpth" in
") if ./mips; then
?X: on mips, we DO NOT want /lib, and we want $incpath/usr/lib
plibpth="$incpath/usr/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/ccs/lib"
fi;;
esac
case "$libpth" in
' ') dlist="";;
") dlist="$loclibpth $plibpth $glibpth";;
*) dlist="$libpth";;
esac

: Now check and see which directories actually exist, avoiding duplicates
libpth=""
for xxx in $dlist
do
if $test -d $xxx; then
case " $libpth " in
*" $xxx "*) ;;
*) libpth="$libpth $xxx";;
esac
fi
done
$cat <<'EOM'

```

Some systems have incompatible or broken versions of libraries. Among the directories listed in the question below, please remove any you know not to be holding relevant libraries, and add any that are needed. Say "none" for none.

EOM

```
case "$libpth" in
") dflt='none';;
*)
?X: strip leading space
set X $libpth
shift
dflt=${1+"$@"}
;;
esac
rp="Directories to use for library searches?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) libpth=' ';;
*) libpth="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libpth.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014 Jarkko Hietaniemi & H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_copysign: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_copysign:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_COPYSIGN symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the copysign() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_COPYSIGN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the copysign routine is

?C: available to do the copysign function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_copysign HAS_COPYSIGN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_copysign

```
: see if copysign exists
set copysign d_copysign
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_copysign.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethent.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_gethent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETHOSTENT if gethostent() is

?S: available to look up host names in some data base or another.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOSTENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostent() routine is

?C: available to look up host names in some
data base or another.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gethent HAS_GETHOSTENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_gethent

: see if gethostent exists

set gethostent d_gethent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_gethent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mkdtmp: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mkdtmp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKDTEMP symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the mkdtmp() routine is available

?S: to exclusively create a uniquely named temporary directory.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MKDTEMP :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkdtmp routine is

?C: available to exclusively create a uniquely named temporary directory.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mkdtmp HAS_MKDTEMP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mkdtmp

: see if mkdtmp exists

set mkdtmp d_mkdtmp

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_mkdtmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getcwd: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getcwd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETCWD symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getcwd() routine is available

?S: to get the current working directory.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETCWD :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getcwd routine is

?C: available to get the current working directory.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getcwd HAS_GETCWD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getcwd

: see if getcwd exists

set getcwd d_getcwd

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getcwd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:need_va_copy: rm_try cat Compile run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:need_va_copy:

?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system stores

?S: the variable argument list datatype, va_list, in a format

?S: that cannot be copied by simple assignment, so that some

?S: other means must be used when copying is required.

?S: As such systems vary in their provision (or non-provision)

?S: of copying mechanisms, handy.h defines a platform-

?S: independent macro, Perl_va_copy(src, dst), to do the job.

?S:.

?C:NEED_VA_COPY:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that the system stores

?C: the variable argument list datatype, va_list, in a format

?C: that cannot be copied by simple assignment, so that some

?C: other means must be used when copying is required.

?C: As such systems vary in their provision (or non-provision)

?C: of copying mechanisms, handy.h defines a platform-

?C: independent macro, Perl_va_copy(src, dst), to do the job.

?C:.

?H:#\$need_va_copy NEED_VA_COPY /**/

?H:.

?T:okay

?F:!try

: see if we need va_copy

echo " "

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <stdarg.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <signal.h>

```

int
ivfprintf(FILE *f, const char *fmt, va_list *valp)
{
    return vfprintf(f, fmt, *valp);
}

```

```

int
myvfprintf(FILE *f, const char *fmt, va_list val)
{
    return ivfprintf(f, fmt, &val);
}

```

```

int
myprintf(char *fmt, ...)
{
    va_list val;
    va_start(val, fmt);
    return myvfprintf(stdout, fmt, val);
}

```

```

int
main(int ac, char **av)
{
    signal(SIGSEGV, exit);
#ifdef SIGBUS
    signal(SIGBUS,
        exit);
#endif

```

```

    myprintf("%s%s all right, then\n", "that", "");
    exit(0);
}

```

EOCP

```

set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try 2>&1 >/dev/null; then
case "`$run ./try`" in
    "that's all right, then")
        okay=yes
        ;;
    esac
fi
case "$okay" in
yes) echo "It seems that you don't need va_copy()." >&4
    need_va_copy="$undef"
    ;;
*) echo "It seems that va_copy() or similar will be needed." >&4
    need_va_copy="$define"

```

```
;;
esac
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/need_va_copy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endservent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endservent_r endservent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endservent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDSERVENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the endservent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:endservent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endservent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_endservent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endservent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDSERVENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endservent_r routine

?C: is

available to endservent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:ENDSERVENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endservent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_endservent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endservent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_endservent_r HAS_ENDSERVENT_R /**/

?H:#define ENDSERVENT_R_PROTO \$endservent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_endservent_r_proto

: see if endservent_r exists

set endservent_r d_endservent_r

eval \$inlibc

```

case "$d_endservent_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_endservent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_endservent_r_proto=define
set d_endservent_r_proto endservent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_endservent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$endservent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int endservent_r(struct servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endservent_r_proto=I_D ;;
esac
case "$endservent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void endservent_r(struct
servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endservent_r_proto=V_D ;;
esac
case "$endservent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_endservent_r=undef
endservent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling endservent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$endservent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) endservent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endservent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "endservent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_endservent_r=undef
endservent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) endservent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_endservent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getnbyad.U,v \$

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_getnbyname: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_getnbyname:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYNAME symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the getnetbyname() routine is available
 ?S: to look up networks by their names.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETNETBYNAME:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetbyname() routine is
 ?C: available to look up networks by their names.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_getnbyname HAS_GETNETBYNAME /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_getnbyname
 : see if getnetbyname exists
 set getnetbyname d_getnbyname
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getnbynm.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: cpp_stuff.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:30:48 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: added cute quoting trick for wild stringify support
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:08:24 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: now uses cppstdin instead of plain cpp for consistency (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch36: remove temporary files when done
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:36 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:cpp_stuff cpp_quote: cat contains cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm Warn \

package

?MAKE: -pick

add \$@ %<

?S:cpp_stuff:

?S: This variable contains an identification of the catenation mechanism

?S: used by the C preprocessor.

?S:.

?S:cpp_quote:

?S: This variable is set to either "" or " depending on whether the

?S: pre-processor pre-dates ANSI or not. It is used in the production of

?S: the SQuoTe() and EQuoTe() macros, and was introduced to overcome a bug

?S: in gcc 3.x whereby the pre-processor complained loudly about the

?S: unterminated strings.

?S:.

?C:CAT2:

?C: This macro catenates 2 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:CAT3:

?C: This macro catenates 3 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:CAT4:

?C: This macro catenates 4 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:CAT5:

?C: This macro catenates 5 tokens together.

?C:.

?C:STRINGIFY:

?C: This macro surrounds its token with double quotes.

?C:.

?C:SCAT2:

?C: This macro catenates 2 tokens together and stringifies the result.

?C:.

?C:SCAT3:

?C: This macro catenates 3 tokens together and stringifies the result.

?C:.

?C:SCAT4:

?C: This macro catenates 4 tokens

together and stringifies the result.

?C:.

?C:SCAT5:

?C: This macro catenates 5 tokens together and stringifies the result.

?C:.

?H:%<:#if \$cpp_stuff == 1

?H:?CAT2:#define CAT2(a,b)a/**/b

?H:?CAT3:#define CAT3(a,b,c)a/**/b/**/c

?H:?CAT4:#define CAT4(a,b,c,d)a/**/b/**/c/**/d

```

?H:?CAT5:#define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e)a/**/b/**/c/**/d/**/e
?H:?STRINGIFY:#define STRINGIFY(a)"a"
?H:?%<:#define SQuoTe(a){cpp_quote}a
?H:?%<:#define EQuoTe(a)a${cpp_quote}
?H:?SCAT2:#define SCAT2(a,b)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b)
?H:?SCAT3:#define SCAT3(a,b,c)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c)
?H:?SCAT4:#define SCAT4(a,b,c,d)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d)
?H:?SCAT5:#define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d/**/e)
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff == 42
?X: The additional level of indirection enables these macros to be
?X: used as arguments to other macros. See K&R 2nd ed., page 231.
?H:?%<:#define CaTiFy(a,b) a ## b
?H:?%<:#define CAT2(a,b) CaTiFy(a,b)
?H:?CAT3:#define CAT3(a,b,c) CAT2(CaTiFy(a,b),c)
?H:?CAT4:#define CAT4(a,b,c,d)
    CAT2(CaTiFy(a,b), CaTiFy(c,d))
?H:?CAT5:#define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e) CAT2(CAT2(CaTiFy(a,b), CaTiFy(c,d)), e)
?H:?%<:#define StGiFy(a)# a
?H:?STRINGIFY:#define STRINGIFY(a)StGiFy(a)
?H:?SCAT2:#define SCAT2(a,b)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b)
?H:?SCAT3:#define SCAT3(a,b,c)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b) StGiFy(c)
?H:?SCAT4:#define SCAT4(a,b,c,d)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b) StGiFy(c) StGiFy(d)
?H:?SCAT5:#define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b) StGiFy(c) StGiFy(d) StGiFy(e)
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff != 1 && $cpp_stuff != 42
?H:?%<:#include "Bleth: How does this C preprocessor catenate tokens?"
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:?%<:CAT2 CAT3 CAT4 CAT5 STRINGIFY SCAT2 SCAT3 SCAT4 SCAT5
?F:!cpp_stuff.c
?LINT:known StGiFy EQuoTe SQuoTe CaTiFy
: how do we catenate cpp tokens here?
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how your cpp does stuff like catenate tokens..." >&4
cpp_quote="
$cat >cpp_stuff.c <<'EOCP'
#define RCAT(a,b)a/**/b
#define ACAT(a,b)a ## b
RCAT(Rei,ser)
ACAT(Cir,cus)
EOCP
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <cpp_stuff.c >cpp_stuff.out
2>&1
if $contains 'Circus' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Oh! Smells like ANSI's been here."
echo "We can catify or stringify, separately or together!"
cpp_stuff=42

```

```

elif $contains 'Reiser' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Ah, yes! The good old days!"
cpp_stuff=1
$cat >cpp_stuff.c <<'EOCP'
#define SQuoTe(a)"a
#define EQuoTe(a)a"
#define CAT2(a,b)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b)
CAT2(Vic,tory)
EOCP
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <cpp_stuff.c >cpp_stuff.out 2>&1
if $contains "'Victory'" cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "I'll resort to a cute trick to also be able to stringify."
cpp_quote=""
else
$cat <<EOM
However, in the good old days we don't know how to stringify and
catify at the same time...
@if SCAT2 || SCAT3 || SCAT4 || SCAT5
You might have to edit the values of the SCAT[2-5] macros in config.h...
@else
Hopefully, $package does not need this feature.
@end
EOM
fi
else
./warn <<EOM
I can't seem to be able to catenate tokens with your cpp.
@if
CAT2 || CAT3 || CAT4 || CAT5 || SCAT2 || SCAT3 || SCAT4 || SCAT5
You're going to have to edit the values of the following
macros in config.h:

@if CAT2 || CAT3 || CAT4 || CAT5
CAT[2-5]
@end
@if SCAT2 || SCAT3 || SCAT4 || SCAT5
SCAT[2-5]
@end

in order to let me compile.
@end
EOM
cpp_stuff="/* Help! How do we handle cpp_stuff? *//*"
fi
$rm -f cpp_stuff.*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cpp_stuff.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE: gccversion gccosandvers gccansipedantic: cat cpp rm +cc \

Myread Guess Options Oldconfig Loc osname osvers run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S: gccversion:

?S: If GNU cc (gcc) is used, this variable holds '1' or '2' to

?S: indicate whether the compiler is version 1 or 2. This is used in

?S: setting some of the default cflags. It is set to " if not gcc.

?S:.

?S: gccosandvers:

?S: If GNU cc (gcc) is used, this variable holds the operating system

?S: and version used to compile gcc. It is set to " if not gcc,

?S: or if

nothing useful can be parsed as the os version.

?S:.

?S: gccansipedantic:

?S: If GNU cc (gcc) is used, this variable will enable (if set) the

?S: -ansi and -pedantic ccflags for building core files (through

?S: cflags script). (See Porting/pumpkin.pod for full description).

?S:.

?D: gccversion="

?D: gccansipedantic="

?T: c99_for

?T: flag

?T: gccshortvers

?T: incdir

?T: warn

?F: !try

?LINT: change cpp

?LINT: extern ccflags

?LINT: extern ldflags

?LINT: extern locincpth

?LINT: extern ccname

?LINT: change ccname

?LINT: change locincpth

?LINT: change ccflags

?LINT: set gccansipedantic

```

?X: Check if they have gcc in any guise.
: Check if we are using GNU gcc and what its version is
echo " "
echo "Checking for GNU cc in disguise and/or its version number..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOM
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
#if defined(__GNUC__) && !defined(__INTEL_COMPILER)
#ifdef __VERSION__
printf("%s\n", __VERSION__);
#else
printf("%s\n", "1");
#endif
#endif
return(0);
}
EOM
if $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c; then
gccversion=`$run
./try`
case "$gccversion" in
") echo "You are not using GNU cc." ;;
*) echo "You are using GNU cc $gccversion."
ccname=gcc
;;
esac
else
echo " "
echo "**** WHOA THERE!!! ****" >&4
echo " Your C compiler \"$cc\" doesn't seem to be working!" >&4
?X: using -K will prevent aborting--maybe they're cross compiling?
case "$knowitall" in
")
echo " You'd better start hunting for one and let me know about it." >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
fi
$rm -f try try.*
case "$gccversion" in
1.*) cpp=`./loc gcc-cpp $cpp $pth` ;;
esac
case "$gccversion" in
") gccosandvers=" ;;
*) gccshortvers=`echo "$gccversion"|sed 's/ .*/'`
gccosandvers=`$cc -v 2>&1|grep '/specs$'|sed "s!.*[^-]*-[^-]*-([^-]*)/$gccshortvers/specs!\1!"`
gccshortvers="
case "$gccosandvers" in

```

```
$osname) gccosandvers=" ;; # linux gccs seem to have no linux osvers, grr
$osname$osvers) ;; # looking good
$osname*) cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** WHOA THERE!!! ***

Your gcc has not been
compiled for the exact release of
your operating system (\$gccosandvers versus \$osname\$osvers).

In general it is a good idea to keep gcc synchronized with
the operating system because otherwise serious problems
may ensue when trying to compile software, like Perl.

I'm trying to be optimistic here, though, and will continue.
If later during the configuration and build icky compilation
problems appear (headerfile conflicts being the most common
manifestation), I suggest reinstalling the gcc to match
your operating system release.

EOM

```
;;
*) gccosandvers=" ;; # failed to parse, better be silent
esac
;;
esac
case "$ccname" in
") ccname="$cc" ;;
esac
```

gcc 3.* complain about adding -Idirectories that they already know about,
so we will take those off from locincpth.

```
case "$gccversion" in
3.*)
echo "main(){}">try.c
for incdir in $locincpth; do
warn=`$cc $ccflags -I$incdir -c try.c 2>&1 | \
grep '^c[cp]p*[01]: warning:
changing search order `
if test "X$warn" != X; then
locincpth=`echo " $locincpth " | sed "s! $incdir ! !"`
fi
done
$rm -f try try.*
esac
```

gcc 4.9 by default does some optimizations that break perl.
see ticket 121505.

```

#
# The -fwrapv disables those optimizations (and probably others,) so
# for gcc 4.9 (and later, since the optimizations probably won't go
# away), add -fwrapv unless the user requests -fno-wrapv, which
# disables -fwrapv, or if the user requests -fsanitize=undefined,
# which turns the overflows -fwrapv ignores into runtime errors.
case "$gccversion" in
4.[3-9].*[4.[1-9][0-9]*[5-9].*[1-9][0-9]*)
    case "$ccflags" in
*-fno-wrapv|*-fsanitize=undefined|*-fwrapv*) ;;
*) ccflags="$ccflags -fwrapv" ;;
    esac
esac

# Really old versions of gcc default to C89 and will error for this code.
# See if the compiler (gcc or otherwise) needs a flag to compile C99 code
# Initialisations in for loops seem to be the particular problem
# (Does
#   this syntax conflict with something else that was valid C89?)
# We also add a declaration after a statement to detect whether the compiler
# (or the user supplied -Accflags) consider such declarations to be errors.
# This causes 'Configure with -Accflags="-Werror=declaration-after-statement"'
# to fail hard and early.
#
# Annoyingly -std=c99 will cause gcc to tell glibc not to define prototypes for
# syscall, drand48 etc when including <unistd.h>, which messes up our build.
# I guess we *could* loop round trying -std=c99 first with checks both for the
# prototype found and the code compiling (because -std=gnu99 might do other
# things we don't want, particularly on non-GCC compilers) but
# 1) We would need to check for the prototype first (without any flags)
# 2) We would still end up with most Linux systems either being -std=gnu99
#    or "" (no flag), and so both common options would not rigorously check our
#    portability to other platforms.
# So it doesn't seem worth the complexity
# and chance of different failure.
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    argc = argc + 1;
    /* This is deliberately a declaration after a statement. */
    unsigned long long count = 0;
    for (char **p = argv; *p; ++p) {
        ++count;
    }
    return count == 1 ? 0 : argc;
}
EOCP
c99_for=no
for flag in " '-std=gnu99' '-std=c99'; do

```



```

if $cc -o try $flag $ccflags $ldflags try.c 2>/dev/null && ./try; then
    c99_for="$flag"
    break;
fi
done
case "$c99_for" in
") echo "Your C compiler doesn't need any special flags to compile C99 code"
;;
no) echo >&4 "Your C compiler doesn't seem to be able to compile C99 code"
    rp='Do you really want to continue?'
    dflt='n'
    . ./myread
    case "$ans" in
[yY]) echo >&4 "Okay, continuing." ;;
*) exit 1 ;;
    esac
;;
*) echo "Your C compiler needs $c99_for to compile C99 code"
    ccflags="$c99_for $ccflags"
;;
esac
$rm -f try try.*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/gccvers.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sresgproto: Hasproto i_unistd

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sresgproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRESGID_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the setresgid() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETRESGID_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the setresgid() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. Good guesses are

?C: extern

```
int setresgid(uid_t ruid, uid_t euid, uid_t suid);
```

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sresgproto HAS_SETRESGID_PROTO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sresgproto

: see if prototype for setresgid is available

echo " "

set d_sresgproto setresgid \$i_unistd unistd.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_sresgproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_umask.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_umask.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:14:50 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_umask: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_umask:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UMASK symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the umask() routine is available.

?S: to set and get the value of the file creation mask.

?S:.

?C:HAS_UMASK :

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that the umask routine is

?C: available to set and get the value of the file creation mask.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_umask HAS_UMASK /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_umask

: see if umask exists

```
set umask d_umask
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_umask.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nanosleep: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_nanosleep:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NANOSLEEP

?S: if nanosleep() is available to sleep with 1E-9 sec accuracy.

?S:.

?C:HAS_NANOSLEEP:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nanosleep

?C: system call is available to sleep with 1E-9 sec accuracy.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_nanosleep HAS_NANOSLEEP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_nanosleep

: see if nanosleep exists

set nanosleep d_nanosleep

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_nanosleep.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sitebin.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

```

?RCS: $Log: sitebin.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitebin sitebinexp installsitebin : Getfile Oldconfig \
  Setprefixvar siteprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitebin="
?S:sitebin:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question. It
?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing
  in this directory.
?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: executables in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitebinexp="
?S:sitebinexp:
?S: This is the same as the sitebin variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsitebin="
?S:installsitebin:
?S: This variable is usually the same as sitebinexp, unless you are on
?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitebin
?LINT:set sitebin
?LINT:set sitebinexp
: determine where add-on public executables go
case "$sitebin" in
  ") dflt=$siteprefix/bin ;;
  *) dflt=$sitebin ;;
esac
fn=d~
rp='Pathname where the add-on public executables should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitebin
. ./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/sitebin.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: prototype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:49 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prototype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:49 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure cc flags used when looking for prototype support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:15:36 ram
?RCS: patch16: prototype handling macros now appear only when needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:03:12 ram
?RCS: patch6: defines were referring to non-existent VOID symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:36 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:prototype: Nothing
?S:prototype:
?S: This variable holds the eventual value of CAN_PROTOTYPE, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can handle function prototypes.
?S:.
: stub, never used
prototype=nothing
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/prototype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_syslog.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_syslog: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_syslog:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSLOG symbol,
 ?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <syslog.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_SYSLOG:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <syslog.h> exists and
 ?C: should be included.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_syslog I_SYSLOG /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set i_syslog
 : see if this is a syslog.h system
 set syslog.h i_syslog
 eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_syslog.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: prefshell.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: prefshell.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:28:13 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: added SHELL temporary since metalint now sees \${SHELL}
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:11:47 ram
 ?RCS: patch10: non-portable var substitution was used (WAD)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:34 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:prefshell: cat package Getfile Oldconfig ksh csh bash
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:prefshell:
 ?S: This
 variable contains the eventual value of the PREFSHELL symbol,
 ?S: which contains the full name of the preferred user shell on this
 ?S: system. Usual values are /bin/csh, /bin/ksh, /bin/sh.
 ?S:.
 ?C:PREFSHELL:
 ?C: This symbol contains the full name of the preferred user shell on this

```
?C: system. Usual values are /bin/csh, /bin/ksh, /bin/sh.
?C:.
?H:#define PREFSHELL "$prefshell" /**/
?H:.
?T:SHELL
: find out which shell people like to use most
case "$prefshell" in
")
case "$ksh $bash $csh" in
*/ksh*) dflt="$ksh" ;;
*/bash*) dflt="$bash" ;;
*/csh*) dflt="$csh" ;;
*) dflt='/bin/sh' ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$prefshell";;
esac
?X: Some shells (Ultrix) do not understand ${SHELL:-/bin/sh}, sigh!
$cat <<EOM
```

Give the full path name of the shell most people like to use on your system. This will be used by \$package whenever the user wants to get a shell escape (for instance) and is not necessarily the same as the shell you are currently using (\${SHELL:-/bin/sh}).

```
EOM
fn=f/~
rp='Preferred
shell to be used?'
./getfile
prefshell=$ans
```

```
Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/prefshell.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_stat.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_stat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:28 ram
```

```

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_stat: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_stat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STAT if stat() is
?S: available to get file status.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STAT (STAT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the stat routine is
?C: available to get file status.
?C:.
?H:#$d_stat HAS_STAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_stat
: see if stat exists
set
stat d_stat
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_stat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: so.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: so.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:30:04 ram
?RCS: patch36: now tells user how he can suppress shared lib lookup (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: removed echo at the top, since it's now in the here-doc (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:07:02 ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit computes the shared-object / shared-lib extension
?X:
?MAKE:so d_libname_unique: test libpth Loc Myread Oldconfig cat Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:so:

```



```

?S: This
    variable holds the extension used to identify shared libraries
?S: (also known as shared objects) on the system. Usually set to 'so'.
?S:.
?S:d_libname_unique:
?S: This variable is defined if the target system insists on unique
?S: basenames for shared library files. This is currently true on Android,
?S: false everywhere else we know of.
?S: Defaults to 'undef'.
?S:.
?LINT:set d_libname_unique
?T: xxx
: compute shared library extension
case "$so" in
")
    if xxx=`./loc libc.sl X $libpth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
        dflt='sl'
    else
        dflt='so'
    fi
;;
*) dflt="$so";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

On some systems, shared libraries may be available. Answer 'none' if you want to suppress searching of shared libraries for the remainder of this configuration.

```

EOM
rp='What is the file extension used for shared libraries?'
. ./myread
so="$ans"

```

```

: Does target system insist that shared library basenames are unique
$cat << EOM

```

Some dynamic loaders assume that the *basename* of shared library filenames are globally unique. We'll default this to undef as we assume your system is not this weird. Set to defined if you're on one of them.

```

EOM

dflt='n'
rp='Make shared library basenames unique?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in

```

```

y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
set d_libname_unique
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/so.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_casti32.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:10:45 ram

?RCS: patch54: made sure cc and ccflags are conditional dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:09:37 ram

?RCS: patch36: declare signal handler correctly (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:06 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Can the compiler cast large floats to 32-bit integers?

?X:

?MAKE:d_casti32: cat

+cc +ccflags rm_try intsize Setvar test signal_t

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_casti32:

?S: This variable conditionally defines CASTI32, which indicates

?S: whether the C compiler can cast large floats to 32-bit ints.

?S:.

?C:CASTI32:

?C: This symbol is defined if the C compiler can cast negative

?C: or large floating point numbers to 32-bit ints.

?C:.

?T:xxx yyy

?H:#\$d_casti32 CASTI32 /**/

```

?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_casti32
: check for ability to cast large floats to 32-bit ints.
echo " "
echo 'Checking whether your C compiler can cast large floats to int32.' >&4
if $test "$intsize" -eq 4; then
    xxx=int
else
    xxx=long
fi
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
$signal_t blech() { exit(3); }
int main()
{
    $xxx i32;
    double f;
    int result = 0;
    signal(SIGFPE, blech);

    f = (double) 0x7fffffff;
    f = 10 * f;
    i32 = ($xxx) f;

    if (i32 != ($xxx) f)
        result |= 1;
    exit(result);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    ./try
    yyy=$?
else
    echo "(I can't
    seem to compile the test program--assuming it can't)"
    yyy=1
fi
case "$yyy" in
0) val="$define"
    echo "Yup, it can."
    ;;
*) val="$undef"
    echo "Nope, it can't."
    ;;
esac
set d_casti32

```

```
eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_casti32.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2007, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_snprintf d_vsnprintf : Inlibc Compile cat run rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_snprintf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SNPRINTF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the snprintf () library function

?S: is available.

?S:.

?S:d_vsnprintf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VSNPRINTF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the vsnprintf () library function

?S: is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SNPRINTF:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the snprintf () library

?C: function

is available for use.

?C:.

?C:HAS_VSNPRINTF:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the vsnprintf () library

?C: function is available for use.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_snprintf HAS_SNPRINTF /**/

?H:#\$d_vsnprintf HAS_VSNPRINTF /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

: see if snprintf exists

set snprintf d_snprintf

eval \$inlibc

: see if vsnprintf exists

set vsnprintf d_vsnprintf

eval \$inlibc

```

case "$d_sprintf-$d_vsprintf" in
"$define-$define")
    $cat <<EOM
Checking whether your sprintf() and vsprintf() work okay...
EOM
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
/* v?sprintf testing logic courtesy of Russ Allbery.
* According to C99:
* - if the buffer is too short it still must be \0-terminated
* - if the buffer is too short the potentially required length
*   must be returned and not -1
* - if the buffer is NULL the potentially required length
*   must be returned and not -1 or core dump
*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

char buf[2];

int test (char *format, ...)
{
    va_list args;
    int count;

    va_start
    (args, format);
    count = vsprintf (buf, sizeof buf, format, args);
    va_end (args);
    return count;
}

int main ()
{
    return ((test ("%s", "abcd") == 4 && buf[0] == 'a' && buf[1] == '\0'
        && sprintf (NULL, 0, "%s", "abcd") == 4) ? 0 : 1);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
`$run ./try`
case "$?" in
0) echo "Your sprintf() and vsprintf() seem to be working okay." ;;
*) cat <<EOM >&4
Your sprintf() and vsprintf() don't seem to be working okay.
EOM
    d_sprintf="$undef"
    d_vsprintf="$undef"
;;

```

```

esac
else
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming they don't)"
d_snprintf="$undef"
d_vsnprintf="$undef"
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_snprintf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: package.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: package.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:27:21 ram

?RCS: patch36: beware of non-ascii character sets when translating case

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:37:02 ram

?RCS: patch14: skip definition of spackage if not otherwise used

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:11:10 ram

?RCS: patch10: added spackage, suitable for starting sentences

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:28 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0

netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:package spackage: Nothing

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?S:package:

?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed.

?S: It is primarily intended for the use of later Configure units.

?S:.

?S:spackage:

?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed,

?S: with the first letter uppercased, i.e. suitable for starting

?S: sentences.

```
?S:.
?X: dist-4 has defined PACKAGE: here, which clashes with perl.h
?X: as package is a reserved keyword in perl
?T:first last
: set package name
package='<PACKAGENAME>'
@if spackage
first=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.).*\1/'`
last=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.).*\1/'`
?X:
?X: So early in the Configure script, we don't have ./tr set up and can't
?X: include Tr in our dependency or that would create a cycle. Therefore,
?X: we have to somehow duplicate the work done in Tr. That's life.
?X:
case "`echo AbyZ | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`"-``echo AbyZ | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]'
2>/dev/null``" in
ABYZ-abyz) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'`$last;;
*) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]'`$last;;
esac
@end
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/package.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtold_l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtold_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOLD_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtold_l() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOLD_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtold_l routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long doubles.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtold_l HAS_STRTOLD_L /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtold_l
: see if strtold_l exists
set strtold_l d_strtold_l
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_strtold_l.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sem.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:03 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sem: test d_semctl d_semget d_semop Setvar Findhdr osname

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sem:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEM symbol, which

?S: indicates that the entire sem*(2) library is present.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SEM:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire sem*(2) library is

?C: supported.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sem HAS_SEM /**/

?H:.

?T:h_sem

?LINT:set d_sem

:

see how much of the 'sem*(2)' library is present.

h_sem=true

echo " "

case "\$d_semctl\$d_semget\$d_semop" in

\$undef) h_sem=false;;

esac

case "\$osname" in

freebsd)

case "`ipcs 2>&1`" in

"SVID messages"*"not configured"*)

echo "Your \$osname does not have the sem*(2) configured." >&4

h_sem=false

val="\$undef"

set semctl d_semctl


```

eval $setvar
set semget d_semget
eval $setvar
set semop d_semop
eval $setvar
;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_sem && $test `./findhdr sys/sem.h`; then
    echo "You have the full sem*(2) library." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "You don't have the full sem*(2) library." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_sem
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sem.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_pwritev.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_pwritev.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_pwritev: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_pwritev:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PWRITEV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the pwritev() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PWRITEV :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pwritev routine is

?C: available to perform vectored writes on a file descriptor at a

?C: given offset.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pwritev HAS_PWRITEV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_pwritev

: see if pwritev exists

set pwritev d_pwritev

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_pwritev.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_time.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:43 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_time.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:43 ram

?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:16:38 ram

?RCS: patch36: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:45 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X: Maybe <sys/types.h> should be included?

?X:INC: i_systypes

?MAKE:d_time timetype: Csym Setvar Findhdr Myread Typedef

?MAKE: -pick

add \$@ %<

?S:d_time:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIME symbol, which indicates

?S: that the time() routine exists. The time() routine is normally

?S: provided on UNIX systems.

?S:.

?S:timetype:

?S: This variable holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,

?S: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be

?S: included). Anyway, the type Time_t should be used.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TIME (TIMER):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the time() routine exists.

```

?C:.
?C:Time_t (TIMETYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,
?C: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?C: included).
?C:.
?H:#$d_time HAS_TIME /**/
?H:#define Time_t $timetype /* Time type */
?H:.
?LINT:set d_time
: see if time exists
echo " "
?X: MPE/iX needs this protection of hint values.
?X: See d_sterror.U for more explanation.
if test "X$d_time" = X -o X"$timetype" = X; then
    if set time val -f d_time; eval $csym; $val;
then
    echo 'time() found.' >&4
    val="$define"
    rp="What is the type returned by time() on this system?"
    set time_t timetype long stdio.h sys/types.h
    eval $typedef_ask
    else
    echo 'time() not found, hope that will do.' >&4
    val="$undef"
    timetype='int';
    fi
    set d_time
    eval $setvar
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/d_time.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: byteorder.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:24:55 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: byteorder.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:24:55 ram

?RCS: patch61: no longer ask the user if the test runs ok

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:58 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:28 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:byteorder: cat Myread Oldconfig Loc Compile rm_try run \
multiarch uvtype uvsize i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:byteorder:
?S: This
variable holds the byte order in a UV. In the following,
?S: larger digits indicate more significance. The variable byteorder
?S: is either 4321 on a big-endian machine, or 1234 on a little-endian,
?S: or 87654321 on a Cray ... or 3412 with weird order !
?S:.
?C:BYTEORDER:
?C: This symbol holds the hexadecimal constant defined in byteorder,
?C: in a UV, i.e. 0x1234 or 0x4321 or 0x12345678, etc...
?C: If the compiler supports cross-compiling or multiple-architecture
?C: binaries, use compiler-defined macros to
?C: determine the byte order.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#if defined(MULTIARCH)
?H:?%<:# ifdef __LITTLE_ENDIAN__
?H:?%<:# if LONGSIZE == 4
?H:?%<:# define BYTEORDER 0x1234
?H:?%<:# else
?H:?%<:# if LONGSIZE == 8
?H:?%<:# define BYTEORDER 0x12345678
?H:?%<:# endif
?H:?%<:# endif
?H:?%<:# else
?H:?%<:# ifdef __BIG_ENDIAN__
?H:?%<:# if LONGSIZE == 4
?H:?%<:# define BYTEORDER 0x4321
?H:?%<:# else
?H:?%<:# if LONGSIZE
== 8
?H:?%<:# define BYTEORDER 0x87654321
?H:?%<:# endif
?H:?%<:# endif
?H:?%<:# endif
?H:?%<:# endif
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#define BYTEORDER 0x$byteorder /* large digits for MSB */
?H:?%<:#endif

```

```
?H:
?T:xxx_prompt
?F:!try
: check for ordering of bytes in a UV
echo " "
case "$multiarch" in
*$define*)
$cat <<EOM
You seem to be doing a multiarchitecture build,
skipping the byteorder check.
```

```
EOM
byteorder='ffff'
;;
*)
case "$byteorder" in
")
$cat <<'EOM'
```

In the following, larger digits indicate more significance. A big-endian machine like a Pyramid or a Motorola 680?0 chip will come out to 4321. A little-endian machine like a Vax or an Intel 80?86 chip would be 1234. Other machines may have weird orders like 3412. A Cray will report 87654321, an Alpha will report 12345678. If the test program works the default is probably right.

I'm now running the test program...

```
EOM
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include
<sys/types.h>
typedef $uvtype UV;
int main()
{
int i;
union {
UV l;
char c[$uvsize];
} u;

if ($uvsize > 4)
u.l = (((UV)0x08070605) << 32) | (UV)0x04030201;
else
u.l = (UV)0x04030201;
for (i = 0; i < $uvsize; i++)
```

```

printf("%c", u.c[i]+'0');
printf("\n");
exit(0);
}
EOCP
xxx_prompt=y
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try > /dev/null; then
dflt=`$run ./try`
case "$dflt" in
[1-4][1-4][1-4][1-4]|12345678|87654321)
echo "(The test program ran ok.)"
echo "byteorder=$dflt"
xxx_prompt=n
;;
????|????????) echo "(The test program ran ok.)" ;;
*) echo "(The test program didn't run right for some reason.)" ;;
esac
else
dflt='4321'
cat <<'EOM'

```

(I can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing big-endian...)

```

EOM
fi
case "$xxx_prompt" in
y)
rp="What is the order of bytes in $uvtype?"
./myread
byteorder="$ans"
;;
*) byteorder=$dflt
;;
esac
;;
esac
$rm_try
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

*

/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/byteorder.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:

?MAKE:multiarch: osname

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:multiarch:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the MULTIARCH symbol

?S: which signifies the presence of multiplatform files.

?S: This is normally set by hints files.

?S:.

?C:MULTIARCH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, signifies that the build

?C: process will produce some binary files that are going to be

?C: used in a cross-platform environment. This is the case for

?C: example with the NeXT "fat" binaries that contain executables

?C: for

several CPUs.

?C:.

?H:#\$multiarch MULTIARCH /**/

?H:.

: Check if is a multiplatform env

case "\$osname" in

darwin) multiarch="\$define" ;;

esac

case "\$multiarch" in

"|[nN]*") multiarch="\$undef" ;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/a_dvisory/multiarch.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nearbyint: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_nearbyint:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NEARBYINT if nearbyint()

?S: is available to return the integral value closest to (according to

?S: the current rounding mode) to x.

?S:.

?C:HAS_NEARBYINT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nearbyint routine is

?C: available to return the integral value closest to (according to

?C: the current rounding mode) to x.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_nearbyint HAS_NEARBYINT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_nearbyint

: see if nearbyint exists

set nearbyint d_nearbyint

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_nearbyint.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Getfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Getfile.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1997/02/28 15:01:06 ram

?RCS: patch61: getfile script now begins with "startsh"

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/02/15 14:11:00 ram

?RCS: patch51: was not working if ~'s allowed with d_portable on (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:11:25 ram

?RCS: patch45: added support for escaping answers to skip various checks

?RCS: patch45: modified message issued after file expansion

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 15:53:19 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 14:23:36 ram

?RCS: patch23: getfile could be confused by file name in "locate" requests

?RCS: patch23: new 'p' directive to assume file is in people's path (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:01:31 ram

?RCS: patch16: added metalint hint on changed 'ans' variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:46:27 ram

?RCS: patch10: minor format problems and misspellings fixed

?RCS: patch10: now performs from package dir and not from UU subdir

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:56 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order

?X: to get a file name and make some sanity checks. Optionally, a ~name

?X: expansion is performed.

?X:

?X: To use this unit, \$rp and \$dflt must hold the question and the

?X: default answer, which will be passed as-is

to the myread script.

?X: The \$fn variable must hold the file type (f or d, for file/directory).

?X: If \$gfpth is set to a list of space-separated list of directories,

?X: those are prefixes for the filename. Unless \$gfpthkeep is set to 'y',

?X: gfpth is cleared on return from Getfile.

?X:

?X: If it is followed by a ~, then ~name substitution will occur. Upon return,

?X: \$ans is set with the filename value. If a / is specified, then only a full

?X: path name is accepted (but ~ substitution occurs before, if needed). The

?X: expanded path name is returned in that case.

?X:

?X: If a + is specified, the existence checks are skipped. This usually means

?X: the file/directory is under the full control of the program.

?X:

?X: If the 'n' (none) type is used, then the user may answer none.

?X: The 'e' (expand) switch may be used to bypass d_portable, expanding ~name.

?X:

?X: If the 'l' (locate) type is used, then it must end with a ':' and then a

?X: file name. If the answer is a directory,

the file name will be appended

?X: before testing for file existence. This is useful in locate-style

?X: questions like "where is the active file?". In that case, one should

?X: use:

?X:

?X: dflt='~news/lib'

?X: fn='l~:active'

?X: rp='Where is the active file?'

?X: . ./getfile

?X: active="\$ans"

?X:

?X: If the 'p' (path) letter is specified along with 'l', then an answer

?X: without a leading / will be expected to be found in everyone's path.

?X:

?X: It is also possible to include a comma-separated list of items within

?X: parentheses to specify which items should be accepted as-is with no

?X: further checks. This is useful when for instance a full path is expected

```

?X: but the user may escape out via "magical" answers.
?X:
?X: If the answer to the question is 'none', then the existence checks are
?X: skipped and the empty string is returned.
?X:
?MAKE:Getfile: d_portable contains startsh Myread Filexp tr trnl
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?V:ansexp:fn gfpth gfpthkeep
?F:./getfile
?T:tilde
type what orig_rp orig_dflt fullpath already redo skip none_ok \
value exp_file nopath_ok loc_file fp pf dir direxp
?LINT:change ans
?LINT:change gfpth
: now set up to get a file name
cat <<EOS >getfile
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>getfile
tilde="
fullpath="
already="
skip="
none_ok="
exp_file="
nopath_ok="
orig_rp="$rp"
orig_dflt="$dflt"
case "$gfpth" in
") gfpth='.' ;;
esac

```

```

?X: Begin by stripping out any (...) grouping.
case "$fn" in
*\(*)
: getfile will accept an answer from the comma-separated list
: enclosed in parentheses even if it does not meet other criteria.
expr "$fn" : '.*(\(.*)).*' | $tr ' ' $trnl >getfile.ok
fn=`echo $fn | sed 's/(\.*)/'`
;;
esac

```

```

?X: Catch up 'locate' requests early, so that we may strip the file name
?X: before looking at the one-letter commands, in case the file name contains
?X: one of them. Reported by Wayne Davison <davison@borland.com>.
case "$fn" in
*.*)
loc_file=`expr $fn : '.*:\(.*)'`

```

```

fn=`expr $fn : \"(.*)\".*`
;;
esac

case
"$fn" in
*~*) tilde=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*/*) fullpath=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*+*) skip=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*n*) none_ok=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*e*) exp_file=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*p*) nopath_ok=true;;
esac

case "$fn" in
*f*) type='File';;
*d*) type='Directory';;
*l*) type='Locate';;
esac

what="$type"
case "$what" in
Locate) what='File';;
esac

case "$exp_file" in
")
case "$d_portable" in
"$define") ;;
*) exp_file=true;;
esac
;;
esac

cd ..
while test "$type"; do
redo="
rp="$orig_rp"

```

```

dflt="$orig_dflt"
case "$tilde" in
true) rp="$rp (~name ok)";;
esac
. UU/myread
?X: check for allowed escape sequence which may be accepted verbatim.
if test -f UU/getfile.ok && \
  $contains "^$ans\$" UU/getfile.ok >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  value="$ans"
  ansexp="$ans"
  break
fi
case "$ans" in
none)
  value=""
  ansexp=""
  case "$none_ok" in
true) type="";;
esac
;;
*)
  case "$tilde" in
  ") value="$ans"
  ansexp="$ans";;
  *)
    value=`UU/filexp $ans`
  case
$? in
  0)
    if test "$ans" != "$value"; then
      echo "(That expands to $value on this system.)"
    fi
    ;;
  *) value="$ans";;
esac
ansexp="$value"
case "$exp_file" in
") value="$ans";;
esac
;;
esac
case "$fullpath" in
true)
?X: Perform all the checks on ansexp and not value since when d_portable
?X: is defined, the original un-expanded answer which is stored in value
?X: would lead to "non-existent" error messages whilst ansexp has been
?X: properly expanded. -- Fixed by Jan.Djarv@sa.erisoft.se (Jan Djarv)

```

```

?X: Always expand ~user if '/' was requested
case "$sansexp" in
/*) value="$sansexp" ;;
?X: Allow for c:/some/path
[a-zA-Z]:/*) value="$sansexp" ;;
*)
redo=true
case "$already" in
true)
echo "I shall only accept a full path name, as in /bin/ls." >&4
echo "Use a ! shell escape if you wish to check pathnames." >&4
;;
*)
echo "Please give a full path name, starting with slash." >&4
case "$tilde"
in
true)
echo "Note that using ~name is ok provided it expands well." >&4
already=true
;;
esac
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$redo" in
")
case "$type" in
File)
for fp in $gfpth; do
if test "X$fp" = X.; then
pf="$sansexp"
else
pf="$fp/$sansexp"
fi
if test -f "$pf"; then
type="
elif test -r "$pf" || (test -h "$pf") >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "($value is not a plain file, but that's ok.)"
type="
fi
if test X"$type" = X; then
value="$pf"
break
fi
done

```

```

;;
Directory)
for fp in $gfpth; do
if test "X$fp" = X.; then
    dir="$ans"
    direxp="$ansexp"
else
    dir="$fp/$ansexp"
    direxp="$fp/$ansexp"
fi
if test -d "$direxp"; then
    type="
    value="$dir"
    break
fi
done
;;
Locate)
if test -d "$ansexp"; then
    echo "(Looking for $loc_file in directory
$value.)"
    value="$value/$loc_file"
    ansexp="$ansexp/$loc_file"
fi
if test -f "$ansexp"; then
    type="
fi
case "$nopath_ok" in
true) case "$value" in
    */) ;;
    *) echo "Assuming $value will be in people's path."
    type="
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac

case "$skip" in
true) type=";
esac

case "$type" in
") ;;
*)
if test "$fastread" = yes; then
    dflt=y

```

```

else
  dflt=n
fi
rp="$what $value doesn't exist. Use that name anyway?"
. UU/myread
dflt="
case "$ans" in
y*) type=";;
*) echo " ";;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
done
cd UU
ans="$value"
rp="$orig_rp"
dflt="$orig_dflt"
rm -f getfile.ok
test "X$gfpthkeep" != Xy && gfpth=""
EOSC

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Getfile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_drnd48_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_drnd48_r drand48_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_stdlib extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_drnd48_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DRAND48_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the drand48_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:drand48_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of drand48_r.

?S: It is zero if d_drnd48_r is undef, and one of the

```

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_drand48_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DRAND48_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the drand48_r routine
?C: is available to drand48 re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:DRAND48_R_PROTO:
?C: This
symbol encodes the prototype of drand48_r.
?C: It is zero if d_drand48_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_drand48_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_drand48_r HAS_DRAND48_R /**/
?H:#define DRAND48_R_PROTO $drand48_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_drand48_r_proto
: see if drand48_r exists
set drand48_r d_drand48_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_drand48_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_stdlib stdlib.h"
case "$d_drand48_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_drand48_r_proto=define
set d_drand48_r_proto drand48_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_drand48_r_proto" in
define)
case "$drand48_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int drand48_r(struct drand48_data*, double*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && drand48_r_proto=I_ST ;;
esac
case "$drand48_r_proto" in
"|0) d_drand48_r=undef
drand48_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling drand48_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case
"$drand48_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) drand48_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$drand48_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;

```



```

*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "drand48_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_drand48_r=undef
drand48_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) drand48_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_drand48_r.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorman1dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: vendorman1dir.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
```

```
?RCS: Initial revision
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:vendorman1dir vendorman1direxp installvendorman1dir: man1dir Getfile \
```

```
Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?Y:TOP
```

```
?S:vendorman1dir:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for man1
```

```
?S: pages. It may have a ~ on the front.
```

```
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
```

```
?S: Vendors
```

```
who distribute perl may wish to place their own
```

```
?S: man1 pages in this directory with
```

```
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
```

```
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:vendorman1direxp:
```

```
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorman1dir, so that you
```

```
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
```

```
?S:.
```

```

?D:installvendorman1dir="
?S:installvendorman1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorman1direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:..
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorman1dir
: Set the vendorman1dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") vendorman1dir="
vendorman1direxp="
;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied manual pages go.
case "$vendorman1dir" in
") dflt=`echo "$man1dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#" ` ;;
*) dflt=$vendorman1dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"| ' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=nd~+
rp='Pathname for
the vendor-supplied manual section 1 pages?'
. ./getfile
vendorman1dir="$ans"
vendorman1direxp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorman1dir" = "X" && vendorman1dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorman1dir
. ./installprefix

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorman1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_localtime_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006,2007 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_localtime_r d_localtime_r_needs_tzset localtime_r_proto: Inlibc \

```

cat run Protochk Hasproto i_systypes usethreads i_time i_systime \
rm_try Compile extern_C i_stdlib i_unistd i_malloc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_localtime_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOCALTIME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the localtime_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_localtime_r_needs_tzset:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET
?S: symbol, which makes us call tzset before localtime_r()
?S:.
?S:localtime_r_proto:
?S: This
variable encodes the prototype of localtime_r.
?S: It is zero if d_localtime_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_localtime_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOCALTIME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localtime_r routine
?C: is available to localtime re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET:
?C: Many libc's localtime_r implementations do not call tzset,
?C: making them differ from localtime(), and making timezone
?C: changes using $ENV{TZ} without explicitly calling tzset
?C: impossible. This symbol makes us call tzset before localtime_r
?C:.
?H:%<:#$d_localtime_r_needs_tzset LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET /**/
?H:%<:#ifdef LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET
?H:%<:#define L_R_TZSET tzset(),
?H:%<:#else
?H:%<:#define L_R_TZSET
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:L_R_TZSET
?C:L_R_TZSET:
?C: If localtime_r() needs tzset, it is defined in this define
?C:.
?C:LOCALTIME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of localtime_r.
?C: It is
zero if d_localtime_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_localtime_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_localtime_r HAS_LOCALTIME_R /**/

```

```

?H:#define LOCALTIME_R_PROTO $localtime_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_localtime_r_proto
?F:!try
: see if localtime_r exists
set localtime_r d_localtime_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_localtime_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
case "$d_localtime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_localtime_r_proto=define
set d_localtime_r_proto localtime_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_localtime_r_proto" in
define)
case "$localtime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct tm* localtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
./prochck "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && localtime_r_proto=S_TS ;;
esac
case "$localtime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int localtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
./prochck "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && localtime_r_proto=I_TS ;;
esac
case "$localtime_r_proto"
in
"|0) d_localtime_r=undef
localtime_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling localtime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$localtime_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) localtime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$localtime_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "localtime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_localtime_r=undef
localtime_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) localtime_r_proto=0
;;

```

esac

```
: see if localtime_r calls tzset
case "$localtime_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*)
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
/* Does our libc's localtime_r call tzset ?
 * return 0 if so, 1 otherwise.
 */
#include I_SYS_TYPES
#include I_UNISTD
#include I_TIME
#include I_STDLIB
#include I_MALLOC
#ifdef I_SYS_TYPES
# include <sys/types.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_TIME
# include <time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>
#ifdef I_MALLOC
# include <malloc.h>
#endif
int
main()
{
    int result = 0;
    time_t t = time(0L);
    char w_tz[]="TZ" "="GMT+5",
    e_tz[]="TZ" "="GMT-5",
    *tz_e = (char*)malloc(16),
    *tz_w = (char*)malloc(16);
    struct tm tm_e, tm_w;
    memset(&tm_e, '\0', sizeof(struct tm));
    memset(&tm_w, '\0', sizeof(struct tm));
    strcpy(tz_e, e_tz);
    strcpy(tz_w, w_tz);

    putenv(tz_e);
    localtime_r(&t, &tm_e);
```

```

    putenv(tz_w);
    localtime_r(&t, &tm_w);

    if( memcmp(&tm_e, &tm_w, sizeof(struct tm)) == 0 )
result = 1;

    free(tz_e);free(tz_w);
    return result;
}

```

EOCP

```

set try
if eval $compile; then
    if $run ./try; then
        d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=undef;
        else
        d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=define;
        fi;
    else
        d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=undef;
    fi;
    ;;
*)
    d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=undef;
    ;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_localtime_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: nblock_io.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:17:14 ram

?RCS: patch61: simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well

?RCS: patch61: force use of "startsh" at the head of the generated script

?RCS: patch61: added new files to the ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 14:13:22 ram

?RCS: patch56: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well.

?X: (Problem reported on FreeBSD; it's unclear if this helps.) --AD

?X:

?MAKE:o_nonblock

eagain rd_nodata d_eofnblk: cat rm_try +cc +ccflags +ldflags \

d_open3 h_sysfile h_fcntl signal_t hint Oldconfig Setvar startsh Warn

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:o_nonblock:

?S: This variable bears the symbol value to be used during open() or fcntl()

?S: to turn on non-blocking I/O for a file descriptor. If you wish to switch

?S: between blocking and non-blocking, you may try ioctl(FIOSNBIO) instead,

?S: but that is only supported by some devices.

?S:.

?S:again:

?S: This variable bears the symbolic errno code set by read() when no

?S: data is present on the file and non-blocking I/O was enabled (otherwise,

?S: read() blocks naturally).

?S:.

?S:rd_nodata:

?S: This variable holds the return code from read() when no data is

?S: present. It should be -1, but some systems return 0 when O_NDELAY is

?S: used, which is a shame because you cannot make the difference between

?S: no data and an EOF.. Sigh!

?S:.

?S:d_eofnblk:

?S: This variable conditionally defines EOF_NONBLOCK

if EOF can be seen

?S: when reading from a non-blocking I/O source.

?S:.

?C:VAL_O_NONBLOCK:

?C: This symbol is to be used during open() or fcntl(F_SETFL) to turn on

?C: non-blocking I/O for the file descriptor. Note that there is no way

?C: back, i.e. you cannot turn it blocking again this way. If you wish to

?C: alternatively switch between blocking and non-blocking, use the

?C: ioctl(FIOSNBIO) call instead, but that is not supported by all devices.

?C:.

?C:VAL_EAGAIN:

?C: This symbol holds the errno error code set by read() when no data was

?C: present on the non-blocking file descriptor.

?C:.

?C:RD_NODATA:

?C: This symbol holds the return code from read() when no data is present

?C: on the non-blocking file descriptor. Be careful! If EOF_NONBLOCK is

?C: not defined, then you can't distinguish between no data and EOF by

?C: issuing a read(). You'll have to find another way to tell for sure!

```

?C:.
?C:EOF_NONBLOCK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that a read() on
?C: a
    non-blocking file descriptor will return 0 on EOF, and not the value
?C: held in RD_NODATA (-1 usually, in that case!).
?C:.
?H:#define VAL_O_NONBLOCK $o_nonblock
?H:#define VAL_EAGAIN $eagain
?H:#define RD_NODATA $rd_nodata
?H:$d_eofnblk EOF_NONBLOCK
?H:.
?F:!try !try.out !try.ret !try.err !mtry
?T:status
?LINT:use d_open3
: check for non-blocking I/O stuff
case "$h_sysfile" in
true) echo "#include <sys/file.h>" > head.c;;
*)
case "$h_fcntl" in
true) echo "#include <fcntl.h>" > head.c;;
*) echo "#include <sys/fcntl.h>" > head.c;;
esac
;;
esac
echo " "
echo "Figuring out the flag used by open() for non-blocking I/O..." >&4
case "$o_nonblock" in
")
$cat head.c > try.c
$cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
int main() {
#ifdef O_NONBLOCK
printf("O_NONBLOCK\n");
exit(0);
#endif
#ifdef O_NDELAY
printf("O_NDELAY\n");
exit(0);
#endif
?X: Stevens "Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment" page 364 mentions
?X: the FNDELAY symbol, used in 4.3BSD (source: Paul Marquess).
#ifdef FNDELAY
printf("FNDELAY\n");
exit(0);
#endif
exit(0);
}

```



```

EOCP
if
$cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
o_nonblock=`./try`
case "$o_nonblock" in
") echo "I can't figure it out, assuming O_NONBLOCK will do.";;
*) echo "Seems like we can use $o_nonblock.";;
esac
else
echo "(I can't compile the test program; pray O_NONBLOCK is right!)"
fi
;;
*) echo "Using $hint value $o_nonblock.";;
esac
$rm_try

echo " "
echo "Let's see what value errno gets from read() on a $o_nonblock file..." >&4
case "$seagain" in
")
$cat head.c > try.c
$cat >>try.c <<EOCP
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#define MY_O_NONBLOCK $o_nonblock
extern int errno;
$signal_t blech(x) int x; { exit(3); }
EOCP
$cat >> try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
int pd[2];
int pu[2];
char buf[1];
char string[100];

pipe(pd); /* Down: child -> parent */
pipe(pu); /* Up: parent -> child */
if (0 != fork()) {
int ret;
close(pd[1]); /* Parent reads from pd[0] */
close(pu[0]); /*
Parent writes (blocking) to pu[1] */
if (-1 == fcntl(pd[0], F_SETFL, MY_O_NONBLOCK))
exit(1);
signal(SIGALRM, blech);
alarm(5);

```

```

if ((ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1)) > 0) /* Nothing to read! */
    exit(2);
sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
write(2, string, strlen(string));
alarm(0);
#ifdef EAGAIN
    if (errno == EAGAIN) {
        printf("EAGAIN\n");
        goto ok;
    }
#endif
#ifdef EWOULDBLOCK
    if (errno == EWOULDBLOCK)
        printf("EWOULDBLOCK\n");
#endif
ok:
write(pu[1], buf, 1); /* Unblocks child, tell it to close our pipe */
sleep(2); /* Give it time to close our pipe */
alarm(5);
ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1); /* Should read EOF */
alarm(0);
sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
write(3, string, strlen(string));
exit(0);
}

close(pd[0]); /* We write to pd[1] */
close(pu[1]); /* We read from pu[0] */
read(pu[0], buf, 1); /* Wait for parent to signal us we may continue */
close(pd[1]); /* Pipe pd is now fully closed! */
exit(0); /* Bye bye, thank you for playing!
*/
}

EOCP
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
?X: Use script to avoid the possible 'alarm call' message
echo "$startsh" >mtry
echo "./try >try.out 2>try.ret 3>try.err || exit 4" >>mtry
chmod +x mtry
./mtry >/dev/null 2>&1
case $? in
0) eagain=`$cat try.out`;
1) echo "Could not perform non-blocking setting!";;
2) echo "I did a successful read() for something that was not there!";;
3) echo "Hmm... non-blocking I/O does not seem to be working!";;
*) echo "Something terribly wrong happened during testing.";;
esac
rd_nodata=`$cat try.ret`

```

```

echo "A read() system call with no data present returns $rd_nodata."
case "$rd_nodata" in
0|-1) ;;
*)
echo "(That's peculiar, fixing that to be -1.)"
rd_nodata=-1
;;
esac
case "$eagain" in
")
echo "Forcing errno EAGAIN on read() with no data available."
eagain=EAGAIN
;;
*)
echo "Your read() sets errno to $eagain when no data is available."
;;
esac
status=`$cat
try.err`
case "$status" in
0) echo "And it correctly returns 0 to signal EOF.";;
-1) echo "But it also returns -1 to signal EOF, so be careful!";;
*) echo "However, your read() returns '$status' on EOF??";;
esac
val="$define"
if test "$status" = "$rd_nodata"; then
./warn "your read() can't distinguish between EOF and no data!"
val="$undef"
fi
else
echo "I can't compile the test program--assuming errno EAGAIN will do."
eagain=EAGAIN
fi
set d_eofnblk
eval $setvar
;;
*)
echo "Using $hint value $eagain."
echo "Your read() returns $rd_nodata when no data is present."
case "$d_eofnblk" in
"$define") echo "And you can see EOF because read() returns 0.";;
"$undef") echo "But you can't see EOF status from read() returned value.";;
*)
?X: Should not happen, but if it does, assume the worst!
echo "(Assuming you can't see EOF status from read anyway.)"
d_eofnblk=$undef
;;
esac

```

```
;;
esac
$rm_try head.c mtry
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/nblock_io.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_munmap.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_munmap.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:19:22 ram

?RCS: patch15: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_munmap: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_munmap:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MUNMAP if munmap() is

?S: available to unmap a region mapped by mmap().

?S:.

?C:HAS_MUNMAP:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the munmap system call is

?C: available to unmap a region, usually mapped by mmap().

?C:.

?H:#\$d_munmap HAS_MUNMAP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_munmap

: see if munmap exists

set munmap d_munmap

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_munmap.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:gidsign: Myread Typedef gidtype Compile run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:gidsign:
?S: This variable contains the signedness of a gidtype.
?S: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.
?S:.
?C:Gid_t_sign:
?C: This symbol holds the signedness of a Gid_t.
?C: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.
?C:.
?H:#define Gid_t_sign $gidsign /* GID sign */
?H:.
?T:yyy zzz
?F:!try
: Check if GID is signed
echo " "
case "$gidtype" in
*_t) zzz="$gidtype" ;;
*) zzz="gid" ;;
esac
echo "Checking the sign of $zzz..." >&4
cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include
<stdio.h>
int main() {
$gidtype foo = -1;
if (foo < 0)
printf("-1\n");
else
printf("1\n");
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
yyy=`$run ./try`
case "$yyy" in
") gidsign=1
echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
;;
*) gidsign=$yyy
case "$gidsign" in
1) echo "Your $zzz is unsigned." ;;

```

```

-1) echo "Your $zzz is signed." ;;
esac
;;
esac
else
gidsign=1
echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/gidsign.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fpclass: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fpclass:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPCLASS symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fpclass() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FPCLASS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpclass routine is

?C: available to classify doubles. Available for example in Solaris/SVR4.

?C: The returned values are defined in <ieeefp.h> and are:

?C:

?C: FP_SNAN signaling NaN

?C: FP_QNAN quiet NaN

?C: FP_NINF negative infinity

?C: FP_PINF positive infinity

?C: FP_NDENORM negative denormalized non-zero

?C: FP_PDENORM positive denormalized non-zero

?C: FP_NZERO negative zero

?C: FP_PZERO positive zero

?C: FP_NNORM negative normalized

non-zero

?C: FP_PNORM positive normalized non-zero

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fpclass HAS_FPCLASS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fpclass

: see if fpclass exists

set fpclass d_fpclass

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fpclass.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/files/Jmake.tmpl

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_mbstowcs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_mbstowcs.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:29 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mbstowcs: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mbstowcs:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBSTOWCS symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the mbstowcs() routine is available

?S: to convert a multibyte string into a wide character string.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MBSTOWCS (MBSTOWCS):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates

that the mbstowcs routine is

?C: available to convert a multibyte string into a wide character string.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mbstowcs HAS_MBSTOWCS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mbstowcs

: see if mbstowcs exists

set mbstowcs d_mbstowcs

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_mbstowcs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pread.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pread.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pread: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pread:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PREAD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pread() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PREAD :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pread routine is
?C: available to perform reads on a file descriptor at a given offset.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pread HAS_PREAD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pread
: see if pread exists
set
    pread d_pread
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_pread.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_time.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:45 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_time.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:45 ram
```


?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit finds which "time" include to use. If 'timezone' is used by the

?X: program, we also try to find which header should be included. Eventually,

?X: we look for <sys/select.h> if I_SYSSSELECT is used, to get struct timeval.

?X:

?MAKE:i_time i_systime i_systimek timeincl d_tm_tm_zone d_tm_tm_gmtoff: \

Compile cat \

contains rm_try echo n

c +i_sysselect Findhdr Hasfield i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_time:

?S: This variable unconditionally defines I_TIME, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <time.h>.

?S:.

?S:i_systime:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>.

?S:.

?S:i_systimek:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL, which

?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>

?S: with KERNEL defined.

?S:.

?S:timeincl:

?S: This variable holds the full path of the included time header(s).

?S:.

?S:d_tm_tm_zone:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TM_TM_ZONE, which indicates

?S: to the C program that the struct tm has the tm_zone field.

?S:.

?S:d_tm_tm_gmtoff:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TM_TM_GMTOFF, which indicates

?S: to the C program that the struct tm has the tm_gmtoff field.

?S:.

?C:I_TIME (USE_TIME_H):

?C: This symbol is always defined, and indicates

to the C program that

?C: it should include <time.h>.

?C:.

?C:I_SYS_TIME (I_SYSTIME USE_SYS_TIME_H NO_TIME_WITH_SYS_TIME):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/time.h>.

?C:.

?C:I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL (I_SYSTIMEKERNEL):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined.

```

?C:.
?C:HAS_TM_TM_ZONE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
?C: the struct tm has a tm_zone field.
?C:.
?C:HAS_TM_TM_GMTOFF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
?C: the struct tm has a tm_gmtoff field.
?C:.
?H:#$i_time I_TIME /**/
?H:#$i_systime I_SYS_TIME /**/
?H:#$i_systimek I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL /**/
?H:#$d_tm_tm_zone HAS_TM_TM_ZONE /**/
?H:#$d_tm_tm_gmtoff HAS_TM_TM_GMTOFF /**/
?H:.
?W::timezone
?T:xselect flags sysselect s_timeval s_timezone
?LINT:change i_sysselect
?LINT:set d_tm_tm_zone
?LINT:set d_tm_tm_gmtoff
: see if we should include sys/time.h
echo
" "

i_time='define'
if test "$timeincl" = X; then
echo "Testing to see if we should include <sys/time.h>." >&4
$echo $n "I'm now running the test program...$c"
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <time.h>
#ifdef I_SYSTIME
#ifdef SYSTIMEKERNEL
#define KERNEL
#endif
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYSSELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main()
{
struct tm foo;
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
struct timeval bar;

```

```

#endif
#ifdef S_TIMEZONE
    struct timezone tzp;
#endif
if (foo.tm_sec == foo.tm_sec)
    exit(0);
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
    if (bar.tv_sec == bar.tv_sec)
        exit(0);
#endif
    exit(1);
}
EOCP
flags="
@if I_SYSSELECT
if $contains 'timeval.*{'`./findhdr sys/select.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    xselect='-DI_SYSSELECT'
else
    xselect="
fi
@end
@if timezone
for s_timezone in '-DS_TIMEZONE' "; do
@else
s_timezone="
@end
?X: Every package is given a try with 'struct timeval'
@if I_SYSSELECT
for sysselect in $xselect
"; do
@else
sysselect="
@end
for s_timeval in '-DS_TIMEVAL' "; do
for i_systimek in " '-DSYSTIMEKERNEL'; do
for i_systime in '-DI_SYSTIME' "; do
case "$flags" in
") $echo $n ".$c"
set try $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval $s_timezone
if eval $compile; then
set X $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval
shift
flags="$*"
echo " "
$echo $n "Succeeded with $flags$c"
fi
;;
esac

```

```

done
done
done
@if I_SYSSELECT
done
@end
@if timezone
done
@end
timeincl="
echo " "
case "$flags" in
*SYSTIMEKERNEL*) i_systimek="$define"
timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h`
echo "We'll include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined." >&4;;
*) i_systimek="$undef";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYSTIME*) i_systime="$define"
timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h`" $timeincl"
echo "We'll include <sys/time.h>." >&4;;
*) i_systime="$undef";;
esac
@if I_SYSSELECT
case "$flags" in
*I_SYSSELECT*) i_syssselct="$define"
timeincl=`./findhdr sys/select.h`"
$timeincl"
echo "We'll also include <sys/select.h> to get struct timeval." >&4;;
*) case "$i_syssselct" in
") i_syssselct="$undef";;
esac
esac
@end
$rm_try
fi
: see if struct tm knows about tm_zone
case "$i_systime$i_time" in
*$define*)
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your struct tm has tm_zone field..." >&4
set d_tm_tm_zone tm tm_zone $i_systime sys/time.h $i_time time.h
eval $hasfield
;;
*) val="$undef"
set d_tm_tm_zone
eval $setvar
;;

```

```

esac
case "$d_tm_tm_zone" in
"$define")    echo "Yes, it does." ;;
*)           echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac
: see if struct tm knows about tm_gmtoff
case "$i_systime$i_time" in
*$define*)
    echo " "
    echo "Checking to see if your struct tm has tm_gmtoff field..." >&4
    set d_tm_tm_gmtoff tm tm_gmtoff $i_systime sys/time.h $i_time time.h
    eval $hasfield
    ;;
*)    val="$undef"
    set d_tm_tm_gmtoff
    eval $setvar

    ;;
esac
case "$d_tm_tm_gmtoff" in
"$define")    echo "Yes, it does." ;;
*)           echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/i_time.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: vendorman3dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999-2000, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: vendorman3dir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?MAKE:vendorman3dir vendorman3direxp installvendorman3dir: man3dir Getfile \

Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:vendorman3dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for man3

?S: pages. It may have a ~ on the front.

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: Vendors
 who distribute perl may wish to place their own

?S: man3 pages in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?S:vendorman3direxp:

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorman3dir, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?D:installvendorman3dir="

?S:installvendorman3dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as vendorman3direxp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installvendorman3dir

: Set the vendorman3dir variables

case "\$vendorprefix" in

) vendorman3dir="

vendorman3direxp="

;;

*) : determine where vendor-supplied module manual pages go.

case "\$vendorman3dir" in

) dflt=`echo "\$man3dir" | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$vendorprefix#" `;;

*) dflt=\$vendorman3dir ;;

esac

case "\$dflt" in

"|") dflt=none ;;

esac

fn=nd~+

rp='Pathname

for the vendor-supplied manual section 3 pages?'

. ./getfile

vendorman3dir="\$ans"

vendorman3direxp="\$ansexp"

;;

esac

: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure

\$test X"\$vendorman3dir" = "X" && vendorman3dir=' '

prefixvar=vendorman3dir

. ./installprefix

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorman3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_finitel: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_finitel:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FINITEL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the finitel() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FINITEL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the finitel routine is
?C: available to check whether a long double is finite
?C: (non-infinity non-NaN).
?C:.
?H:#$d_finitel HAS_FINITEL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_finitel
: see if finitel exists
set finitel d_finitel
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_finitel.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Oldconfig.U,v 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:06:39 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Oldconfig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:06:39 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS: patch61: new OSNAME define
?RCS: patch61: can now sense new OSes
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/07/25 13:40:51 ram
```

?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/05/12 12:04:18 ram

?RCS: patch54: config.sh reload logic now knows about new -K switch

?RCS: patch54: cleaned up and extended osvers for DEC OSF/1 (ADO)

?RCS: patch54: added MachTen detection (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/02/15 14:13:41 ram

?RCS: patch51: adapted osvers computation for AIX (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/01/30 14:27:15 ram

?RCS: patch49: unit Options.U now exports file optdef.sh, not a variable

?RCS: patch49: update code for myuname changed (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:15:36 ram

?RCS: patch45: added quotes around the INITPROG variable (ADO)

?RCS: patch45: allows variable overriding after config file loading

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 15:57:05 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: merged with the version used for perl5's Configure (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 14:24:17 ram

?RCS: patch23: added support for osf1 hints

?RCS: patch23: new support for solaris and i386 systems (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:05:02 ram

?RCS: patch16: added post-processing on myuname for Xenix targets

?RCS:

patch16: message proposing config.sh defaults made consistent

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:56:32 ram

?RCS: patch10: force use of config.sh when -d option is used (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: complain about non-existent hint files (WAD)

?RCS: patch10: added Options dependency for fastread variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:12 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit tries to remember what we did last time we ran Configure, mostly

?X: for the sake of setting defaults.

?X:

?MAKE:Oldconfig hint myuname osname osvers: Instruct Myread uname \

Checkcc Mkysmlinks run \

sh awk sed test cat rm lns tr n c contains Loc Options Tr src trnl ln

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?S:myuname:
 ?S: The output of 'uname -a' if available, otherwise the hostname.
 ?S: The whole thing is then lower-cased and slashes and single quotes are
 ?S: removed.
 ?S:.
 ?S:hint:
 ?S: Gives the type of hints used for previous answers. May be one of
 ?S: "default",
 "recommended" or "previous".
 ?S:.
 ?S:osname:
 ?S: This variable contains the operating system name (e.g. sunos,
 ?S: solaris, hpux, etc.). It can be useful later on for setting
 ?S: defaults. Any spaces are replaced with underscores. It is set
 ?S: to a null string if we can't figure it out.
 ?S:.
 ?S:osvers:
 ?S: This variable contains the operating system version (e.g.
 ?S: 4.1.3, 5.2, etc.). It is primarily used for helping select
 ?S: an appropriate hints file, but might be useful elsewhere for
 ?S: setting defaults. It is set to " if we can't figure it out.
 ?S: We try to be flexible about how much of the version number
 ?S: to keep, e.g. if 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 are essentially the
 ?S: same for this package, hints files might just be os_4.0 or
 ?S: os_4.1, etc., not keeping separate files for each little release.
 ?S:.
 ?C:OSNAME:
 ?C: This symbol contains the name of the operating system, as determined
 ?C: by Configure. You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific
 ?C: feature tests
 from Configure are generally more reliable.
 ?C:.
 ?C:OSVERS:
 ?C: This symbol contains the version of the operating system, as determined
 ?C: by Configure. You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific
 ?C: feature tests from Configure are generally more reliable.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#define OSNAME "\$osname" /**/
 ?H:#define OSVERS "\$osvers" /**/
 ?H:.
 ?F:!config.sh
 ?T:tmp tmp_n tmp_c tmp_sh file
 ?T:xxxxfile xxxfile xxfile xfile hintfile newmyuname
 ?T:tans _ isesix INITPROG DJGPP
 ?D:osname="
 ?LINT:change n c sh
 ?LINT:extern targetarch
 ?LINT:extern hostarch

```

?LINT:change hostarch
?LINT:extern is_os2
: Try to determine whether config.sh was made on this system
case "$config_sh" in
")
?X: indentation wrong on purpose--RAM
?X: Leave a white space between first two '(' for ksh. The sub-shell is needed
?X: on some machines to avoid the error message when uname is not found; e.g.
?X: old SUN-OS 3.2 would not execute hostname in (uname -a || hostname). Sigh!
?X: Now not using a subshell but instead $test.
myuname=`$uname
-a 2>/dev/null`
$test -z "$myuname" && myuname=`hostname 2>/dev/null`
# Downcase everything to avoid ambiguity.
# Remove slashes and single quotes so we can use parts of this in
# directory and file names.
# Remove newlines so myuname is sane to use elsewhere.
# tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' would not work in EBCDIC
# because the A-Z/a-z are not consecutive.
myuname=`echo $myuname | $sed -e "s,[/],,g" | \
./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | $tr $trnl ' '`
?X: Save the value we just computed to reset myuname after we get done here.
newmyuname="$myuname"
dflt=n
case "$knowitall" in
")
if test -f ../config.sh; then
if $contains myuname= ../config.sh >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval "`grep myuname= ../config.sh`"
fi
if test "X$myuname" = "X$newmyuname"; then
dflt=y
fi
fi
;;
*) dflt=y;;
esac

@if {test -d ../hints}
: Get old answers from old config file if Configure was run on the
: same system, otherwise use the hints.
hint=default
cd ..
?X: Since we are now at the root of the source
tree, we must use $src
?X: to access the sources and not $src. See src.U for details...
if test -f config.sh; then
echo " "

```

```

rp="I see a config.sh file. Shall I use it to set the defaults?"
. UU/myread
case "$ans" in
n*[N*]) echo "OK, I'll ignore it."
mv config.sh config.sh.old
myuname="$newmyuname"
;;
*) echo "Fetching default answers from your old config.sh file..." >&4
tmp_n="$n"
tmp_c="$c"
tmp_sh="$sh"
. ./config.sh
cp config.sh UU
n="$tmp_n"
c="$tmp_c"
: Older versions did not always set $sh. Catch re-use of such
: an old config.sh.
case "$sh" in
") sh="$tmp_sh" ;;
esac
hint=previous
;;
esac
fi
. ./UU/checkcc
if test ! -f config.sh; then
$cat <<EOM

```

First time through, eh? I have some defaults handy for some systems that need some extra help getting the Configure answers right:

```

EOM
(cd $src/hints; ls -C *.sh) | $sed 's/\./ /g' >&4
dflt="
: Half the following guesses are probably wrong... If you have better
: tests or hints,
please send them to <MAINTLOC>
: The metaconfig authors would also appreciate a copy...
$test -f /irix && osname=irix
$test -f /xenix && osname=sco_xenix
$test -f /dynix && osname=dynix
$test -f /dnix && osname=dnix
$test -f /lynx.os && osname=lynxos
$test -f /unicos && osname=unicos && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /unicosmk && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /unicosmk.ar && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips && osname=mips
$test -d /usr/apollo/bin && osname=apollo

```

```

$test -f /etc/saf/_sactab && osname=svr4
$test -d /usr/include/minix && osname=minix && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm && osname=vos
$test -f /sys/utilities/MultiView && osname=amigaos
if $test -d /MachTen -o -d /MachTen_Folder; then
?X: MachTen uname -a output looks like
?X: xxx 4 0.0 Macintosh
?X: MachTen /sbin/version output looks like
?X: MachTen 4.0 Mon Aug 28 10:18:00 1995
?X: MachTen 3.x had the 'version' command in /usr/etc/version.
    osname=machten
    if
$test -x /sbin/version; then
    osvers=`/sbin/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
    $sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$//`
elif $test -x /usr/etc/version; then
    osvers=`usr/etc/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
    $sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$//`
else
    osvers="$2.$3"
fi
fi

$test -f /sys/posix.dll &&
$test -f /usr/bin/what &&
set X `/usr/bin/what /sys/posix.dll` &&
$test "$3" = UWIN &&
osname=uwin &&
osvers="$5"

?X: If we have uname, we already computed a suitable uname -a output,
?X: and it lies in $myuname.
if $test -f $uname; then
set X $myuname
shift

case "$5" in
fps*) osname=fps ;;
mips*)
case "$4" in
umips) osname=umips ;;
*) osname=mips ;;
esac;;
[23]100) osname=mips ;;
?X: Interactive Unix.
i386*)
tmp=`/bin/uname -X 2>/dev/null|awk '/3\.2v[45]/{ print $(NF) }`
if $test "$tmp" != "" -a "$3" = "3.2" -a -f /etc/systemid; then

```

```

osname='sco'
osvers=$tmp
elif $test -f /etc/kconfig; then
osname=isc
if
test "$lns" = "$ln -s"; then
osvers=4
elif $contains _SYSV3 /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
osvers=3
elif $contains _POSIX_SOURCE /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
osvers=2
fi
fi
tmp=""
;;

```

?X: MS-DOS djgpp uname -a output looks like:

?X: ms-dos xxx 6 22 pc

?X: \$1 is the "dos flavor" (need not be "ms-dos").

?X: \$2 is the node name

?X: \$3 and \$4 are version/subversion

?X: \$5 is always "pc", but that might not be unique to DJGPP.

?X: (e.g. Solaris_x86 has \$5 = i86pc, which doesn't actually conflict,

?X: but it's close enough that I can easily imagine other vendors also

?X: using variants of pc* in \$5.)

?X: The "DJGPP" environment variable is always set when djgpp is active.

```

pc*)
if test -n "$DJGPP"; then
osname=dos
osvers=djgpp
fi
;;
esac

```

```

case "$1" in
aix) osname=aix

```

?X: aix 4.1 uname -a output looks like

?X: AIX foo 1 4 000123456789

?X: where \$4 is the major release number and \$3 is the (minor) version.

?X: More detail on the version is available with the oslevel command.

?X: in 3.2.x, it output a string (see case statements below). In 4.1,

?X: it puts out something like 4.1.1.0

```

tmp=`(oslevel) 2>/dev/null || echo "not found") 2>&1`
case "$tmp" in
# oslevel can fail with:
# oslevel: Unable to acquire lock.
*not\ found) osvers="$4"."$3" ;;
'<3240'|'<>3240') osvers=3.2.0 ;;

```

```
'=3240'|>3240'|<3250'|<>3250') osvers=3.2.4 ;;
'=3250'|>3250') osvers=3.2.5 ;;
*) osvers=$tmp;;
esac
;;
bitrig) osname=bitrig
osvers="$3"
;;
bsd386) osname=bsd386
osvers=`$uname -r`
;;
cygwin*) osname=cygwin
osvers="$3"
;;
*dc.osx) osname=dcosx
osvers="$3"
;;
dnix) osname=dnix
osvers="$3"
;;
domainos) osname=apollo
osvers="$3"
;;
dgux) osname=dgux
osvers="$3"
;;
dragonfly) osname=dragonfly
osvers="$3"
;;
?X: uname -a returns
?X: DYNIX/ptx xxx 4.0 V4.1.2 i386
dynixptx*) osname=dynixptx
osvers=`echo
"$4"|sed 's/^v//'^`
;;
freebsd) osname=freebsd
osvers="$3" ;;
genix) osname=genix ;;
?X: GNU/Hurd uname -a gives something like:
?X: GNU foo 0.3 GNU-Mach 1.4/Hurd-0.3 i386-AT386 GNU
?X: GNU gnu 0.3 GNUmach-1.2/Hurd-0.3 i386-AT386 GNU
?X: Note the hostname on the second one, which will fool Configure
?X: into using the SysV case!
gnu) osname=gnu
osvers="$3" ;;
?X: HP-UX uname -a gives something like
?X: HP-UX foobar B.10.20 A 9000/735 2016483812 two-user license
?X: Preserve the full 10.20 string instead of the previous plain '10'.
```

?X: Thanks to Graham Barr. --AD 6/30/1998

```
hp*) osname=hpx
osvers=`echo "$3" | $sed 's,.*\.[0-9]*\.[0-9]*\),1,'`
;;
irix*) osname=irix
case "$3" in
4*) osvers=4 ;;
5*) osvers=5 ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
linux) osname=linux
case "$3" in
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
$test -f /system/lib/libandroid.so && osname=linux-android
;;
MiNT) osname=mint
;;
minix) osname=minix
osvers=`$uname -r`
;;
netbsd*)
osname=netbsd
osvers="$3"
;;
news-os) osvers="$3"
case "$3" in
4*) osname=newsos4 ;;
*) osname=newsos ;;
esac
;;
nonstop-ux) osname=nonstopux ;;
openbsd) osname=openbsd
osvers="$3"
;;
os2) osname=os2
osvers="$4"
;;
POSIX-BC | posix-bc ) osname=posix-bc
osvers="$3"
;;
powerux | power_ux | powermax_os | powermaxos | \
powerunix | power_unix) osname=powerux
osvers="$3"
;;
qnx) osname=qnx
osvers="$4"
```

```

;;
solaris) osname=solaris
case "$3" in
5*) osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g` ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
sunos) osname=sunos
case "$3" in
5*) osname=solaris
osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g` ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
titanos) osname=titanos
case "$3" in
1*) osvers=1 ;;
2*) osvers=2 ;;
3*) osvers=3 ;;
4*) osvers=4 ;;
*) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
ultrix) osname=ultrix
osvers="$3"
;;
osf1|mls+) case "$5" in
alpha)
?X: DEC OSF/1 myuname
-a output looks like: osf1 xxxx t3.2 123.4 alpha
?X: where the version number can be something like [xvt]n.n
osname=dec_osf
?X: sizer knows the minor minor version: the letter
osvers=`sizer -v | awk -FUNIX '{print $2}' | awk '{print $1}' | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | sed 's/^[xvt]/'`
case "$osvers" in
[1-9].[0-9]*) ;;
*) osvers=`echo "$3" | sed 's/^[xvt]/'` ;;
esac
;;
hp*) osname=hp_osf1 ;;
mips) osname=mips_osf1 ;;
?X: hp and mips were unsupported Technology Releases -- ADO, 24/10/94
esac
;;
# UnixWare 7.1.2 is known as Open UNIX 8
openunix|unixware) osname=svr5
osvers="$4"
;;

```



```

uts) osname=uts
osvers="$3"
;;
vos) osvers="$3"
;;
$2) case "$osname" in
*isc*) ;;
*freebsd*) ;;
svr*)
: svr4.x or possibly later
case "svr$3" in
${osname}*)
osname=svr$3
osvers=$4
;;
esac
case "$osname" in
svr4.0)
: Check for ESIX
if test -f /stand/boot ; then
eval `grep '^INITPROG=[a-z/0-9]*$'
/stand/boot`
if test -n "$INITPROG" -a -f "$INITPROG"; then
isesix=`strings -a $INITPROG|grep 'ESIX SYSTEM V/386 Release 4.0`
if test -n "$isesix"; then
osname=esix4
fi
fi
fi
;;
esac
;;
*) if test -f /etc/systemid; then
osname=sco
set `echo $3 | $sed 's/\./ /g` $4
if $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2_$3.sh; then
osvers=$1.$2.$3
elif $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2.sh; then
osvers=$1.$2
elif $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1.sh; then
osvers=$1
fi
else
case "$osname" in
") : Still unknown. Probably a generic Sys V.
osname="sysv"
osvers="$3"
;;

```

```

    esac
fi
;;
esac
;;
*) case "$osname" in
    ") : Still unknown. Probably a generic BSD.
    osname="$1"
    osvers="$3"
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
    esac
else
?X: Try to identify sony's NEWS-OS (BSD unix)
if test -f /vmunix -a -f $src/hints/news_os.sh; then
    (what /vmunix | UU/tr '[A-Z]'
[a-z]) > UU/kernel.what 2>&1
    if $contains news-os UU/kernel.what >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        osname=news_os
    fi
    $rm -f UU/kernel.what
?X: Maybe it's OS/2 or DOS or something similar
elif test -d c:/. -o -n "$is_os2" ; then
    set X $myuname
    osname=os2
    osvers="$5"
fi
fi

case "$targetarch" in
    ") ;;
    *) hostarch=$osname
        case "$targetarch" in
            nto*|*-nto-*)
                # Will load qnx.sh, which should change osname to nto
                osname=qnx
                osvers=""
                ;;
            *linux-android*)
                # Catch arm-linux-androideabi, mipsel-linux-android,
                # and i686-linux-android
                osname=linux-android
                osvers=""
                ;;
            *linux*)
                # Something like arm-linux-gnueabi is really just
                # plain linux.

```

```

osname=linux

osvers=""
;;
*solaris*|*sunos*)
osname=solaris
# XXX perhaps we should just assume
# osvers to be 2, or maybe take the value
# from targetarch. Using $run before the
# hints are run is somewhat icky.
set X ` $run $uname -a 2>/dev/null `
shift
case "$3" in
    5*) osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g'` ;;
    *) osvers="$3" ;;
esac
;;
*)
osname=`echo $targetarch|sed 's,^[^-]*-,`
osvers=""
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

: Now look for a hint file osname_osvers, unless one has been
: specified already.

case "\$hintfile" in

"|")

```
file=`echo "${osname}_${osvers}" | $sed -e 's%\.\%_ \%g' -e 's%_ \%%'`
```

: Also try without trailing minor version
numbers.

```
xfile=`echo $file | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`
```

```
xxfile=`echo $xfile | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`
```

```
xxxfile=`echo $xxfile | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`
```

```
xxxxfile=`echo $xxxfile | $sed -e 's%[_]*$%'`
```

case "\$file" in

") dflt=none ;;

*) case "\$osvers" in

") dflt=\$file

;;

*) if \$test -f \$src/hints/\$file.sh ; then

dflt=\$file

elif \$test -f \$src/hints/\$xfile.sh ; then

dflt=\$xfile

elif \$test -f \$src/hints/\$xxxfile.sh ; then

dflt=\$xxxfile

elif \$test -f \$src/hints/\$xxxxfile.sh ; then

```

dflt=$xxxfile
elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxxxfile.sh ; then
dflt=$xxxxfile
elif $test -f "$src/hints/${osname}.sh" ; then
dflt="${osname}"
else
dflt=none
fi
;;
esac
;;
esac
if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
case "$dflt" in
*Policy*) ;;
none) dflt="Policy" ;;
*) dflt="Policy $dflt" ;;
esac
fi
;;
*)
dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed 's/\.sh$/\'`
;;
esac

if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
$cat <<EOM

```

There's also

a Policy hint file available, which should make the site-specific (policy) questions easier to answer.

EOM

```
fi
```

```
$cat <<EOM
```

You may give one or more space-separated answers, or "none" if appropriate.

If you have a handcrafted Policy.sh file or a Policy.sh file generated by a previous run of Configure, you may specify it as well as or instead of OS-specific hints. If hints are provided for your OS, you should use them: although Perl can probably be built without hints on many platforms, using hints often improve performance and may enable features that Configure can't set up on its own. If there are no hints that match your OS, specify "none"; DO NOT give a wrong version or a wrong OS.

EOM

```

rp="Which of these apply, if any?"
. UU/myread
tans=$ans
for file in $tans; do
if $test X$file = XPolicy -a -f Policy.sh; then
. Policy.sh
$cat Policy.sh >> UU/config.sh
elif $test -f $src/hints/$file.sh; then
. $src/hints/$file.sh
$cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
elif
$test X"$tans" = X -o X"$tans" = Xnone ; then
: nothing
else
: Give one chance to correct a possible typo.
echo "$file.sh does not exist"
dflt=$file
rp="hint to use instead?"
. UU/myread
for file in $ans; do
if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh"; then
. $src/hints/$file.sh
$cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
elif $test X$ans = X -o X$ans = Xnone ; then
: nothing
else
echo "$file.sh does not exist -- ignored."
fi
done
fi
done

hint=recommended
: Remember our hint file for later.
if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh" ; then
hintfile="$file"
else
hintfile="
fi
fi
cd UU
?X: From here on, we must use $src instead of $src
@else
: Get old answers, if there is a config file out there
hint=default
hintfile="
if test -f ../config.sh; then
echo " "

```

```
rp="I see a config.sh file. Shall I use it to set the defaults?"
```

```
. ./myread
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

```
n*[N*]) echo "OK, I'll ignore it.";;
```

```
*) echo "Fetching default answers from  
your old config.sh file..." >&4
```

```
tmp_n="$n"
```

```
tmp_c="$c"
```

```
../config.sh
```

```
cp ../config.sh .
```

```
n="$tmp_n"
```

```
c="$tmp_c"
```

```
hint=previous
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
fi
```

```
@end
```

```
?X: remember, indentation is wrong--RAM
```

```
;;
```

```
*)
```

```
echo " "
```

```
echo "Fetching default answers from $config_sh..." >&4
```

```
tmp_n="$n"
```

```
tmp_c="$c"
```

```
cd ..
```

```
?X: preserve symbolic links, if any
```

```
cp $config_sh config.sh 2>/dev/null
```

```
chmod +w config.sh
```

```
./config.sh
```

```
cd UU
```

```
cp ../config.sh .
```

```
n="$tmp_n"
```

```
c="$tmp_c"
```

```
hint=previous
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
./optdef.sh
```

```
: Restore computed paths
```

```
for file in $loclist $trylist; do
```

```
eval $file="\$_$file"
```

```
done
```

```
@if osname || osvers
```

```
cat << EOM
```

Configure uses the operating system name and version to set some defaults.

The default value is probably right if the name rings a bell. Otherwise,

since spelling matters for me, either accept the default or answer "none" to leave it blank.

```
EOM
@end
@if osname
case "$osname" in
'|' ')
    case "$hintfile" in
        '|' '|none) dflt=none ;;
        *) dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed -e 's/\.sh$//'
-e 's/_.*$/'` ;;
    esac
    ;;
    *) dflt="$osname" ;;
esac
rp="Operating system name?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
none) osname=" ;;
*) osname=`echo "$ans" | $sed -e 's/[ ][ ]*/_/' | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`;
esac
@end
@if osvers
@if osname
echo " "
@end
case "$osvers" in
'|' ')
    case "$hintfile" in
        '|' '|none) dflt=none ;;
        *) dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed -e 's/\.sh$//' -e 's/^[^_]*//`
dflt=`echo $dflt | $sed -e 's/_/' -e 's/_./g'`
        case "$dflt" in
            '|' ') dflt=none ;;
        esac
        ;;
    esac
    ;;
    *) dflt="$osvers" ;;
esac
rp="Operating system version?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
none) osvers=" ;;
*) osvers="$ans" ;;
esac
```

@end

../posthint.sh

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Oldconfig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: nis.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:17:38 ram

?RCS: patch61: ensure suitable defaults for hostcat and friends

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/03/21 08:48:34 ram

?RCS: patch52: continued fix for NeXT NIS/NetInfo handling

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/02/15 14:16:23 ram

?RCS: patch51: now correctly handles NeXT using NIS rather than NetInfo

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:24 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:passcat groupcat hostcat:

Myread Oldconfig test contains

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:passcat:

?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the

?S: /etc/passwd file. This is normally "cat /etc/passwd", but can be

?S: "ypcat passwd" when NIS is used.

?S:.

?S:groupcat:

?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the

?S: /etc/group file. This is normally "cat /etc/group", but can be

?S: "ypcat group" when NIS is used.

?S:.

?S:hostcat:

?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the

?S: /etc/hosts file. This is normally "cat /etc/hosts", but can be

?S: "ypcat hosts" when NIS is used.


```

?S:.
: see if we have to deal with yellow pages, now NIS.
?X: NeXT gives us some fun here, as always, by having both NIS (former YP)
?X: and NetInfo. But since it has both, it's ok to put the test inside the if.
?X: Contributed by Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>.
if $test -d /usr/etc/yp || $test -d /etc/yp || $test -d /usr/lib/yp; then
if $test -f /usr/etc/nibindd; then
    echo
    " "

    echo "I'm fairly confident you're on a NeXT."
@if passcat || groupcat
    echo " "
    rp='Do you get the passwd file via NetInfo?'
    dflt=y
    case "$passcat" in
        nidump*) ;;
        *) ;;
        *) dflt=n;;
    esac
    . ./myread
    case "$ans" in
        y*) passcat='nidump passwd .'
@if groupcat
        echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
        groupcat='nidump group .'
@end
        ;;
        *) echo "You told me, so don't blame me."
        case "$passcat" in
            nidump*) passcat="
@if groupcat
            groupcat=";;
        @end
        esac
@if groupcat
        echo "(Assuming /etc/group is handled the same way.)"
        @end
        ;;
        esac
        @end
@if hostcat
        echo " "
        rp='Do you get the hosts file via NetInfo?'
        dflt=y
        case "$hostcat" in
            nidump*) ;;
            *) ;;
            *) dflt=n;;

```

```

esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) hostcat='nidump hosts .';;
*) case "$hostcat" in
nidump*) hostcat="";;
esac
;;
esac
@end
fi
@if passcat || groupcat
case "$passcat" in
nidump*) ;;
*)
case "$passcat" in
*ypcat*) dflt=y;;
")
if $contains '^\\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=y
else
dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the passwd file via yellow pages?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) passcat='ypcat passwd'
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
groupcat='ypcat group'
@end
;;
*) passcat='cat /etc/passwd'
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also local.)"
groupcat='cat /etc/group'
@end
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if hostcat
case "$hostcat" in
nidump*) ;;

```

```

*)
case "$hostcat" in
*ypcat*) dflt=y;;
") if $contains '^\\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=y
else
dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the hosts file via yellow pages?'
./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) hostcat='ypcat hosts';;
*) hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
esac
;;
esac
@end
fi

```

?X: Ensure suitable default -- Manoj Srivastava

```

case "$hostcat" in
") hostcat=:
$test -f /etc/hosts && hostcat='cat
/etc/hosts';;
esac
case "$groupcat" in
") groupcat=:
$test -f /etc/group && groupcat='cat /etc/group';;
esac
case "$passcat" in
") passcat=:
$test -f /etc/passwd && passcat='cat /etc/passwd';;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/nis.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:use64bitint use64bitall archname64: Myread Oldconfig Setvar test \

```

usemorebits longsize ccflags d_quad uquadtype Compile rm_try run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:use64bitint:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_64_BIT_INT symbol,
?S: and indicates that 64-bit integer types should be used
?S: when available. The minimal possible 64-bitness
?S: is employed, just enough to get 64-bit integers into Perl.
?S: This may mean using for example "long longs", while your memory
?S: may still be limited to 2 gigabytes.
?S:.
?S:use64bitall:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_64_BIT_ALL symbol,
?S: and indicates that 64-bit integer types should be used
?S: when available. The maximal
possible
?S: 64-bitness is employed: LP64 or ILP64, meaning that you will
?S: be able to use more than 2 gigabytes of memory. This mode is
?S: even more binary incompatible than USE_64_BIT_INT. You may not
?S: be able to run the resulting executable in a 32-bit CPU at all or
?S: you may need at least to reboot your OS to 64-bit mode.
?S:.
?S:archname64:
?S: This variable is used for the 64-bitness part of $archname.
?S:.
?C:USE_64_BIT_INT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that 64-bit integers should
?C: be used when available. If not defined, the native integers
?C: will be employed (be they 32 or 64 bits). The minimal possible
?C: 64-bitness is used, just enough to get 64-bit integers into Perl.
?C: This may mean using for example "long longs", while your memory
?C: may still be limited to 2 gigabytes.
?C:.
?C:USE_64_BIT_ALL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that 64-bit integers should
?C: be used when available. If not defined, the native integers
?C: will be used (be
they 32 or 64 bits). The maximal possible
?C: 64-bitness is employed: LP64 or ILP64, meaning that you will
?C: be able to use more than 2 gigabytes of memory. This mode is
?C: even more binary incompatible than USE_64_BIT_INT. You may not
?C: be able to run the resulting executable in a 32-bit CPU at all or
?C: you may need at least to reboot your OS to 64-bit mode.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef USE_64_BIT_INT
?H:%<:#$use64bitint USE_64_BIT_INT /**/
?H:%<:#endif
?H:%<:#ifndef USE_64_BIT_ALL

```

```

?H:?%<:#$use64bitall USE_64_BIT_ALL /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?INIT:archname64="
?LINT:extern ccflags
?LINT:use usemorebits
?LINT:extern use64bits
?LINT:extern uselonglong
?LINT:extern uselonglongs
?LINT:extern use64bitints
?LINT:extern use64bitsint
?LINT:extern use64bitsall
?T:libcquad
?F:!try
?F:!use64bitint.cbu
?F:!use64bitall.cbu
: Do we want 64bit support
case "$uselonglong" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
cat <<EOM >&4

*** Configure -Duselonglong is deprecated, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
use64bitint="$define"
;;
esac
case
"$use64bits" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
cat <<EOM >&4

*** Configure -Duse64bits is deprecated, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
use64bitint="$define"
;;
esac
case "$use64bitints" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
cat <<EOM >&4

*** There is no Configure -Duse64bitints, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
use64bitint="$define"
;;
esac
case "$use64bitsint" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
cat <<EOM >&4

```

*** There is no Configure -Duse64bitsint, using -Duse64bitint instead.

EOM

```
use64bitint="$define"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$uselongs" in
```

```
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
```

```
cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** There is no Configure -Duselongs, using -Duse64bitint instead.

EOM

```
use64bitint="$define"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$use64bitsall" in
```

```
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
```

```
cat <<EOM >&4
```

*** There is no Configure -Duse64bitsall, using -Duse64bitall instead.

EOM

```
use64bitall="$define"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$ccflags" in
```

```
*-DUSE_LONG_LONG*|*-DUSE_64_BIT_INT*|*-DUSE_64_BIT_ALL*) use64bitint="$define";;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$use64bitall" in
```

```
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
```

```
use64bitint="$define" ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$longsize" in
```

```
8) cat <<EOM
```

You have natively 64-bit long integers.

EOM

```
val="$define"
```

```
;;
```

```
*) case "$use64bitint" in
```

```
"$define"|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
```

```
*) dflt='n';;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$d_quad" in
```

```
"$define") ;;
```

```
*) dflt='n' ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
cat <<EOM
```

Perl can be built to take advantage of 64-bit integer types on some systems. To do so, Configure can be run with `-Duse64bitint`. Choosing this option will most probably introduce binary incompatibilities.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default `'$dflt'`.
(The default has been chosen based on your configuration.)

```
EOM
```

```
rp="Try to use 64-bit integers, if available?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define" ;;
*)    val="$undef" ;;
esac
;;
esac
set use64bitint
eval $setvar
```

```
case "$use64bitall" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*) dflt='y' ;;
*) case "$longsize" in
8) dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n' ;;
esac
;;
esac
cat <<EOM
```

You may also choose to try maximal 64-bitness. It means using as much 64-bitness as possible on the platform. This in turn means even more binary incompatibilities. On the other hand, your platform may not have any more 64-bitness available than what you already have chosen.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default `'$dflt'`.
(The default has been chosen based on your configuration.)

```
EOM
```

```
rp="Try to use maximal 64-bit support, if available?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define" ;;
*)    val="$undef" ;;
esac
set use64bitall
eval $setvar
case "$use64bitall" in
```

```
"$define")
case "$use64bitint" in
"$undef")
cat <<EOM
```

Since you have chosen a maximally 64-bit build, I'm also turning on the use of 64-bit integers.

EOM

```
use64bitint="$define" ;;
esac
;;
esac
```

```
: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'. If the
: user has specified that a 64-bit perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f use64bitint.cbu; then
echo "Your
platform has some specific hints regarding 64-bit integers, using them..."
. ./use64bitint.cbu
fi
case "$use64bitint" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
: This test was common to all the OpenBSD forks, and seems harmless for
: other platforms:
echo " "
echo "Checking if your C library has broken 64-bit functions..." >&4
cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
typedef $uquadtype myULL;
int main (void)
{
struct {
double d;
myULL u;
} *p, test[] = {
{4294967303.15, 4294967303ULL},
{4294967294.2, 4294967294ULL},
{4294967295.7, 4294967295ULL},
{0.0, 0ULL}
};
for (p = test; p->u; p++) {
myULL x = (myULL)p->d;
if (x != p->u) {
printf("buggy\n");
return 0;
}
}
}
```



```

printf("ok\n");
return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    libcquad=`$run ./try`
    echo "Your C library's 64-bit functions are $libcquad."
else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.)"
    echo "Assuming that your C library's 64-bit functions are ok."
    libcquad="ok"
fi
$rm_try

case
"$libcquad" in
    buggy*)
        cat >&4 <<EOM

*** You have a C library with broken 64-bit functions.
*** 64-bit support does not work reliably in this configuration.
*** Please rerun Configure without -Duse64bitint and/or -Dusemorebits.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.

EOM
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
case "$longsize" in
4) case "$archname64" in
    ") archname64=64int ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
;;
esac

: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'. If the
: user has specified that a maximally 64-bit perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f use64bitall.cbu; then
    echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding 64-bit builds, using them..."
    . ./use64bitall.cbu
fi
case "$use64bitall" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
    case "$longsize" in

```

```

4) case "$archname64" in
    "|64int) archname64=64all ;;
    esac
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
    esac

```

```

case "$d_quad:$use64bitint" in
$undef:$define)
cat >&4 <<EOF

```

```

*** You have chosen to use 64-bit
integers,
*** but none can be found.
*** Please rerun Configure without -Duse64bitint and/or -Dusemorebits.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.

```

```

EOF
exit 1
;;
esac

```

```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/use64bits.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_select.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_select.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:02 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_select: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_select:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SELECT if select() is
?S: available to select active file descriptors. A <sys/time.h>
?S: inclusion may be necessary for the timeout field.
?S:..

```

?C:HAS_SELECT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the select routine is

?C: available

to select active file descriptors. If the timeout field

?C: is used, <sys/time.h> may need to be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_select HAS_SELECT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_select

: see if select exists

set select d_select

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_select.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_ctime_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ctime_r ctime_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_time i_systime extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ctime_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CTIME_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the ctime_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:ctime_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of ctime_r.

?S: It is zero if d_ctime_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctime_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_CTIME_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctime_r routine

?C: is available to ctime re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:CTIME_R_PROTO:

?C: This

symbol encodes the prototype of ctime_r.

?C: It is zero if d_ctime_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctime_r

```

?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ctime_r HAS_CTIME_R /**/
?H:#define CTIME_R_PROTO $ctime_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_ctime_r_proto
: see if ctime_r exists
set ctime_r d_ctime_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_ctime_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
case "$d_ctime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_ctime_r_proto=define
set d_ctime_r_proto ctime_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_ctime_r_proto" in
define)
case "$ctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* ctime_r(const time_t*, char*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=B_SB ;;
esac
case "$ctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* ctime_r(const time_t*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=B_SBI ;;
esac
case "$ctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int ctime_r(const
time_t*, char*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=I_SB ;;
esac
case "$ctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int ctime_r(const time_t*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
esac
case "$ctime_r_proto" in
"|0) d_ctime_r=undef
ctime_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling ctime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$ctime_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) ctime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$ctime_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;

```

```

*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "ctime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_ctime_r=undef
ctime_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) ctime_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_ctime_r.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_pathconf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pathconf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:14:54 ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pathconf d_fpathconf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pathconf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PATHCONF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pathconf() routine is available
?S: to determine file-system related limits and options
associated
?S: with a given filename.
?S:.
?S:d_fpathconf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPATHCONF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pathconf() routine is available
?S: to determine file-system related limits and options associated
?S: with a given open file descriptor.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PATHCONF:

```

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that pathconf() is available

?C: to determine file-system related limits and options associated

?C: with a given filename.

?C:.

?C:HAS_FPATHCONF:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that pathconf() is available

?C: to determine file-system related limits and options associated

?C: with a given open file descriptor.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pathconf HAS_PATHCONF /**/

?H:#\$d_fpathconf HAS_FPATHCONF /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_pathconf

?LINT:set d_fpathconf

: see if pathconf exists

set pathconf d_pathconf

eval \$inlibc

@if d_fpathconf || HAS_FPATHCONF

: see if fpathconf exists

set fpathconf d_fpathconf

eval \$inlibc

@end

Found in path(s):

*

/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_pathconf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_lseekproto: Hasproto i_systypes i_unistd

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_lseekproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LSEEK_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the lseek() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

```
?C:HAS_LSEEK_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the lseek() function. Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one. A good guess is
?C: extern
    off_t lseek(int, off_t, int);
?C:.
?H:#$d_lseekproto HAS_LSEEK_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lseekproto
: see if prototype for lseek is available
echo " "
set d_lseekproto lseek $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/d_lseekproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysselect.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysselect.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:01:33 ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for i_sysselect
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:35 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Look whether <sys/select.h> exists
?X:
?MAKE:i_sysselect: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysselect:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_SELECT, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/select.h> in
    order to
?S: get the definition of struct timeval.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_SELECT (I_SYSSELECT):
```

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/select.h> in order to get definition of struct timeval.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_sysselect I_SYS_SELECT /**/

?H:.

?D:i_sysselect=

?LINT:set i_sysselect

: see if sys/select.h has to be included

set sys/select.h i_sysselect

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysselect.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endpwent.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_endpwent.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endpwent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endpwent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDPWENT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the endpwent() routine is available

?S: for sequential access of the passwd database.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDPWENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endpwent routine is

?C: available for finalizing sequential access of the passwd database.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_endpwent HAS_ENDPWENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_endpwent

: see if endpwent exists

set endpwent d_endpwent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_endpwent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Options.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1997/02/28 15:08:15 ram

?RCS: patch61: optdef.sh now starts with a "startsh"

?RCS: patch61: moved some code from Head.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/09/25 09:14:46 ram

?RCS: patch59: protected option parsing code against 'echo -*' option failure

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 12:04:52 ram

?RCS: patch54: added -K option for experts

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/01/30 14:27:52 ram

?RCS: patch49: this unit now exports file optdef.sh,

not a variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:19:00 ram

?RCS: patch45: new -O option allowing -D and -U to override config.sh settings

?RCS: patch45: file optdef.sh is no longer removed after sourcing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:58:06 ram

?RCS: patch36: ensure option definition file is removed before appending

?RCS: patch36: protect variable definitions with spaces in them

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:55:44 ram

?RCS: patch30: now uses new me symbol to tag error messages

?RCS: patch30: new -D and -U options to define/undef symbols (JHI)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:14 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Command line parsing. It is really important that the variables used here

?X: be not listed in the MAKE line, or they will be saved in config.sh and

?X: loading this file to fetch default answers would clobber the values set

?X: herein.

?X:

?MAKE:Options: startsh

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?V:reuseval

```

alldone error realsilent silent extractsh fastread \
override knowitall: config_sh
?T:arg argn symbol config_arg0 config_args config_argc xxx yyy zzz uuu
?T:args_exp args_sep arg_exp
?F:!Configure
?F:./optdef.sh ./cmdline.opt ./posthint.sh ./cmdl.opt
: Save command line options in file UU/cmdline.opt for later use in
: generating config.sh.
?X: This temporary file will be read by Oldsym.U. I used a temporary
?X: file to preserve all sorts of potential command line quotes and
?X: also because we don't know in advance how many variables we'll
?X: need, so I can't actually declare them on the MAKE line.
?X: The config_args variable won't be quite correct if Configure is
?X: fed something like ./Configure -Dcc="gcc -B/usr/ccs/bin/"
?X: since the quotes are gone by the time we see them. You'd have to
?X: reconstruct the command line from the config_arg? lines, but since
?X: I don't imagine anyone actually having to do that, I'm not going
?X: to worry too much.
cat > cmdline.opt
<<EOSH
: Configure command line arguments.
config_arg0='$0'
config_args='$*'
config_argc=$#
EOSH
argn=1
args_exp=""
args_sep=""
for arg in "$@"; do
cat >>cmdline.opt <<EOSH
config_arg$argn='$arg'
EOSH
?X: Extreme backslashitis: replace each ' by """"
cat <<EOC | sed -e "s/'/""/g" > cmdl.opt
$arg
EOC
arg_exp=`cat cmdl.opt`
args_exp="$args_exp$args_sep'$arg_exp'"
argn=`expr $argn + 1`
args_sep=' '
done
?X: args_exp is good for restarting self: eval "set X $args_exp"; shift; $0 "$@"
?X: used by hints/os2.sh in Perl, for instance
rm -f cmdl.opt

: produce awk script to parse command line options
cat >options.awk <<'EOF'
BEGIN {

```

```
optstr = "A:dD:eEf:hKOrsSU:V"; # getopt-style specification
```

```
len = length(optstr);
for (i = 1; i <= len; i++) {
    c = substr(optstr, i, 1);
?X: some older awk's do not have the C ?: construct
    if (i < len) a = substr(optstr, i + 1, 1); else a = "";
    if (a == ":") {
        arg[c] = 1;
        i++;
    }
    opt[c] = 1;
}
}
{
    expect = 0;
    str = $0;
    if (substr(str,
1, 1) != "-") {
        printf("%s\n", str);
        next;
    }
    len = length($0);
    for (i = 2; i <= len; i++) {
        c = substr(str, i, 1);
        if (!opt[c]) {
            printf("-%s\n", substr(str, i));
            next;
        }
        printf("-%s\n", c);
        if (arg[c]) {
            if (i < len)
                printf("%s\n", substr(str, i + 1));
            else
                expect = 1;
            next;
        }
    }
}
END {
    if (expect)
        print "?";
}
EOF
```

: process the command line options

?X: Use "\$@" to keep arguments with spaces in them from being split apart.

?X: For the same reason, awk will output quoted arguments and the final eval

```
?X: removes them and sets a proper $* array. An 'X' is prependend to each
?X: argument before being fed to echo to guard against 'echo -x', where -x
?X: would be understood as an echo option! It is removed before feeding awk.
set X `for arg in "$@"; do echo "X$arg"; done |
sed -e s/X// | awk -f options.awk`
eval "set $*"
shift
rm -f options.awk
```

```
: set up default values
fastread=""
reuseval=false
config_sh=""
alldone=""
error=""
silent=""
extractsh=""
override=""
knowitall=""
rm
-f optdef.sh posthint.sh
cat >optdef.sh <<EOS
$startsh
EOS
```

```
?X:
?X: Given that we now have the possibility to execute Configure remotely
?X: thanks to the new src.U support, we have to face the possibility
?X: of having to ask where the source lie, which means we need the Myread.U
?X: stuff and possibly other things that might echo something on the
?X: screen...
?X:
?X: That's not pretty, and might be confusing in 99% of the time. So...
?X: We introduce a new realsilent variable which is set when -s is given,
?X: and we force silent=true if -S is supplied. The Extractall.U unit
?X: will then undo the >&4 redirection based on the value of the
?X: realsilent variable... -- RAM, 18/93/96
?X:
```

```
: option parsing
while test $# -gt 0; do
case "$1" in
-d) shift; fastread=yes;;
-e) shift; alldone=cont;;
-f)
shift
cd ..
if test -r "$1"; then
```

```

config_sh="$1"
else
echo "$me: cannot read config file $1." >&2
error=true
fi
cd UU
shift;;
-h)
shift; error=true;;
-r) shift; reuseval=true;;
-s) shift; silent=true; realsilent=true;;
-E) shift; alldone=exit;;
-K) shift; knowitall=true;;
-O) shift; override=true;;
-S) shift; silent=true; extractsh=true;;
-D)
shift
case "$1" in
*)
echo "$me: use '-U symbol=', not '-D symbol='." >&2
echo "$me: ignoring -D $1" >&2
;;
*=*) echo "$1" | \
sed -e "s/'/'\"'/g" -e "s/=(.*)/=\"1/'" >> optdef.sh;;
*) echo "$1='define'" >> optdef.sh;;
esac
shift
;;
-U)
shift
case "$1" in
*) echo "$1" >> optdef.sh;;
*=*)
echo "$me: use '-D symbol=val', not '-U symbol=val'." >&2
echo "$me: ignoring -U $1" >&2
;;
*) echo "$1='undef'" >> optdef.sh;;
esac
shift
;;
-A)
shift
xxx=""
yyy="$1"
zzz=""
uuu=undef
case "$yyy" in
*=*) zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!`

```

```

        case "$zzz" in
            *.* ) zzz=" " ;;
            *) xxx=append
                zzz=" "`echo
"$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'\`
                yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'\` ;;
        esac
    ;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
    ") case "$yyy" in
        *.* ) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'\`
            yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'\`
            zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'\`
            yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'\` ;;
        *) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'\`
            yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'\` ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
    append)
echo "$yyy=\"\${$yyy}$zzz\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
    clear)
echo "$yyy="" >> posthint.sh ;;
    define)
        case "$zzz" in
            ") zzz=define ;;
        esac
echo "$yyy='$zzz'" >> posthint.sh ;;
        eval)
echo "eval \"\$yyy=$zzz\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
        prepend)
echo "$yyy=\"$zzz\${$yyy}\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
        undef)
            case "$zzz" in
                ")
zzz="$uuu" ;;
            esac
echo "$yyy=$zzz" >> posthint.sh ;;
            *) echo "$me: unknown -A command '$xxx', ignoring -A $1" >&2 ;;
        esac
    shift
    ;;
-V) echo "$me generated by metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>." >&2
    exit 0;;
--) break;;
-*) echo "$me: unknown option $1" >&2; shift; error=true;;

```

```

*) break;;
esac
done

case "$error" in
true)
cat >&2 <<EOM
Usage: $me [-dehrsEKOSV] [-f config.sh] [-D symbol] [-D symbol=value]
        [-U symbol] [-U symbol=] [-A command:symbol...]
-d : use defaults for all answers.
-e : go on without questioning past the production of config.sh.
-f : specify an alternate default configuration file.
-h : print this help message and exit (with an error status).
-r : reuse C symbols value if possible (skips costly nm extraction).
-s : silent mode, only echoes questions and essential information.
-D : define symbol to have some value:
    -D symbol      symbol gets the value 'define'
    -D symbol=value
        symbol gets the value 'value'
-E : stop at the end of questions, after having produced config.sh.
-K : do not use unless you know what you are doing.
-O : let -D and -U override definitions from loaded configuration file.
-S : perform variable substitutions on all .SH files (can mix with -f)
-U : undefine symbol:
    -U symbol      symbol gets the value 'undef'
    -U symbol=      symbol gets completely empty
-A : manipulate symbol after the platform specific hints have been applied:
    -A symbol=value append " "value to symbol
    -A append:symbol=value append value to symbol
    -A define:symbol=value define symbol to have value
        -A clear:symbol define symbol to be "
    -A define:symbol define symbol to be 'define'
    -A eval:symbol=value define symbol to be eval of value
    -A prepend:symbol=value prepend value to symbol
    -A undef:symbol define symbol to be 'undef'
    -A undef:symbol= define symbol to be "
-V : print version number and exit (with
a zero status).
EOM
exit 1
;;
esac

?X:
?X: Unless they specified either -S or both -d and -e/E, make sure we're
?X: running interactively, i.e. attached to a terminal. Moved from Head.U to
?X: be able to handle batch configurations...
?X:

```

?X: We have to hardwire the Configure name and cannot use \$me, since if they

?X: said 'sh <Configure', then \$me is 'sh'...

?X:

: Sanity checks

```
case "$fastread$alldone" in
```

```
yescont|yesexit) ;;
```

```
*)
```

```
case "$extractsh" in
```

```
true) ;;
```

```
*)
```

```
if test ! -t 0; then
```

```
    echo "Say 'sh Configure', not 'sh <Configure'"
```

```
    exit 1
```

```
fi
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

?X: In silent mode, the standard output is closed. Questions are asked by

?X: outputting on file descriptor #4, which is the original stdout descriptor.

?X: This filters out all the "junk", since all the needed information is written

?X: on #4. Note that ksh will not let us redirect output if the file descriptor

?X: has not been defined yet, unlike sh, hence the following line...--RAM.

```
exec 4>&1
```

```
case "$silent" in
```

```
true)
```

```
    exec 1>/dev/null;;
```

```
esac
```

: run the defines and the undefines, if any, but leave the file out there...

```
touch optdef.sh
```

```
./optdef.sh
```

: create the posthint manipulation script and leave the file out there...

?X: this file will be perused by Oldconfig.U

```
touch posthint.sh
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Options.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_pwd.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:10:57 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: i_pwd.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:10:57 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: use setvar so hint file values can override our guesses (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:03:27 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: had forgotten cppminus in cppstdin test (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:25 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit checks whether there is a pwd system or not
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:i_pwd d_pwquota d_pwage d_pwchange
 d_pwclass d_pwexpire \
 d_pwgecos d_pwpasswd d_pwcomment: \
 contains rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Inhdr Findhdr Setvar
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_pwd:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines I_PWD, which indicates
 ?S: to the C program that it should include <pwd.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_pwquota:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PWQUOTA, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_quota.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_pwage:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PWAGE, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_age.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_pwchange:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCHANGE, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_change.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_pwclass:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCLASS, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_class.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_pwexpire:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PWEXPIRE, which indicates
 ?S: that struct passwd contains pw_expire.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_pwcomment:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCOMMENT, which indicates
 ?S: that

struct passwd contains pw_comment.

?S:.

?S:d_pwgecos:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWGECOS, which indicates

?S: that struct passwd contains pw_gecos.

?S:.

?S:d_pwpasswd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines PWPASSWD, which indicates

?S: that struct passwd contains pw_passwd.

?S:.

?C:I_PWD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <pwd.h>.

?C:.

?C:PWQUOTA:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_quota.

?C:.

?C:PWAGE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_age.

?C:.

?C:PWCHANGE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_change.

?C:.

?C:PWCLASS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_class.

?C:.

?C:PWEXPIRE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_expire.

?C:.

?C:PWCOMMENT:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_comment.

?C:.

?C:PWGECOS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_gecos.

?C:.

?C:PWPASSWD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd

?C: contains pw_passwd.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_pwd I_PWD /**/

```

?H:#$d_pwquota PWQUOTA /**/
?H:#$d_pwage PWAGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwchange PWCHANGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwclass PWCLASS /**/
?H:#$d_pwexpire PWEXPIRE /**/
?H:#$d_pwcomment PWCOMMENT /**/
?H:#$d_pwgecos PWGECOS /**/
?H:#$d_pwpasswd PWPASSWD /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set i_pwd d_pwquota d_pwage d_pwchange d_pwclass d_pwexpire d_pwcomment
?LINT: set d_pwgecos d_pwpasswd
?T:xxx
: see if this is a pwd.h system
set pwd.h i_pwd
eval $inhdr

case "$i_pwd" in
$define)
xxx=`./findhdr pwd.h`
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx >$$.h

if $contains 'pw_quota' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwquota
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_age'
$$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwage
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_change' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwchange
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_class' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"

```

```

else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwclass
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_expire' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwexpire
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_comment' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwcomment
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_gecos' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwgecos
eval $setvar

if $contains 'pw_passwd' $$h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_pwpasswd
eval $setvar

$rm -f $$h
;;
*)
val="$undef";
set d_pwquota; eval $setvar
set d_pwage; eval $setvar
set d_pwchange; eval $setvar
set d_pwclass; eval $setvar
set

```

```

d_pwexpire; eval $setvar
set d_pwcomment; eval $setvar
set d_pwgecos; eval $setvar
set d_pwpasswd; eval $setvar
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_pwd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_times.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:50 ram

?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:14:00 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:46 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: What is the type returned by times() ?

?X:

?X: Force inclusion of <sys/types.h>

?X:INC: i_systypes

?MAKE:d_times clocktype: Csym Myread Typedef i_systimes

?MAKE: -pick

add \$@ %<

?S:d_times:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIMES symbol, which indicates

?S: that the times() routine exists. The times() routine is normally

?S: provided on UNIX systems. You may have to include <sys/times.h>.

?S:.

?S:clocktype:

?S: This variable holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,

?S: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be

?S: included).

?S:.
 ?C:HAS_TIMES (TIMES):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the times() routine exists.
 ?C: Note that this became obsolete on some systems (SUNOS), which now
 ?C: use getrusage(). It may be necessary to include <sys/times.h>.
 ?C:.

?C:Clock_t (CLOCKTYPE):
 ?C: This symbol holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,
 ?C: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
 ?C: included).
 ?C:.

?H:#\$d_times HAS_TIMES /**/
 ?H:#define Clock_t \$clocktype /* Clock time */
 ?H:.

?T:val inc
 : see if times exists
 echo " "
 if set times val -f d_times; eval \$csym;
 \$val; then
 echo 'times() found.' >&4
 d_times="\$define"
 inc="
 case "\$i_systimes" in
 "\$define") inc='sys/times.h';;
 esac
 set clock_t clocktype long stdio.h sys/types.h \$inc
 eval \$typedef
 dflt="\$clocktype"
 echo " "
 rp="What type is returned by times() on this system?"
 . ./myread
 clocktype="\$ans"
 else
 echo 'times() NOT found, hope that will do.' >&4
 d_times="\$undef"
 ?X: The following is needed for typedef (won't like an empty variable)
 clocktype='int'
 fi

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_times.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getfsstat : Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getfsstat:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETFSSTAT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getfsstat() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETFSSTAT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getfsstat routine is

?C: available to stat filesystems in bulk.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getfsstat HAS_GETFSSTAT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getfsstat

: see if getfsstat exists

set getfsstat d_getfsstat

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getfsstat.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_hidnet.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_hidnet.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:20 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_hidnet hiddennet: cat sed myhostname mydomain Myread Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_hidnet:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol HIDDEN_NET, which

?S: tells the C program that it should pretend it is on a different

?S: host for purposes of advertising a mailing address.

?S:.

?S:hiddennet:

?S: This variable contains

the value eventually given to the symbol

?S: HIDDEN_NET, if d_hidnet defines it. If defined, it's the name

?S: of the host which serves as the mail server for a network that
 ?S: is invisible to the outside world.
 ?S:..
 ?C:HIDDEN_NET (HIDDENNET):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the host name that you want to
 ?C: advertise to the outside world. This name can be different from
 ?C: your actual host name, as long as the machine you specify knows
 ?C: how to forward mail to you.
 ?C:..
 ?H: #d_hidnet HIDDEN_NET "\$hiddennet" /**/
 ?H:..
 : now get the host name to advertise as our mailing address
 case "\$hiddennet" in
 ") dflt=n;;
 *) dflt=y;;
 esac
 \$cat <<EOM

Some sites are on "hidden" networks, in the sense that the network appears to the outside world as a single machine. The advertised name of any host on this hidden network is the name of one machine on the local network which knows how to forward mail to any other host on the hidden network.

Do you wish to advertise a different hostname to the world than the one your own host (\$myhostname\$mydomain) has?

EOM
 rp='Use "hidden" network?'
 . ./myread
 case "\$ans" in
 n*) d_hidnet="\$undef" hiddennet="";;
 *)
 d_hidnet="\$define"
 echo " "
 case "\$hiddennet" in
 ") dflt=`echo \$mydomain | \$sed -e 's/^\.//`";;
 *) dflt="\$hiddennet";;
 esac
 rp='What hostname do you wish to advertise?'
 . ./myread
 hiddennet="\$ans"
 ;;
 esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_hidnet.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_futimes: Compile cat rm_try run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_futimes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FUTIMES symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the futimes() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FUTIMES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the futimes routine is
?C: available to change file descriptor time stamps with struct timevals.
?C:.
?H:#$d_futimes HAS_FUTIMES /**/
?H:.
?T:rc
?F:!try
: check for a working futimes
d_futimes="$undef"
echo " "
echo "Checking if you have a working futimes()" >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main ()
{
    int fd,
    rv;
    fd = open ("try.c", O_RDWR);
    if (-1 == fd) exit (1);
    rv = futimes (fd, NULL);
    exit (rv == -1 ? errno : 0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    ` $run ./try `
```

```

rc=$?
case "$rc" in
0) echo "Yes, you have" >&4
   d_futimes="$define"
   ;;
*) echo "No, you have futimes, but it isn't working ($rc) (probably harmless)" >&4
   ;;
esac
else
   echo "No, it does not (probably harmless)" >&4
fi
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_futimes.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sh.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:20:13 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1997, Chip Salzenberg

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sh.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:20:13 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:sh targetsh: Head

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?S:sh:

?S: This variable contains the full pathname of the shell used

?S: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts. Usually, this will be

?S: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,

?S: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as

?S: D:/bin/sh.exe.

?S: This

unit comes before Options.U, so you can't set sh with a -D

?S: option, though you can override this (and startsh)

?S: with -O -Dsh=/bin/whatever -Dstartsh=whatever

?S:.

?S:targetsh:

?S: If cross-compiling, this variable contains the location of sh on the

?S: target system.

?S: If not, this will be the same as \$sh.

?S:.

?C:SH_PATH:

?C: This symbol contains the full pathname to the shell used on this

?C: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts. Usually, this will be

?C: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,

?C: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as

?C: D:/bin/sh.exe.

?C:.

?H:#define SH_PATH "\$targetsh" /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx try pth p SYSTYPE

?LINT:extern maintloc maintname _exe

?X:

?X: Be quiet unless something unusual happens because this gets

?X: loaded up even before options are processed.

?X: Can't use ./loc because that depends on startsh, which, in turn

?X: depends on this unit.

?X:

: Find the basic shell for

Bourne shell scripts

case "\$sh" in

")

?X: SYSTYPE is for some older MIPS systems.

?X: I do not know if it is still needed.

case "\$SYSTYPE" in

bsd|sys5*) xxx="/\$SYSTYPE/bin/sh";;

*) xxx='/bin/sh';;

esac

if test -f "\$xxx"; then

sh="\$xxx"

else

: Build up a list and do a single loop so we can 'break' out.

pth=`echo \$PATH | sed -e "s/\$p\_/ /g"`

for xxx in sh bash ksh pdksh ash; do

for p in \$pth; do

try="\$try \${p}/\${xxx}"

done

done

for xxx in \$try; do

if test -f "\$xxx"; then

sh="\$xxx";

break

elif test "X\$_exe" != X -a -f "\$xxx\$_exe"; then

sh="\$xxx";

break

elif test -f "\$xxx.exe"; then

sh="\$xxx";

```
break
fi
done
fi
;;
esac
```

?X: fd 4 isn't open yet...

case "\$sh" in

~) cat >&2 <<EOM

\$me: Fatal Error: I can't find a Bourne Shell anywhere.

Usually it's in /bin/sh. How did you even get this far?

Please report this issue at <\$maintloc>

and we'll try to straighten this all out.

EOM

exit 1

;;

esac

: When cross-compiling we

need to separate the sh-to-run-Configure-with from the sh-to-use-in-Perl

: default both to the same thing, cross-compilers can then set targetsh differently if they like
targetsh=\$sh

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/sh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_readdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_readdir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:46:37 ram

?RCS: patch23: added support for seekdir, telldir and rewinddir (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:52 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X: Force checking for <dirent.h> inclusion

?X:INC: i_dirent

```

?MAKE:d_readdir d_seekdir d_telldir d_rewinddir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_readdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_READDIR if readdir()
is
?S: available to read directory entries.
?S:.
?C:HAS_READDIR (READDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readdir routine is
?C: available to read directory entries. You may have to include
?C: <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_readdir HAS_READDIR /**/
?H:.
?S:d_seekdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SEEKDIR if seekdir() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SEEKDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the seekdir routine is
?C: available. You may have to include <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_seekdir HAS_SEEKDIR /**/
?H:.
?S:d_telldir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TELLDIR if telldir() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TELLDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the telldir routine is
?C: available. You may have to include <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_telldir HAS_TELLDIR /**/
?H:.
?S:d_rewinddir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_REWINDDIR if rewinddir() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_REWINDDIR:
?C: This
symbol, if defined, indicates that the rewinddir routine is
?C: available. You may have to include <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rewinddir HAS_REWINDDIR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_readdir d_seekdir d_telldir d_rewinddir
: see if readdir and friends exist
set readdir d_readdir

```

```

eval $inlibc
@if d_seekdir || HAS_SEEKDIR
set seekdir d_seekdir
eval $inlibc
@end
@if d_telldir || HAS_TELLDIR
set telldir d_telldir
eval $inlibc
@end
@if d_rewinddir || HAS_REWINDDIR
set rewinddir d_rewinddir
eval $inlibc
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_readdir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fsync: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fsync:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSYNC symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fsync() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FSYNC:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fsync routine is

?C: available to write a file's modified data and attributes to

?C: permanent storage.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fsync HAS_FSYNC /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fsync

: see if fsync exists

set fsync d_fsync

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fsync.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getservbyname_r.U,v 0RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getservbyname_r getservbyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getservbyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYNAME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getservbyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getservbyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getservbyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getservbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVBYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
that the getservbyname_r routine
?C: is available to getservbyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETSERVBYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getservbyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getservbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getservbyname_r HAS_GETSERVBYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define GETSERVBYNAME_R_PROTO $getservbyname_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getservbyname_r_proto
: see if getservbyname_r exists
set getservbyname_r d_getservbyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getservbyname_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_getservbyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_getservbyname_r_proto=define
set d_getservbyname_r_proto getservbyname_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac

```

```

case "$d_getservbyname_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getservbyname_r(const char*, const char*, struct servent*, char*,
size_t, struct servent**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyname_r_proto=I_CCSBWR ;;
esac
case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct servent* getservbyname_r(const char*, const char*, struct servent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyname_r_proto=S_CCSBI ;;
esac
case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getservbyname_r(const char*, const char*, struct servent*, struct servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyname_r_proto=I_CCSD ;;
esac
case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getservbyname_r=undef
getservbyname_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getservbyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getservbyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getservbyname_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usetthreads" in
define) echo "getservbyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getservbyname_r=undef
getservbyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getservbyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getservbyname_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endnetent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.


```

?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endnetent_r endnetent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
  usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endnetent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDNETENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endnetent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endnetent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endnetent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endnetent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDNETENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endnetent_r routine
?C: is
  available to endnetent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDNETENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endnetent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endnetent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endnetent_r HAS_ENDNETENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDNETENT_R_PROTO $endnetent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endnetent_r_proto
: see if endnetent_r exists
set endnetent_r d_endnetent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endnetent_r" in
"$define")
  hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
  case "$d_endnetent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
  ":define") d_endnetent_r_proto=define
    set d_endnetent_r_proto endnetent_r $hdrs
    eval $hasproto ;;
  *) ;;
  esac
case "$d_endnetent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int endnetent_r(struct netent_data*);'

```

```

./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endnetent_r_proto=I_D ;;
esac
case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void endnetent_r(struct netent_data*)'
./protochk
"$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endnetent_r_proto=V_D ;;
esac
case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_endnetent_r=undef
endnetent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling endnetent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) endnetent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endnetent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usetthreads" in
define) echo "endnetent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_endnetent_r=undef
endnetent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) endnetent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_endnetent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_drand48proto: Hasproto i_stdlib i_unistd

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_drand48proto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DRAND48_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the drand48() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

?C:HAS_DRAND48_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the drand48() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. A good guess

is

?C: extern double drand48(void);

?C:.

?H:#\$d_drand48proto HAS_DRAND48_PROTO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_drand48proto

: see if prototype for drand48 is available

echo " "

set d_drand48proto drand48 \$i_stdlib stdlib.h \$i_unistd unistd.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/d_drand48proto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: floatsize.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:17:09 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:floatsize: cat rm Myread +cc +ccflags

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:floatsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the FLOATSIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a float.

?S:.

?C:FLOATSIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the size of

```

a float, so that the C preprocessor
?C: can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?H:#define FLOATSIZE $floatsize /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: check for length of float
echo " "
case "$floatsize" in
")
echo "Checking to see how big your floating point numbers are..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("%d\n", sizeof(float));
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
dflt=`./try`
else
dflt='4'
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing...)"
fi
;;
*)
dflt="$floatsize"
;;
esac
rp="What is the size of a floating point number (in bytes)?"
./myread
floatsize="$ans"
$rm -f try.c try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/floatsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setgrent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setgrent_r setgrent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \

usethreads i_grp extern_C

```

?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setgrent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETGRENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setgrent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setgrent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setgrent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setgrent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETGRENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setgrent_r routine
?C: is available to
    setgrent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETGRENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setgrent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setgrent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setgrent_r HAS_SETGRENT_R /**/
?H:#define SETGRENT_R_PROTO $setgrent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setgrent_r_proto
: see if setgrent_r exists
set setgrent_r d_setgrent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setgrent_r" in
"$define")
    hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
    case "$d_setgrent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_setgrent_r_proto=define
        set d_setgrent_r_proto setgrent_r $hdrs
        eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_setgrent_r_proto" in
define)
    case "$setgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int setgrent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setgrent_r_proto=I_H ;;
esac
case "$setgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void setgrent_r(FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setgrent_r_proto=V_H ;;

```

```

esac
case "$setgrent_r_proto"
in
"|0) d_setgrent_r=undef
setgrent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling setgrent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$setgrent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) setgrent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setgrent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "setgrent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_setgrent_r=undef
setgrent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) setgrent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_setgrent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_dlopen.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:52:56 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dlopen.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:52:56 ram
?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since symbol might lie in crt0.o (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:34 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:

```

```

?MAKE:d_dlopen: Inlibc runnm d_cplusplus ccflags gccversion
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dlopen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLOPEN
symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the dlopen() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DLOPEN :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dlopen routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dlopen HAS_DLOPEN /**/
?H:.
?T: xxx_runnm
?T: xxx_ccflags
?LINT:set d_dlopen
?X: We don't permanently change runnm and ccflags, but we do temporarily.
?LINT: change runnm
?LINT: change ccflags
: see if dlopen exists
?X: On NetBSD and FreeBSD, dlopen is available, but it is in
?X: /usr/lib/crt0.o, not in any of the libraries. Therefore, do not
?X: use the nm extraction, but use a real compile and link test instead.
xxx_runnm="$runnm"
xxx_ccflags="$ccflags"
runnm=false
: with g++ one needs -shared to get is-in-libc to work for dlopen
case "$gccversion" in
") ;;
*Clang*) ;;
*) case "$d_cplusplus" in
"$define") ccflags="$ccflags -shared" ;;
esac
;;
esac
set dlopen d_dlopen
eval $inlibc
runnm="$xxx_runnm"
ccflags="$xxx_ccflags"

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_dlopen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_syspoll.U 15 2006-08-30 18:21:51Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:

```

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_syspoll: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_syspoll:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_POLL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sys/poll.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_POLL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program may include

?C: <sys/poll.h>. When I_POLL is also defined, it's probably safest

?C: to only include <poll.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_syspoll I_SYS_POLL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_syspoll

: see if there is

a sys/poll.h file

set sys/poll.h i_syspoll

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_syspoll.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fctime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_fctime.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:06 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fctime d_gettimeod: Inlibc Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fctime:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FTIME symbol, which indicates

?S: that the ftime() routine exists. The ftime() routine is basically

?S: a sub-second accuracy clock.

?S:.

?S:d_gettimeod:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY symbol, which

?S: indicates that the gettimeofday() system call exists (to obtain a

?S: sub-second accuracy clock). You should probably include <sys/resource.h>.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FTIME (FTIMER):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ftime() routine exists.

?C: It is basically a sub-second accuracy clock, but is less accurate

?C: than gettimeofday(2) anyway. The type "Timeval" should be used to

?C: refer to "struct timeb".

?C:.

?C:HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY (GETTIMEOFDAY):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gettimeofday() system

?C: call is available for a sub-second accuracy clock. Usually, the file

?C: <sys/resource.h> needs to be included (see I_SYS_RESOURCE).

?C: The type "Timeval" should be used to refer to "struct timeval".

?C:.

```
?H:#$d_ftime HAS_FTIME /**/
?H:#$d_gettimeod HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY /**/
?H:%<:@if HAS_FTIME
?H:%<:#ifdef HAS_FTIME
?H:%<:#define Timeval struct timeb /* Structure used by ftime() */
?H:%<:#endif
?H:%<:@end
?H:%<:@if HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY
?H:%<:#ifdef HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY
?H:%<:#define
    Timeval struct timeval /* Structure used by gettimeofday() */
?H:%<:#endif
?H:%<:@end
?H:.
```

?X:FIXME

?X:?I:?d_ftime:i_systimeb

?X:?I:?d_gettimeod:i_sysresrc

?LINT:set d_gettimeod d_ftime

?LINT:known Timeval

: see if gettimeofday or ftime exists

?X:

?X: Give priority to gettimeofday(2) because timing is more accurate

?X:

set gettimeofday d_gettimeod

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_gettimeod" in

"\$undef")

set ftime d_ftime

```

eval $inlibc
;;
*)
val="$undef"; set d_fctime; eval $setvar
;;
esac
case "$d_gettimeod$d_fctime" in
"$undef$undef")
echo " "
echo 'No fctime() nor gettimeofday() -- timing may be less accurate.' >&4
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fctime.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:gidformat: gidsize gidsign ivsize uvsize longsize intsize shortsize \
ivdformat uvuformat test echo
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:gidformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing a Gid_t.
?S:..
?C:Gid_t_f:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Gid_t.
?C:..
?H:#define Gid_t_f $gidformat /**/
?H:..
: Check format string for GID

```

```

echo " "
$echo "Checking the format string to be used for gids..." >&4

```

```

case "$gidsign" in
-1) if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$ivsize"; then
gidformat="$ivdformat"
else
if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$longsize"; then
gidformat="ld"
else
if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$intsize"; then

```

```

gidformat=""d""
else
  if $test X"$gidsize"
= X"$shortsize"; then
    gidformat=""hd""
  fi
fi
fi
fi
;;
*) if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$uvsiz"; then
  gidformat="$uvuformat"
else
  if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$longsize"; then
    gidformat=""lu""
  else
    if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$intsize"; then
      gidformat=""u""
    else
      if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$shortsize"; then
        gidformat=""hu""
      fi
    fi
  fi
fi
fi
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/gidf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_NeWS.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_NeWS.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:39 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_news d_news0 d_newshome d_textcan: test rm Myread Getfile

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

```

?S:d_news:
?S: Set if running NeWS 1.1
?S:.
?S:d_news0:
?S: Set if running NeWS 1.0
?S:.
?S:d_newshome:
?S: Path to the top directory of the NeWS structure.
?S:.
?S:d_textcan:
?S: Path to where the textcan.ps stuff is...
?S:.
?C:HAS_NEWS1_1 (NEWS1_1):
?C: This
    symbol defined if running NeWS 1.1.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NEWS1_0 (NEWS1_0):
?C: This symbol defined if running NeWS 1.0.
?C:.
?C:TEXTCAN:
?C: Tells path to where the textcan.ps stuff is...
?C:.
?H:#$d_news HAS_NEWS1_1    /**/
?H:#$d_news0 HAS_NEWS1_0    /**/
?H:#define TEXTCAN $d_textcan /**/
?H:.
?INIT:: default path for NeWS
?INIT:d_newshome="/usr/NeWS"
?INIT:
: Check to see what version of NeWS is being run?
cd ..
echo " "
echo "Now for the interesting stuff... Lets see what kind of NeWS"
echo "they grow round here...."
echo " "
dflt='y'
if $test -d $d_newshome; then
    d_newshome=`(cd $d_newshome ; /bin/pwd)`
    echo "Ah...found myself a NeWS in $d_newshome..."
    dflt='y'
    rp="Is this the NeWS you want your children to grow up with?"
    . UU/myread
fi
while $test $ans = "n"; do
dflt=$d_newshome
fn=d
rp="Path to NeWS you want:"
. UU/getfile

```

d_newshome=\$ans

echo " "

if \$test ! -d \$d_newshome/lib; then

echo "ARG! No lib directory in \$d_newshome!!!"

: heavy medicine. I wonder what the disease

is...

\$rm -f kit*isdone

\$rm -rf UU

: bye bye

set -t; echo "Sorry... no NeWS is bad news..."

fi

if \$test -r \$d_newshome/lib/NeWS/colors.ps ; then

echo 'Ahh... your running NeWS 1.1! Boy... that makes stuff easy....'

echo " "

d_news="\$define"

d_news0="\$undef"

if \$test -r \$d_newshome/lib/NeWS/textcan.ps; then

d_textcan=\$d_newshome/lib/NeWS

echo "The textcan.ps stuff seems to be in : \$d_textcan"

else

d_textcan=\$d_newshome/clientsrc/client/nterm

if \$test ! -r \$d_textcan/textcan.ps; then

d_news="\$undef"

d_news0="\$define"

echo 'Hmm... must have been fooled... gotta be NeWS 1.1 beta!'

else

echo "The textcan.ps stuff seems to be in : \$d_textcan"

fi

fi

else

echo 'snif... sniff... I smell the dilapidated smell of NeWS 1.0..'

echo 'Some things will not work under NeWS 1.0...'

d_news="\$undef"

d_news0="\$define"

fi

cd UU

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_NeWS.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:fpossize: Myread Typedef fpostype Compile longsize run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:fpossize:
?S: This variable contains the size of a fpostype in bytes.
?S:.
?C:Fpos_t_size:
?C: This symbol holds the size of a Fpos_t in bytes.
?C:.
?H:#define Fpos_t_size $fpossize /* FPOS size */
?H:.
?T:yyy zzz
?F:!try
: Check size for Fpos_t
echo " "
case "$fpostype" in
*_t) zzz="$fpostype" ;;
*) zzz="fpos_t" ;;
esac
echo "Checking the size of $zzz..." >&4
cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef
I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($fpostype));
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
    case "$yyy" in
    ") fpossize=4
    echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $fpossize.)" >&4
    ;;
    *) fpossize=$yyy
    echo "Your $zzz is $fpossize bytes long."
    ;;
    esac
else

```

```

dflt="$longsize"
echo " " >&4
echo "(I can't compile the test program. Guessing...)" >&4
rp="What is the size of your file positions (in bytes)?"
. ./myread
fpossize="$ans"
fi

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/fpossize.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_sysdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:22:30 ram
?RCS: patch32: fixed typo in I_SYS_DIR symbol name
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:30 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysdir: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_DIR symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/dir.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_DIR (I_SYSDIR):
?C: This symbol, if
?C: defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/dir.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysdir I_SYS_DIR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysdir
: see if this is an sysdir system
set sys/dir.h i_sysdir
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysdir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sysconf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sysconf.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:15:57 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sysconf: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sysconf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYSCONF symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the sysconf() routine is available

?S: to determine system related limits and options.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SYSCONF:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that sysconf() is available

?C: to determine system related limits and options.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sysconf HAS_SYSCONF /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sysconf

: see if sysconf exists

set sysconf d_sysconf

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sysconf.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Guess.U,v 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 13:37:14 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Guess.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 13:37:14 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 15:53:55 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
 ?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/12/15 08:14:35 ram
 ?RCS: patch15: variable d_bsd was not always set properly
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/30 08:57:14 ram
 ?RCS:
 patch8: fixed comment which wrongly attributed the usrinc symbol
 ?RCS: patch8: no more ugly messages when no /usr/include/ctype.h
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:37:37 ram
 ?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:57 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit hazards some guesses as to what the general nature of the system
 ?X: is. The information it collects here is used primarily to establish default
 ?X: answers to other questions.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Guess d_eunice d_xenix d_bsd: cat test echo n c contains \
 rm Loc eunicefix tr sysroot
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_eunice:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbols EUNICE and VAX, which
 ?S: alerts the C program that it must deal with idiosyncrasies of VMS.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_xenix:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol XENIX, which alerts
 ?S: the C program that it runs under Xenix.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_bsd:
 ?S: This symbol conditionally defines the
 symbol BSD when running on a
 ?S: BSD system.
 ?S:.
 ?C:EUNICE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is being compiled
 ?X: under the EUNICE package under VMS. The program will need to handle
 ?C: things like files that don't go away the first time you unlink them,
 ?C: due to version numbering. It will also need to compensate for lack
 ?C: of a respectable link() command.
 ?C:.
 ?X: Should we define VMS here? Is Eunice actually used anymore?
 ?X:?C:VMS:
 ?X:?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
 ?X:?C: VMS. It is currently only set in conjunction with the EUNICE symbol.
 ?X:?C:.
 ?C:XENIX:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
 ?C: Xenix (at least 3.0 ?).
 ?C:.
 ?X: We don't use BSD in the perl source. It's too vague, and already
 ?X: defined in some header files anyway (e.g. NetBSD). This just gives
 ?X: us a spurious redefinition error upon compilation.
 ?X: --Andy Dougherty Feb 11, 1998
 ?X: ?C:BSD:
 ?X:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
 ?X: ?C: a BSD system.
 ?X: ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_eunice EUNICE /**/
 ?X:?H:#\$d_eunice VMS /**/
 ?H:#\$d_xenix XENIX /**/
 ?X: ?H:#\$d_bsd BSD /**/
 ?H:.
 ?F:./bsd ./usg ./v7 ./osf1 ./eunice ./xenix ./venix ./os2
 ?T:xxx
 : make some quick guesses about what we are up against
 echo " "
 \$echo \$n "Hmm... \$c"
 echo exit 1 >bsd
 echo exit 1 >usg
 echo exit 1 >v7
 echo exit 1 >osf1
 echo exit 1 >eunice
 echo exit 1 >xenix
 echo exit 1 >venix
 echo exit 1 >os2
 d_bsd="\$undef"
 ?X:
 ?X: Do not use 'usrinc', or we get a circular dependency. because
 ?X: usrinc is defined in usrinc.U, which relies on us...
 ?X:
 \$cat \$sysroot/usr/include/signal.h \$sysroot/usr/include/sys/signal.h >foo 2>/dev/null

```

if test -f /osf_boot || $contains 'OSF/1' $sysroot/usr/include/ctype.h >/dev/null 2>&1
then
    echo "Looks kind of like an OSF/1 system, but we'll see..."
    echo exit 0 >osf1
elif test `echo abc | $tr a-z A-Z` = Abc ; then
    xxx=`./loc addbib blurfl $pth`
    if $test
    -f $xxx; then
        echo "Looks kind of like a USG system with BSD features, but we'll see..."
        echo exit 0 >bsd
        echo exit 0 >usg
    else
        if $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
            echo "Looks kind of like an extended USG system, but we'll see..."
        else
            echo "Looks kind of like a USG system, but we'll see..."
        fi
        echo exit 0 >usg
    fi
elif $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "Looks kind of like a BSD system, but we'll see..."
    d_bsd="$define"
    echo exit 0 >bsd
else
    echo "Looks kind of like a Version 7 system, but we'll see..."
    echo exit 0 >v7
fi
case "$eunicefix" in
*unixtovms*)
    $cat <<'EOI'
    There is, however, a strange, musty smell in the air that reminds me of
    something...hmm...yes...I've got it...there's a VMS nearby, or I'm a Blit.
    EOI
    echo exit 0 >eunice
    d_eunice="$define"
    : it so happens the Eunice I know will not run shell scripts in Unix format
    ;;
*)
    echo " "
    echo "Congratulations. You aren't running Eunice."
    d_eunice="$undef"
    ;;
esac
: Detect
OS2. The p_ variable is set above in the Head.U unit.
: Note that this also -- wrongly -- detects e.g. dos-djgpp, which also uses
: semicolon as a patch separator
case "$p_" in

```

```

:) ;;
*)
$cat <<'EOI'
I have the feeling something is not exactly right, however...don't tell me...
lemme think...does HAL ring a bell?...no, of course, you're only running OS/2!
(Or you may be running DOS with DJGPP.)
EOI
echo exit 0 >os2
;;
esac
if test -f /xenix; then
echo "Actually, this looks more like a XENIX system..."
echo exit 0 >xenix
d_xenix="$define"
else
echo " "
echo "It's not Xenix..."
d_xenix="$undef"
fi
chmod +x xenix
$eunicefix xenix
if test -f /venix; then
echo "Actually, this looks more like a VENIX system..."
echo exit 0 >venix
else
echo " "
if ./xenix; then
: null
else
echo "Nor is it Venix..."
fi
fi
chmod +x bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix os2
$eunicefix bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix os2
$rm -f foo

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Guess.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_ustat.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_ustat: Inhdr Hasfield

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_ustat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_USTAT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <ustat.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_USTAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ustat.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_ustat I_USTAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_ustat
: see if this is a ustat.h system
set ustat.h i_ustat
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_ustat.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setgrps.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setgrps.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:08 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setgrps: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setgrps:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETGROUPS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setgroups() routine is available
?S: to set the list of process groups.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETGROUPS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setgroups() routine is
?C: available
?C: to set the list of process groups. If unavailable, multiple
?C: groups are probably not supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setgrps HAS_SETGROUPS /**/
```

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setgrps

: see if setgroups exists

set setgroups d_setgrps

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setgrps.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setnetent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setnetent_r setnetent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setnetent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETNETENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the setnetent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:setnetent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setnetent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_setnetent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setnetent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETNETENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setnetent_r routine

?C: is

available to setnetent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:SETNETENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setnetent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_setnetent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setnetent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setnetent_r HAS_SETNETENT_R /**/

?H:#define SETNETENT_R_PROTO \$setnetent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_setnetent_r_proto

: see if setnetent_r exists

```

set setnetent_r d_setnetent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setnetent_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_setnetent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_setnetent_r_proto=define
set d_setnetent_r_proto setnetent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_setnetent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int setnetent_r(int, struct netent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setnetent_r_proto=I_ID ;;
esac
case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void setnetent_r(int, struct netent_data*);'
./protochk
"$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setnetent_r_proto=V_ID ;;
esac
case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_setnetent_r=undef
setnetent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling setnetent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) setnetent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setnetent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "setnetent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_setnetent_r=undef
setnetent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) setnetent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_setnetent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sendmsg: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sendmsg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SENDMSG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sendmsg() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SENDMSG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sendmsg routine is
?C: available to send structured socket messages.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sendmsg HAS_SENDMSG /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sendmsg
: see if sendmsg exists
set sendmsg d_sendmsg
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_sendmsg.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sig_name.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sig_name.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 16:21:25 ram
?RCS: patch61: brand new algorithm for sig_name and (new!) sig_num
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 14:14:54 ram
?RCS: patch56: added <asm/signal.h> lookup for Linux
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:24:11 ram
```


?RCS: patch54: now looks for <linux/signal.h> too (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:06:57 ram

?RCS: patch30: final echo was missing to close
awk-printed string

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:17:55 ram

?RCS: patch23: signal list now formatted to avoid scroll-ups (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:47 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sig_name sig_name_init sig_num sig_num_init sig_count sig_size: \
awk Signal Oldconfig rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sig_name:

?S: This variable holds the signal names, space separated. The leading
?S: SIG in signal name is removed. A ZERO is prepended to the list.

?S: This is currently not used, sig_name_init is used instead.

?S:.

?S:sig_name_init:

?S: This variable holds the signal names, enclosed in double quotes and
?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NAME definition
?S: below. A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
?S: terminated with a plain 0. The leading SIG in signal names
?S: is removed. See sig_num.

?S:.

?S:sig_num:

?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, space separated. A ZERO is
?S: prepended
?S: to the list (corresponding to the fake SIGZERO).

?S: Those numbers correspond to the value of the signal listed
?S: in the same place within the sig_name list.

?S: This is currently not used, sig_num_init is used instead.

?S:.

?S:sig_num_init:

?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, enclosed in double quotes and
?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NUM definition
?S: below. A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
?S: terminated with a plain 0.

?S:.

?S:sig_count (sig_name.U):

?S: This variable holds a number larger than the largest valid
?S: signal number. This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.

?S:.

?S:sig_size:

?S: This variable contains the number of elements of the sig_name
?S: and sig_num arrays.

?S:.

?C:SIG_NAME:

?C: This symbol contains a list of signal names in order of

?C: signal number. This is intended

?C: to be used as a static array initialization, like this:

?C: char *sig_name[] = { SIG_NAME };

?C: The signals in the list are separated

with commas, and each signal

?C: is surrounded by double quotes. There is no leading SIG in the signal

?C: name, i.e. SIGQUIT is known as "QUIT".

?C: Gaps in the signal numbers (up to NSIG) are filled in with NUMnn,

?C: etc., where nn is the actual signal number (e.g. NUM37).

?C: The signal number for sig_name[i] is stored in sig_num[i].

?C: The last element is 0 to terminate the list with a NULL. This

?C: corresponds to the 0 at the end of the sig_name_init list.

?C: Note that this variable is initialized from the sig_name_init,

?C: not from sig_name (which is unused).

?C:.

?C:SIG_NUM:

?C: This symbol contains a list of signal numbers, in the same order as the

?C: SIG_NAME list. It is suitable for static array initialization, as in:

?C: int sig_num[] = { SIG_NUM };

?C: The signals in the list are separated with commas, and the indices

?C: within that list and the SIG_NAME list match, so it's easy to compute

?C: the signal name from a number or vice versa at the price of a small

?C: dynamic

linear lookup.

?C: Duplicates are allowed, but are moved to the end of the list.

?C: The signal number corresponding to sig_name[i] is sig_number[i].

?C: if (i < NSIG) then sig_number[i] == i.

?C: The last element is 0, corresponding to the 0 at the end of

?C: the sig_name_init list.

?C: Note that this variable is initialized from the sig_num_init,

?C: not from sig_num (which is unused).

?C:.

?C:SIG_COUNT:

?C: This variable contains a number larger than the largest

?C: signal number. This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.

?C:.

?C:SIG_SIZE:

?C: This variable contains the number of elements of the SIG_NAME

?C: and SIG_NUM arrays, excluding the final NULL entry.

?C:.

?H:#define SIG_NAME \$sig_name_init /**/

?H:#define SIG_NUM \$sig_num_init /**/

?H:#define SIG_COUNT \$sig_count /**/

?H:#define SIG_SIZE \$sig_size /**/

?H:.

```

?T:i doinit
?F:!= !signal_cmd
?X: signal.cmd creates a file signal.lst which has two columns:
?X: NAME number, e.g.
?X: HUP 1
?X: The list is
    sorted on signal number, with duplicates moved to
?X: the end..
: generate list of signal names
case "$sig_num_init" in
")
echo " "
case "$sig_name_init" in
") doinit=yes ;;
*) case "$sig_num_init" in
    "|*,*) doinit=yes ;;
    esac ;;
esac
case "$doinit" in
yes)
echo "Generating a list of signal names and numbers..." >&4
. ./signal_cmd
sig_count=`$awk '/^NSIG/ { printf "%d", $2 }' signal.lst`
sig_name=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "ZERO " }
    !/^NSIG/ { printf "%s ", $1 }' signal.lst`
sig_num=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "0 " }
    !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d ", $2 }' signal.lst`
sig_name_init=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "\"ZERO\\", " }
    !/^NSIG/ { printf "\"%s\\", ", $1 }
    END { printf "0\\n" }' signal.lst`
sig_num_init=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "0, " }
    !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d, ", $2}
    END { printf "0\\n"}' signal.lst`
;;
esac
echo "The following $sig_count signals are available:"
echo " "
echo $sig_name | $awk \
'BEGIN { linelen = 0 }
{
for (i = 1; i <= NF; i++) {
name
= "SIG" $i " "
linelen = linelen + length(name)
if (linelen > 70) {
printf "\\n"
linelen = length(name)
}
}
}

```

```

printf "%s", name
}
printf "\n"
}'
sig_size=`echo $sig_name | awk '{print NF}'`
$rm -f signal signal.c signal.awk signal.lst signal_cmd
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/sig_name.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: contains.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: contains.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:35 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:contains: Nothing

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:contains:

?S: This variable holds the command to do a grep with a proper return

?S: status. On most sane systems it is simply "grep". On insane systems

?S: it is a grep followed by a cat followed by a test. This variable

?S: is primarily for the use of other Configure units.

?S:.

: Some

greps do not return status, grrr.

echo "grimblepritz" >grimble

if grep blurfldyick grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

contains=contains

elif grep grimblepritz grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

contains=grep

else

contains=contains

fi

rm -f grimble

: the following should work in any shell

case "\$contains" in

```
contains*)
echo " "
echo "AGH! Grep doesn't return a status. Attempting remedial action."
cat >contains <<'EOSS'
grep "$1" "$2" >.greptmp && cat .greptmp && test -s .greptmp
EOSS
chmod +x contains
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/contains.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: make.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: make.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:09:40 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:make_set_make : Loc rm sed make
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:make_set_make:
?S: Some versions of 'make' set the variable MAKE. Others do not.
?S: This variable contains the string to be included in Makefile.SH
?S: so that MAKE is set if needed, and not if not needed.
?S: Possible values are:
?S:
?S: make_set_make='#' #
If your make program handles this for you,
?S:
?S: make_set_make="MAKE=$make" # if it doesn't.
?S:
?S: This uses a comment character so that we can distinguish a
?S: 'set' value (from a previous config.sh or Configure -D option)
?S: from an uncomputed value.
?S:.
?LINT: extern MAKE
?LINT: change MAKE
?X: This test is based on one from an autoconf-generated configure
```

```

?X: script. Autoconf stole a lot from Configure, but now it's our
?X: turn to do so... ;-) -- RAM, 21/02/97
: check whether make sets MAKE
echo " "
echo "Checking if your $make program sets \$(MAKE)..." >&4
case "$make_set_make" in
")
?X: Use sed so we don't have a line beginning with @echo. Metaconfig
?X: will think that's a command like @if or @end.
$sed 's/^X //' > testmake.mak << 'EOF'
Xall:
X @echo 'maketemp="\$(MAKE)'"
EOF
?X: GNU make sometimes prints "make[1]: Entering...", which would confuse us
case "`$make -f testmake.mak 2>/dev/null`" in
*maketemp=*) make_set_make='#' ;;
*) make_set_make="MAKE=$make" ;;
esac
$rm
-f testmake.mak
;;
esac
case "$make_set_make" in
'#') echo "Yup, it does.";;
*) echo "Nope, it doesn't.";;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/make.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Signal.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:01 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces three files:

?X:

?X: 1- A signal.c file, which, when compiled and run, produces an output like:

?X:

?X: HUP 1

?X: INT 2

?X: QUIT 3

?X: etc...

?X:

?X: 2- A signal.awk script to parse the output of signal.c, fill

?X: in gaps (up to NSIG) and move duplicates to the end.

?X:

?X: 3- A signal_cmd script to compile signal.c and run it

?X: through sort -n -k 2 | uniq | awk -f signal.awk.

?X:

(we try also sort -n +1 since some old hosts don't grok sort -k)

?X: (This is called signal_cmd to avoid OS/2 confusion with

?X: signal.cmd vs. signal.

?X: The signal_cmd script also falls back on checking signals one at a

?X: time in case the signal.c program fails. On at least one version of

?X: Linux 2.1.x, the header file #define'd SIGRTMAX to a symbol that

?X: is not defined by the compiler/linker. :-(. Further, on that same

?X: version of Linux, the user had a defective C-shell that gave an

?X: incorrect list for kill -l, so the fall-back didn't work.

?X:

?X: This unit is then used by sig_name.U.

?X:

?MAKE:Signal: test tr rm awk cat grep startsh eunicefix sed sort uniq \

Findhdr cppstdin +cppflags cppminus Compile trnl run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?X:all files declared as "public" since they're used from other units

?F:signal.c signal_cmd signal.lst signal signal.awk

?T: xx xxx xxxfiles

?LINT:use rm run

: Trace out the files included by signal.h, then look for SIGxxx
names.

?X: Remove SIGARRAYSIZE used by HPUX.

?X: Remove SIGSTKSZ used by Linux.

?X: Remove SIGSTKSZ used by Posix.

?X: Remove SIGTYP void lines used by OS2.

?X: Some cpps, like os390, dont give the file name anywhere

if ["X\$fieldn" = X]; then

: Just make some guesses. We check them later.

xxx='/usr/include/signal.h /usr/include/sys/signal.h'

else

xxx=`echo '#include <signal.h>' |

\$cppstdin \$cppminus \$cppflags 2>/dev/null |

\$grep '^[]*#.include' |

\$awk '{print \\\\$fieldn}' | \$sed 's!'!g' \

\$sed 's!'!g' | \$sort | \$uniq`

```

fi
?X: Check this list of files to be sure we have parsed the cpp output ok.
?X: This will also avoid potentially non-existent files, such
?X: as ../foo/bar.h
xxxfiles=""
?X: Add /dev/null in case the $xxx list is empty.
for xx in $xxx /dev/null ; do
    $test -f "$xx" && xxxfiles="$xxxfiles $xx"
done
?X: If we have found no files, at least try signal.h
case "$xxxfiles" in
") xxxfiles=`./findhdr signal.h` ;;
esac
xxx=`awk '
$1 ~ /^#define$/ &&
$2 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $2 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $2 !~ /SIGSTKSIZE/ && $2 !~ /SIGSTKSZ/ && $3 !~
/void/ {
    print substr($2, 4, 20)
}
$1 == "#" && $2 ~ /^define$/ && $3 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $3 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $4 !~ /void/ {
    print substr($3, 4, 20)
}' $xxxfiles`
: Append some common names just in case the awk scan failed.
xxx="$xxx ABRT ALRM BUS CANCEL CHLD CLD CONT DIL EMT FPE"
xxx="$xxx FREEZE HUP ILL INT IO IOT KILL LOST LWP PHONE"
xxx="$xxx PIPE POLL PROF PWR QUIT RTMAX RTMIN SEGV STKFLT STOP"
xxx="$xxx SYS TERM THAW TRAP TSTP TTIN TTOU URG USR1 USR2"
xxx="$xxx USR3 USR4 VTALRM WAITING WINCH WIND WINDOW XCPU XFSZ"

: generate a few handy files for later
$cat > signal.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {

/* Strange style to avoid deeply-nested #if/#else/#endif */
#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef _NSIG
#   define NSIG (_NSIG)
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef SIGMAX
#   define NSIG (SIGMAX+1)
# endif
#endif

```



```

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef SIG_MAX
#
#   define NSIG (SIG_MAX+1)
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef MAXSIG
#   define NSIG (MAXSIG+1)
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef MAX_SIG
#   define NSIG (MAX_SIG+1)
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef SIGARRAYSIZE
#   define NSIG (SIGARRAYSIZE+1) /* Not sure of the +1 */
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef _sys_nsig
#   define NSIG (_sys_nsig) /* Solaris 2.5 */
# endif
#endif

/* Default to some arbitrary number that's big enough to get most
   of the common signals.
*/
#ifndef NSIG
#   define NSIG 50
#endif

printf("NSIG %d\n", NSIG);

#ifndef JUST_NSIG

EOCP

echo $xxx | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq | $awk '
{
printf "#ifdef SIG"; printf $1; printf "\n"

```

```

printf "printf(\""; printf $1; printf " %%d\\n\\",SIG";
printf $1; printf ");\\n"
printf "#endif\\n"
}
END {
printf "#endif /* JUST_NSIG */\\n";
printf "exit(0);\\n}\\n";
}
'>>signal.c
$cat >signal.awk <<'EOP'
BEGIN { ndups = 0 }
$1 ~ /^NSIG$/ { nsig = $2 }
($1 !~ /^NSIG$/) && (NF == 2) {
    if ($2 >
maxsig) { maxsig = $2 }
    if (sig_name[$2]) {
dup_name[ndups] = $1
dup_num[ndups] = $2
ndups++
    }
    else {
sig_name[$2] = $1
sig_num[$2] = $2
    }
}
END {
    if (nsig == 0) {
        nsig = maxsig + 1
    }
    printf("NSIG %d\\n", nsig);
    for (n = 1; n < nsig; n++) {
if (sig_name[n]) {
    printf("%s %d\\n", sig_name[n], sig_num[n])
}
    else {
        printf("NUM%d %d\\n", n, n)
    }
}
    for (n = 0; n < ndups; n++) {
printf("%s %d\\n", dup_name[n], dup_num[n])
    }
}
EOP
$cat >signal_cmd <<EOS
$startsh
if $test -s signal.lst; then
    echo "Using your existing signal.lst file"
exit 0

```

```

fi
xxx="$xxx"
EOS
?X: Avoid variable interpolation problems, especially with
?X: xxx, which contains newlines.
$cat >>signal_cmd <<'EOS'

set signal
if eval $compile_ok; then
    $run ./signal$_exe | ($sort -n -k 2 2>/dev/null || $sort -n +1) |\
    $uniq | $awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst
else
    echo "(I can't seem be able to compile the whole test program)" >&4
    echo "(I'll try it in little
    pieces.)" >&4
    set signal -DJUST_NSIG
    if eval $compile_ok; then
        $run ./signal$_exe > signal.nsg
        $cat signal.nsg
    else
        echo "I can't seem to figure out how many signals you have." >&4
        echo "Guessing 50." >&4
        echo 'NSIG 50' > signal.nsg
    fi
    : Now look at all the signal names, one at a time.
    for xx in `echo $xxx | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq`; do
        $cat > signal.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
printf("$xx %d\n", SIG${xx});
return 0;
}
EOCP
    set signal
    if eval $compile; then
        echo "SIG${xx} found."
        $run ./signal$_exe >> signal.ls1
    else
        echo "SIG${xx} NOT found."
    fi
done
if $test -s signal.ls1; then
    $cat signal.nsg signal.ls1 |
    $sort -n | $uniq | $awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst
fi

```

```

fi
if $test -s signal.lst; then
:
else
echo "(AAK! I can't compile the test programs -- Guessing)" >&4
echo 'kill -l' >signal
set X `csh -f <signal`
$rm -f signal
shift
case $# in
0) set HUP INT QUIT ILL TRAP ABRT
EMT FPE KILL BUS SEGV SYS PIPE ALRM TERM;;
esac
echo $@ | $tr ' ' $trnl | \
    $awk '{ printf "%s %d\n", $1, ++s; }'
    END { printf "NSIG %d\n", ++s }' >signal.lst
fi
$rm -f signal.c signal$_exe signal$_o signal.nsg signal.ls1
EOS
chmod a+x signal_cmd
$eunicefix signal_cmd

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Signal.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, 2012 Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:ptrsize: cat rm_try Myread +cc +ccflags

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ptrsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the PTRSIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a pointer.

?S:.

?C:PTRSIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the size of a pointer, so that the C preprocessor

?C: can make decisions based on it.

?C:.

?H:#define PTRSIZE \$ptrsize /**/

?H:.

```

?F:!try
: check for length of pointer
echo " "
case "$ptrsize" in
")
echo "Checking to see how big your pointers are..."
>&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("%d\n", sizeof(char *));
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
dflt=`./try`
else
dflt='4'
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing...)"
fi
;;
*)
dflt="$ptrsize"
;;
esac
rp="What is the size of a pointer (in bytes)?"
./myread
ptrsize="$ans"
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/ptrsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Config_sh.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Config_sh.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 14:57:53 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 14:53:31 ram
?RCS: patch45: moved path stripping from d_portable.U to end of Configure
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:50:37 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:48 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X:
This unit ends up producing the config.sh script, which contains all the
?X: definitions figured out by Configure. The add.Config_sh command knows
?X: which variables need to be remembered. It also adds the EOT (ends the
?X: here document redirection with variable substitution).
?X:
?MAKE:Config_sh: cf_time cf_by test spitshell startsh myuname Myread \
End Obsol_sh Loc +d_portable package src cat
?MAKE: -pick add.Config_sh $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick add $@ ./Obsol_sh
?MAKE: -pick close.Config_sh $@ %<
?F:!config.over !config.arch
?T:file temp
?LINT:unclosed EOT
: back to where it started
if test -d ../UU; then
cd ..
fi

: configuration may be unconditionally patched via a 'config.arch' file
if $test -f config.arch; then
echo "I see a config.arch file, loading it." >&4
. ./config.arch
fi

: configuration may be patched via a 'config.over' file
if $test -f config.over; then
echo " "
dflt=y
rp='I see a config.over file. Do you wish to load it?'
. UU/myread
case "$ans" in
n*) echo
"OK, I'll ignore it.";;
*) . ./config.over
echo "Configuration override changes have been loaded."
;;
esac

```

fi

```
@if d_portable
: in case they want portability, strip down executable paths
?X:
?X: Strip down paths in located executables. For each file, e.g. vi, there
?X: is a $vi variable whose value is for instance '/usr/bin/vi'. By resetting
?X: $vi to 'vi', we rely on the PATH variable to locate the executable...
?X:
case "$d_portable" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "Stripping down executable paths..." >&4
?X:
?X: Previously, we used to do eval $file="$file" but in order
?X: to handle things like sh Configure -Dmake=gmake, we can't do
?X: that. What we *really* want is to strip away the absolute path
?X: and rely on the end user's $PATH to correctly find the executable.
?X: This method assumes there is a "basename" command available. If
?X: not, replace it with the following expr-based command:
?X: expr $temp : '.*\(.*)' \| $temp
?X: Since this preserves the actual
?X: command name, we can now drop the
?X: OS/2 specific code.
?X: --Andy Dougherty August 1999
?X:
?X: On OS/2, a special $ar command not even named 'ar' is required,
?X: so we don't strip that name.
?X: Also, on DOS-ish systems, there might not be a ln command, but we
?X: might have ln='cp'.
?X: However, we can't set d_portable=undef on such systems since
?X: Unix-ish tools don't have standard locations there. Thus we
?X: MUST rely on the user's $PATH.
?X: --Andy Dougherty 4/1998
?X:
for file in $loclist $trylist; do
eval temp=\$file
eval $file=`basename $temp`
done
;;
esac

@end
: create config.sh file
echo " "
echo "Creating config.sh..." >&4
$spitshell <<EOT >config.sh
$startsh
```

```

#
# This file was produced by running the Configure script. It holds all the
# definitions figured out by Configure. Should you modify one of these values,
# do not forget to propagate your changes by running "Configure -der". You may
# instead choose to run each of the .SH files by yourself, or "Configure
-S".
#

# Package name      : $package
# Source directory  : $src
# Configuration time: $cf_time
# Configured by     : $cf_by
# Target system     : $myuname

EOT
?X: Command line options are saved by the Options.U unit in the
?X: temporary file UU/cmdline.opt
: Add in command line options if available
$test -f UU/cmdline.opt && $cat UU/cmdline.opt >> config.sh

$spitshell <<EOT >>config.sh

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Config_sh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: packadmin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:packadmin: cf_email Oldconfig Myread cat spackage package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:packadmin:
?S: Electronic mail address of the package administrator.
?S:.
: check whether they will act as local admin for the package
$cat <<EOM

```

If you or somebody else will be maintaining \$package at your site, please fill in the correct e-mail address here so that they may be contacted

if necessary. You may enter "none"
for no administrator.

```
EOM
case "$packadmin" in
") dflt="$cf_email";;
*) dflt="$packadmin";;
esac
rp="$spackage administrator e-mail address"
. ./myread
packadmin="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/packadmin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Signal.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Signal.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:01 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces three files:
?X: 1- A signal.c file, which, when compiled and run, produces an output like:
?X:
?X: HUP 1
?X: INT 2
?X: QUIT 3
?X: etc...
?X:
?X: 2- A signal.awk script to parse the output of signal.c, fill
?X: in gaps (up to NSIG) and move duplicates to the end.
?X: 3- A signal_cmd script to compile signal.c and run it
?X: through
?X: sort -n -k 2 | uniq | awk -f signal.awk.
?X: (we try also sort -n +1 since some old hosts don't grok sort -k)
?X: (This is called signal_cmd to avoid OS/2 confusion with
?X: signal.cmd vs. signal.
?X: The signal_cmd script also falls back on checking signals one at a
```

?X: time in case the signal.c program fails. On at least one version of
?X: Linux 2.1.x, the header file #define'd SIGRTMAX to a symbol that
?X: is not defined by the compiler/linker. :-(. Further, on that same
?X: version of Linux, the user had a defective C-shell that gave an
?X: incorrect list for kill -l, so the fall-back didn't work.
?X:
?X: This unit is then used by sig_name.U.
?X:
?MAKE:Signal: test tr rm awk cat grep startsh eunicefix sed sort uniq \
Findhdr cppstdn +cppflags cppminus Compile _o _exe trnl run i_stdlib \
sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?X:all files declared as "public" since they're used from other units
?F:sigal.c signal_cmd signal.lst signal signal.awk
?T: xx xxx xxxfiles
?LINT:use rm run
_o _exe
?LINT:extern sig_num_init
: Trace out the files included by signal.h, then look for SIGxxx names.
?X: Remove SIGARRAYSIZE used by HPUNIX.
?X: Remove SIGSTKSIZE used by Linux.
?X: Remove SIGSTKSZ used by POSIX.
?X: Remove SIGTYP void lines used by OS2.
?X: Some cpps, like os390, do not give the file name anywhere
case "\$sig_num_init" in
")
if ["X\$fieldn" = X]; then
: Just make some guesses. We check them later.
xxx="\$sysroot/usr/include/signal.h \$sysroot/usr/include/sys/signal.h"
else
xxx=`echo '#include <signal.h>' |
\$cppstdn \$cppminus \$cppflags 2>/dev/null |
\$grep '^[]*#.*include' |
\$awk '{print \\\$fieldn}' | \$sed 's!'!g' |\
\$sed 's!\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\!g' | \$sort | \$uniq`
fi
?X: Check this list of files to be sure we have parsed the cpp output ok.
?X: This will also avoid potentially non-existent files, such
?X: as ../foo/bar.h
xxxfiles="
?X: Add /dev/null in case the \$xxx list is empty.
for xx in \$xxx /dev/null ; do
\$test -f "\$xx" && xxxfiles="\$xxxfiles \$xx"
done
?X:
If we have found no files, at least try signal.h
case "\$xxxfiles" in
") xxxfiles=`./findhdr signal.h` ;;

```

esac
xxx=`awk '
$1 ~ /^#define$/ && $2 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $2 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $2 !~ /SIGSTKSIZE/ && $2 !~
/SIGSTKSZ/ && $3 !~ /void/ {
    print substr($2, 4, 20)
}
$1 == "#" && $2 ~ /^define$/ && $3 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $3 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $4 !~ /void/ {
    print substr($3, 4, 20)
}' $xxxfiles`
: Append some common names just in case the awk scan failed.
xxx="$xxx ABRT ALRM BUS CANCEL CHLD CLD CONT DIL EMT FPE"
xxx="$xxx FREEZE HUP ILL INT IO IOT KILL LOST LWP PHONE"
xxx="$xxx PIPE POLL PROF PWR QUIT RTMAX RTMIN SEGV STKFLT STOP"
xxx="$xxx SYS TERM THAW TRAP TSTP TTIN TTOU URG USR1 USR2"
xxx="$xxx USR3 USR4 VTALRM WAITING WINCH WIND WINDOW XCPU XFSZ"

: generate a few handy files for later
$cat > signal.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {

/* Strange style to avoid
   deeply-nested #if/#else/#endif */
#ifndef NSIG
#   ifdef _NSIG
#       define NSIG (_NSIG)
#   endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#   ifdef SIGMAX
#       define NSIG (SIGMAX+1)
#   endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#   ifdef SIG_MAX
#       define NSIG (SIG_MAX+1)
#   endif
#endif

#endif

```

```

# ifdef _SIG_MAX
#  define NSIG (_SIG_MAX+1)
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef MAXSIG
#  define NSIG (MAXSIG+1)
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef MAX_SIG
#  define NSIG (MAX_SIG+1)
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef SIGARRAYSIZE
#  define NSIG SIGARRAYSIZE /* Assume ary[SIGARRAYSIZE] */
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
# ifdef _sys_nsig
#  define NSIG (_sys_nsig) /* Solaris 2.5 */
# endif
#endif

/* Default to some arbitrary number that's big enough to get most
   of the common signals.
*/
#ifndef NSIG
#  define NSIG 50
#endif

printf("NSIG %d\n", NSIG);

#ifndef JUST_NSIG

EOCP

echo $xxx | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq | $awk '
{
  printf "#ifdef SIG"; printf $1; printf "\n"
  printf "printf(\"";
  printf $1; printf " %%d\\n\\",SIG";
  printf $1; printf ");\n"
}

```

```

printf "#endif\n"
}
END {
printf "#endif /* JUST_NSIG */\n";
printf "exit(0);\n}\n";
}
'>>signal.c
$cat >signal.awk <<'EOP'
BEGIN { ndups = 0 }
$1 ~ /^NSIG$/ { nsig = $2 }
($1 !~ /^NSIG$/ && (NF == 2) && ($2 ~ /^[0-9][0-9]*$/ ) {
    if ($2 > maxsig) { maxsig = $2 }
    if (sig_name[$2]) {
dup_name[ndups] = $1
dup_num[ndups] = $2
ndups++
    }
    else {
sig_name[$2] = $1
sig_num[$2] = $2
    }
}
END {
    if (nsig == 0) {
        nsig = maxsig + 1
    }
    printf("NSIG %d\n", nsig);
    for (n = 1; n < nsig; n++) {
if (sig_name[n]) {
        printf("%s %d\n", sig_name[n], sig_num[n])
    }
    else {
        printf("NUM%d %d\n", n, n)
    }
    }
    for (n = 0; n < ndups; n++) {
printf("%s %d\n", dup_name[n], dup_num[n])
    }
}
EOP
$cat >signal_cmd <<EOS
$startsh
if $test -s signal.lst; then
    echo "Using your existing signal.lst file"
exit 0
fi
xxx="$xxx"
EOS

```

?X: Avoid variable interpolation problems, especially with

?X:

xxx, which contains newlines.

\$cat >>signal_cmd <<'EOS'

set signal

if eval \$compile_ok; then

\$run ./signal\$_exe | (\$sort -n -k 2 2>/dev/null || \$sort -n +1) |\

\$uniq | \$awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst

else

echo "(I can't seem be able to compile the whole test program)" >&4

echo "(I'll try it in little pieces.)" >&4

set signal -DJUST_NSIG

if eval \$compile_ok; then

\$run ./signal\$_exe > signal.nsg

\$cat signal.nsg

else

echo "I can't seem to figure out how many signals you have." >&4

echo "Guessing 50." >&4

echo 'NSIG 50' > signal.nsg

fi

: Now look at all the signal names, one at a time.

for xx in `echo \$xxx | \$tr ' ' \$trnl | \$sort | \$uniq`; do

\$cat > signal.c <<EOCP

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <signal.h>

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

printf("\$xx %d\n", SIG\${xx});

return 0;

}

EOCP

set signal

if eval \$compile_ok; then

echo "SIG\${xx} found."

\$run ./signal\$_exe >> signal.ls1

else

echo "SIG\${xx} NOT found."

fi

done

if \$test -s signal.ls1; then

\$cat

signal.nsg signal.ls1 |

\$sort -n | \$uniq | \$awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst

fi

fi

if \$test -s signal.lst; then

```

:
else
echo "(AAK! I can't compile the test programs -- Guessing)" >&4
echo 'kill -l' >signal
set X `csh -f <signal`
$rm -f signal
shift
case $# in
0) set HUP INT QUIT ILL TRAP ABRT EMT FPE KILL BUS SEGV SYS PIPE ALRM TERM;;
esac
echo $@ | $tr ' ' $trnl | \
    $awk '{ printf "%s %d\n", $1, ++s; }'
    END { printf "NSIG %d\n", ++s }' >signal.lst
fi
$rm -f signal.c signal$_exe signal$_o signal.nsg signal.ls1
EOS
chmod a+x signal_cmd
$eunicefix signal_cmd
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Signal.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: dlsrc.U,v\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: dlex.t.U,v \$

?RCS:

?X: hpux support thanks to Jeff Okamoto <okamoto@hpcc101.corp.hp.com>

?X:

?X: To create a shared library, you must compile ALL source files in the

?X: library with +z (or possibly +Z if the library is whopping huge),

?X: then link the library with -b. Example:

?X: cc -c +z module_a.c

?X: cc -c +z module_b.c

?X: ld -b module_a.o module_b.o -o module.sl

?X:

?MAKE:dlex.t: \

Getfile Myread cat usedl so

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:BOTTOM

?S:dlex.t:

?S: This variable contains the extension that is to be used for the

?S: dynamically loaded modules that perl generates.

?S:.

: Check what extension to use for shared libs

case "\$usedl" in

\$define|y|true)

\$cat <<

EOM

On a few systems, the dynamically loaded modules that perl generates and uses will need a different extension than shared libs. The default will probably be appropriate.

EOM

case "\$dlex" in

") dflt="\$so" ;;

*) dflt="\$dlex" ;;

esac

rp='What is the extension of dynamically loaded modules'

. ./myread

dlex="\$ans"

;;

*)

dlex="none"

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/dlex.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:fflushNULL fflushall: Compile cat rm rm_try test osname run to from \

Oldconfig Myread Setvar echo targethost \

d_sysconf i_unistd d_stdio_stream_array stdio_stream_array i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:fflushNULL:

?S: This symbol, if defined, tells that fflush(NULL) correctly

?S: flushes all pending stdio output without side effects. In

?S: particular, on some platforms calling fflush(NULL) *still*

?S: corrupts STDIN if it is a pipe.

?S:.

?S:fflushall:

?S: This symbol, if defined, tells that to flush

?S: all

pending stdio output one must loop through all

?S: the stdio file handles stored in an array and fflush them.

?S: Note that if fflushNULL is defined, fflushall will not

?S: even be probed for and will be left undefined.

?S:.

?C:FFLUSH_NULL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, tells that fflush(NULL) correctly

?C: flushes all pending stdio output without side effects. In

?C: particular, on some platforms calling fflush(NULL) *still*

?C: corrupts STDIN if it is a pipe.

?C:.

?C:FFLUSH_ALL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, tells that to flush

?C: all pending stdio output one must loop through all

?C: the stdio file handles stored in an array and fflush them.

?C: Note that if fflushNULL is defined, fflushall will not

?C: even be probed for and will be left undefined.

?C:.

?H:#\$fflushNULL FFLUSH_NULL /**/

?H:#\$fflushall FFLUSH_ALL /**/

?H:.

?T:output code

?F:!try.out !try !tryp

: Check how to flush

echo " "

\$cat >&4 <<EOM

Checking how to flush all pending stdio output...

EOM

I only know how to find

the first 32 possibly open files on SunOS.

See also hints/sunos_4_1.sh and util.c --AD

case "\$osname" in

sunos) \$echo '#define PERL_FFLUSH_ALL_FOPEN_MAX 32' > try.c ;;

esac

\$cat >>try.c <<EOCP

#include <stdio.h>

#i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include <stdlib.h>

#endif

#i_unistd I_UNISTD

#ifdef I_UNISTD

```

#include <unistd.h>
#endif
#ifdef _sysconf HAS_SYSCONF
#ifdef _stdio_stream_array HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY
#ifdef HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY
#define STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY $stdio_stream_array
#endif
int main() {
    FILE* p;
    unlink("try.out");
    p = fopen("try.out", "w");
#ifdef TRY_FPUTC
    fputc('x', p);
#else
#ifdef TRY_FPRINTF
    fprintf(p, "x");
#endif
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FFLUSH_NULL
    fflush(NULL);
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FFLUSH_ALL
{
    long open_max = -1;
#ifdef PERL_FFLUSH_ALL_FOPEN_MAX
    open_max = PERL_FFLUSH_ALL_FOPEN_MAX;
#else
#ifdef if defined(HAS_SYSCONF) && defined(_SC_OPEN_MAX)
    open_max = sysconf(_SC_OPEN_MAX);
#else
#ifdef ifdef FOPEN_MAX
    open_max = FOPEN_MAX;
#else
#
#ifdef ifdef OPEN_MAX
    open_max = OPEN_MAX;
#else
# ifdef _NFILE
    open_max = _NFILE;
# endif
# endif
# endif
# endif
#ifdef HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY
    if (open_max > 0) {
        long i;
        for (i = 0; i < open_max; i++)

```

```

        if (STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]._file >= 0 &&
STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]._file < open_max &&
STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]._flag)
fflush(&STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]);
    }
}
# endif
#endif
_exit(42);
}

```

EOCP

: first we have to find out how _not_ to flush

\$to try.c

```
if $test "X$fflushNULL" = X -o "X$fflushall" = X; then
```

```
    output="
```

```
    set try -DTRY_FPUTC
```

```
    if eval $compile; then
```

```
        $run ./try 2>/dev/null
```

```
        code="$?"
```

```
        $from try.out
```

```
        if $test ! -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
```

```
output=-DTRY_FPUTC
```

```
    fi
```

```
fi
```

```
case "$output" in
```

```
    ")
```

```
        set try -DTRY_FPRINTF
```

```
        if eval $compile; then
```

```
            $run ./try 2>/dev/null
```

```
            code="$?"
```

```
            $from try.out
```

```
            if $test ! -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
```

```
output=-DTRY_FPRINTF
```

```
    fi
```

```
fi
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
fi
```

: check for fflush NULL behavior

```
case "$fflushNULL" in
```

```
    ") set try -DTRY_FFLUSH_NULL $output
```

```
    if eval $compile; then
```

```
        $run ./try 2>/dev/null
```

```
        code="$?"
```

```
        $from try.out
```

```
        if $test -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
```

```
            fflushNULL="$`$cat try.out`"
```

```

else
  if $test "X$code" != X42; then
    $cat >&4 <<EOM
(If this test failed, don't worry, we'll try another method shortly.)
EOM
  fi
  fi
  fi
$rm -f core.try.core core.try.*
case "$fflushNULL" in
x) $cat >&4 <<EOM
Your fflush(NULL) works okay for output streams.
Let's see if it clobbers input pipes...
EOM
# As of mid-March 2000 all versions of Solaris appear to have a stdio
# bug that improperly flushes the input end of pipes. So we avoid the
# autoflush on fork/system/exec support for now. :-(
$cat >tryp.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
  char buf[1024];
  int i;
  char *bp = buf;
  while (1) {
while ((i = getc(stdin)) != -1
    && (*bp++ = i) != '\n'

    && bp < &buf[1024])
/* DO NOTHING */ ;
*bp = '\0';
fprintf(stdout, "%s", buf);
fflush(NULL);
if (i == -1)
  return 0;
bp = buf;
  }
}
EOCP
fflushNULL="$define"
set tryp
if eval $compile; then
  $rm -f tryp.out
  # Copy the .c file to the remote host ($to is an ssh-alike if targethost is set)
  if $test "X$targethost" != X; then
    $to tryp.c
    $to tryp

```

```

$run "cat tryp.c | ./tryp " 2>/dev/null > tryp.out
else
$cat tryp.c | $run ./tryp 2>/dev/null > tryp.out
fi
if cmp tryp.c tryp.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    $cat >&4 <<EOM
fflush(NULL) seems to behave okay with input streams.
EOM
    fflushNULL="$define"
else
    $cat >&4 <<EOM
Ouch, fflush(NULL) clobbers input pipes! We will not use it.
EOM
    fflushNULL="$undef"
fi
fi
$rm -f core tryp.c tryp.core core.tryp.*
;;
") $cat >&4 <<EOM
Your fflush(NULL) isn't working (contrary to ANSI C).
EOM
    fflushNULL="$undef"
;;
*) $cat >&4 <<EOM
Cannot figure out whether
your fflush(NULL) works or not.
I'm assuming it doesn't (contrary to ANSI C).
EOM
    fflushNULL="$undef"
;;
esac
;;
$define|true|[yY]*)
    fflushNULL="$define"
;;
*)
    fflushNULL="$undef"
;;
esac
: check explicit looping only if NULL did not work, and if the pipe
: bug does not show up on an explicit flush too
case "$fflushNULL" in
"$undef")
    $cat >tryp.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{

```

```

char buf[1024];
int i;
char *bp = buf;
while (1) {
while ((i = getc(stdin)) != -1
    && (*bp++ = i) != '\n'
    && bp < &buf[1024])
/* DO NOTHING */;
*bp = '\0';
fprintf(stdout, "%s", buf);
fflush(stdin);
if (i == -1)
    return 0;
bp = buf;
}
}
EOCP
set tryp
if eval $compile; then
    $rm -f tryp.out
    if $test "X$targethost" != X; then
$to tryp.c
$to tryp
$run "cat tryp.c | ./tryp " 2>/dev/null > tryp.out
    else
$cat tryp.c | $run ./tryp 2>/dev/null > tryp.out
    fi
    if cmp tryp.c tryp.out >/dev/null 2>&1;
then
    $cat >&4 <<EOM

```

Good, at least fflush(stdin) seems to behave okay when stdin is a pipe.

```

EOM
: now check for fflushall behaviour
case "$fflushall" in
") set try -DTRY_FFLUSH_ALL $output
if eval $compile; then
    $cat >&4 <<EOM

```

(Now testing the other method--but note that this also may fail.)

```

EOM
$run ./try 2>/dev/null
code=$?
$from try.out
if $test -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
    fflushall="`$cat try.out`"
fi
fi
$rm_try
case "$fflushall" in

```

```
x) $cat >&4 <<EOM
```

Whew. Flushing explicitly all the stdio streams works.

EOM

```
fflushall="$define"
```

```
;;
```

```
") $cat >&4 <<EOM
```

Sigh. Flushing explicitly all the stdio streams doesn't work.

EOM

```
fflushall="$undef"
```

```
;;
```

```
*) $cat >&4 <<EOM
```

Cannot figure out whether flushing stdio streams explicitly works or not.

I'm assuming it doesn't.

EOM

```
fflushall="$undef"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
;;
```

```
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
```

```
fflushall="$define"
```

```
;;
```

```
*)
```

```
fflushall="$undef"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
else
```

```
$cat >&4 <<EOM
```

All is futile. Even fflush(stdin) clobbers input pipes!

EOM

```
fflushall="$undef"
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
fflushall="$undef"
```

```
fi
```

```
$rm -f core tryp.c tryp.core core.tryp.*
```

```
;;
```

```
*) fflushall="$undef"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$fflushNULL$fflushall" in
```

```
undefundef)
```

```
$cat <<EOM
```

OK, I give up. I cannot figure out how to flush pending stdio output.

We won't be flushing handles at all before fork/exec/popen.

EOM

```
;;
```

```
esac
$rm_try tryp
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/fflushall.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setruid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setruid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:15 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setruid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setruid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRUID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setruid() routine is available
?S: to change the real uid of the current program.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETRUID (SETRUID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setruid
    routine is available
?C: to change the real uid of the current program.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setruid HAS_SETRUID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setruid
: see if setruid exists
set setruid d_setruid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setruid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: errnolist.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:48:01 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```


?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: errnolist.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:48:01 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by \$_o
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:10:54 ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:errnolist errnolist_SH errnolist_a errnolist_c errnolist_o: cat \
Compile +d_sysernlst _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:errnolist:
?S: This variable holds the base name of a file containing the
?S: definition
of the sys_errnolist array, if the C library
?S: doesn't provide it already. Otherwise, its value is empty.
?S: The following lines should be included in your Makefile.SH:
?S:
?S: case "\$errnolist" in
?S: ") ;;
?S: *)
?S: \$spitshell >>Makefile <<!**GROK!THIS!**
?S: \$errnolist_c: \$errnolist_SH \$errnolist_a
?S: sh ./errnolist_SH
?S:
?S: **!GROK!THIS!**
?S: ;;
?S: esac
?S:
?S: You may define the 'errnolist' variable in your Myinit.U if you
?S: wish to override its default value "errnolist".
?S:..
?S:errnolist_SH:
?S: This is the name of a file which will generate errnolistc.
?S:..
?S:errnolist_a:
?S: This is the name of the awk script called by errnolist_SH.
?S:..
?S:errnolist_c:
?S: This is the name of a generated C file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array.
?S:..

```

?S:errnolist_o:
?S: This is the name of the object file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array, if the C library
?S: doesn't provide it already. Otherwise, its value is
empty.
?S:.
?INIT:errnolist=errnolist
: check for sys_errnolist
@if d_sysernlist || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
case "$d_sysernlist" in
"$define")
    errnolist="
    errnolist_SH="
    errnolist_a="
    errnolist_c="
    errnolist_o="
;;
*)
echo " "
echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"
    errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
    errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
    errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
    errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
;;
esac
@else
echo " "
$cat <<EOM
Checking to see if your C library provides us with sys_errnolist[...]...
EOM
$cat >errnolist.c <<'EOCP'
extern char *sys_errnolist[];
int main() {
    char *p0 = sys_errnolist[0];
    char *p1 = sys_errnolist[1];

    return (p0 == p1); /* Make sure they're not optimized away */
}
EOCP
set errnolist
if eval $compile; then
    echo "It does."
    errnolist="
    errnolist_SH="
    errnolist_a="
    errnolist_c="
    errnolist_o="

```

```

else
echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"
  errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
  errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
  errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
  errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
fi
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/errnolist.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getprotobynumber_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getprotobynumber_r getprotobynumber_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk \

Hasproto i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getprotobynumber_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getprotobynumber_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getprotobynumber_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getprotobynumber_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getprotobynumber_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobynumber_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotobynumber_r routine

?C: is available to getprotobynumber re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getprotobynumber_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getprotobynumber_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobynumber_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getprotobynumber_r HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R /**/

?H:#define GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R_PROTO \$getprotobynumber_r_proto /**/

```

?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getprotobynumber_r_proto
: see if getprotobynumber_r exists
set getprotobynumber_r d_getprotobynumber_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getprotobynumber_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_getprotobynumber_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_getprotobynumber_r_proto=define
set d_getprotobynumber_r_proto getprotobynumber_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto"
in
"|0) try='int getprotobynumber_r(int, struct protoent*, char*, size_t, struct protoent**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobynumber_r_proto=I_ISBWR ;;
esac
case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct protoent* getprotobynumber_r(int, struct protoent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobynumber_r_proto=S_ISBI ;;
esac
case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getprotobynumber_r(int, struct protoent*, struct protoent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobynumber_r_proto=I_ISD ;;
esac
case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getprotobynumber_r=undef
getprotobynumber_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getprotobynumber_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getprotobynumber_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getprotobynumber_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getprotobynumber_r
has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getprotobynumber_r=undef
getprotobynumber_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

```
::
*) getprotobynumber_r_proto=0
::
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getprotobynumber_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_usendir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_usendir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:47:34 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:52 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_usendir i_ndir ndirlib: test Setvar Findhdr d_readdir _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_usendir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the EMULATE_NDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates
to the C program that it should compile the ndir.c code
?S: provided with the package.
?S:.
?S:i_ndir (d_libndir):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include the system's
?S: version of ndir.h, rather than the one with this package.
?S:.
?S:ndirlib:
?S: The name of the library to include at linking stage to resolve ndir
?S: symbols. It is up to the makefile to use this value.
?S:.
?C:EMULATE_NDIR (USENDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should compile
?C: the ndir.c code provided with the package.
?C:.
```

?C:I_NDIR (LIBNDIR):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include the

?C: system's version of ndir.h, rather than the one with this package.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_usendir EMULATE_NDIR /**/

?H:#\$i_ndir I_NDIR /**/

?H:.

?T:val2

?LINT: set d_usendir i_ndir

: see if there are directory access routines out there

echo " "

if \$test `./findhdr ndir.h` && \

(\$test -r /usr/lib/libndir\$_a

|| \$test -r /usr/local/lib/libndir\$_a); then

echo "Ndir library found." >&4

if \$test -r /usr/lib/libndir\$_a; then

ndirlib='-lndir'

else

ndirlib="/usr/local/lib/libndir\$_a"

fi

val2="\$define"

val="\$undef"

else

ndirlib="

val2="\$undef"

case "\$d_readdir" in

"\$define")

echo "No ndir library found, but you have readdir() so we'll use that." >&4

val="\$undef";

::

*)

echo "No ndir library found." >&4

val="\$define"

::

esac

fi

set d_usendir

eval \$setvar

val="\$val2"

set i_ndir

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_usendir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_string.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_string.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/10/16 13:50:12 ram

?RCS: patch12: special units Loc and Guess were missing from dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:07:26 ram

?RCS: patch10: removed "(Actually, this looks more like...)" messages (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:28 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: See if we should include <string.h> or <strings.h>

?X:

?MAKE:i_string strings:

test Setvar Findhdr Warn

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_string:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STRING symbol, which

?S: indicates that <string.h> should be included rather than <strings.h>.

?S:.

?S:strings:

?S: This variable holds the full path of the string header that will be

?S: used. Typically /usr/include/string.h or /usr/include/strings.h.

?S:.

?C:I_STRING:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <string.h> (USG systems) instead of <strings.h> (BSD systems).

?C:.

?H:#\$i_string I_STRING /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_string

: see which of string.h or strings.h is needed

echo " "

strings=`./findhdr string.h`

if \$test "\$strings" && \$test -r "\$strings"; then

echo "Using <string.h> instead of <strings.h>." >&4

val="\$define"

else

val="\$undef"

strings=`./findhdr strings.h`

```

if $test "$strings" && $test -r "$strings"; then
  echo "Using <strings.h> instead of <string.h>." >&4
else
  ./warn "No string header found -- You'll surely
have problems."
fi
fi
set i_string
eval $setvar
case "$i_string" in
"$undef") strings=`./findhdr strings.h`;
*) strings=`./findhdr string.h`;
esac
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_string.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_access.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:42 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_access: test +cc cat +cppflags h_fcntl h_sysfile rm Inlibc Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_access:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ACCESS if the access() system
?S: call is available to check for access permissions using real IDs.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ACCESS:
?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that the access()
?C: system call is available to check for accessibility
?C: using real UID/GID.
?C: (always present on UNIX.)
?C:.
?H:#$d_access HAS_ACCESS /**/
?H:.
?W:%<:R_OK W_OK X_OK F_OK
?LINT:set d_access

```



```

?LINT:change h_fcntl h_sysfile
: access call always available on UNIX
set access d_access
eval $inlibc

: locate the flags for 'access()'
case "$d_access" in
"$define")
echo " "
$cat >access.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_FCNTL
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_FILE
#include <sys/file.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#include <unistd.h>
#endif
int main() {
exit(R_OK);
}
EOCP
: check sys/file.h first, no particular reason here
if $test `./findhdr sys/file.h` && \
$cc -o access $cppflags -DI_SYS_FILE access.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
h_sysfile=true;
echo "<sys/file.h> defines the *_OK access constants." >&4
elif $test `./findhdr fcntl.h` && \
$cc -o access $cppflags -DI_FCNTL access.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
h_fcntl=true;
echo "<fcntl.h> defines the *_OK access constants." >&4
@if I_UNISTD
elif $test `./findhdr unistd.h`
&& \
$cc -o access $cppflags -DI_UNISTD access.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "<unistd.h> defines the *_OK access constants." >&4
@end
else
echo "I can't find the four *_OK access constants--I'll use mine." >&4
fi
;;
esac
$rm -f access*

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_access.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: mallocsrc.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:10:26 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mallocsrc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:10:26 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for Free_t, the type of free()
?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with $_o all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:10:46 ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for MYMALLOC, mainly for perl5 (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:12 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mallocsrc mallocobj usemallocwrap usemymalloc
malloctype d_mymalloc \
freetype: Myread \
Oldconfig package Guess Setvar rm cat +cc +ccflags Findhdr \
i_malloc i_stdlib sed libs _o ptrsize useithreads
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X: Put near top so that other tests don't erroneously include
?X: -lmalloc. --AD 22 June 1998
?Y:TOP
?S:usemymalloc:
?S: This variable contains y if the malloc that comes with this package
?S: is desired over the system's version of malloc. People often include
?S: special versions of malloc for efficiency, but such versions are often
?S: less portable. See also mallocsrc and mallocobj.
?S: If this is 'y', then -lmalloc is removed from $libs.
?S:.
?S:usemallocwrap:
?S: This variable contains y if we are wrapping malloc to prevent
?S: integer overflow during size calculations.
?S:.
?S:mallocsrc:
?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.c that comes with
?S: the package, if that malloc.c is preferred over the system malloc.
?S: Otherwise the value is null. This variable is intended for generating
?S: Makefiles.
```

```

?S:.
?S:d_mymalloc:
?S: This
    variable conditionally defines MYMALLOC in case other parts
?S: of the source want to take special action if MYMALLOC is used.
?S: This may include different sorts of profiling or error detection.
?S:.
?S:mallocobj:
?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.o that this package
?S: generates, if that malloc.o is preferred over the system malloc.
?S: Otherwise the value is null. This variable is intended for generating
?S: Makefiles. See malloclsrc.
?S:.
?S:freetype:
?S: This variable contains the return type of free(). It is usually
?S: void, but occasionally int.
?S:.
?S:malloctype:
?S: This variable contains the kind of ptr returned by malloc and realloc.
?S:.
?C:Free_t:
?C: This variable contains the return type of free(). It is usually
?C: void, but occasionally int.
?C:.
?C:Malloc_t (MALLOCPTRTYPE):
?C: This symbol is the type of pointer returned by malloc and realloc.
?C:.
?H:#define Malloc_t $malloctype /**/
?H:#define Free_t
    $freetype /**/
?H:.
?C:PERL_MALLOC_WRAP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we'd like malloc wrap checks.
?C:.
?H:$usemallocwrap PERL_MALLOC_WRAP /**/
?H:.
?C:MYMALLOC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we're using our own malloc.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mymalloc MYMALLOC /**/
?H:.
?LINT:extern usedevel
?LINT:change libs
?X: Cannot test for malloclsrc; it is the unit's name and there is a bug in
?X: the interpreter which defines all the names, even though they are not used.
@if mallocobj
: determine whether to use malloc wrapping
echo " "

```

```

case "$usemallocwrap" in
[yY]*|true|$define) dflt='y' ;;
[nN]*|false|$undef) dflt='n' ;;
*) case "$usedevel" in
[yY]*|true|$define) dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n' ;;
esac
;;
esac
rp="Do you wish to wrap malloc calls to protect against potential overflows?"
./myread
usemallocwrap="$ans"
case "$ans" in
y*|true)
usemallocwrap="$define" ;;
*)
usemallocwrap="$undef" ;;
esac

: determine which malloc to compile in
echo " "
case "$usemymalloc"
in
[yY]*|true|$define) dflt='y' ;;
[nN]*|false|$undef) dflt='n' ;;
*) case "$ptrsize" in
4) dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n' ;;
esac
if test "$useithreads" = "$define"; then dflt='n'; fi
;;
esac
rp="Do you wish to attempt to use the malloc that comes with $package?"
./myread
usemymalloc="$ans"
case "$ans" in
y*|true)
usemymalloc='y'
malloclsrc='malloc.c'
malloclobj="malloc$_o"
d_mymalloc="$define"
?X: Maybe libs.U should be dependent on malloclsrc.U, but then
?X: most packages that use dist probably don't supply their own
?X: malloc, so this is probably an o.k. compromise
case "$libs" in
*-lmalloc*)
: Remove malloc from list of libraries to use
echo "Removing unneeded -lmalloc from library list" >&4

```

```

set `echo X $libs | $sed -e 's/-lmalloc / /' -e 's/-lmalloc$//'`
shift
libs="$*"
echo "libs = $libs" >&4
;;
esac
;;
*)
usemymalloc='n'
malloclsrc=""
malloclobj=""
d_mymalloc="$undef"
;;
esac

@end
@if MALLOC_PTR_TYPE || Malloc_t || Free_t
: compute the return types of
malloc and free
echo " "
$cat >malloc.c <<END
#$i_malloc I_MALLOC
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_MALLOC
#include <malloc.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef TRY_MALLOC
void *malloc();
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FREE
void free();
#endif
END
@if MALLOC_PTR_TYPE || Malloc_t
case "$malloctype" in
")
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_MALLOC malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
malloctype='void *'
else
malloctype='char *'
fi
;;
esac

```

```

echo "Your system wants malloc to return '$malloctype', it would seem." >&4
@end

@if Free_t
case "$freetype" in
")
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_FREE malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
freetype='void'
else
freetype='int'
fi
;;
esac
echo "Your system uses $freetype free(), it would seem." >&4
@end
$rm -f malloc.[co]
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/mallocsrc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_mkfifo.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mkfifo.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:14:17 ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkfifo: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkfifo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKFIFO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkfifo() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKFIFO :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkfifo

```

routine is

?C: available to create FIFOs. Otherwise, mknod should be able to

?C: do it for you. However, if mkfifo is there, mknod might require

?C: super-user privileges which mkfifo will not.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mkfifo HAS_MKFIFO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mkfifo

: see if mkfifo exists

set mkfifo d_mkfifo

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_mkfifo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_scandir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_scandir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:06:35 ram

?RCS: patch16: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_scandir: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_scandir:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SCANDIR if scandir() is

?S: available to scan a directory.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SCANDIR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the scandir routine is

?C: available to scan a directory.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_scandir HAS_SCANDIR /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_scandir

: see if

scandir exists

set scandir d_scandir

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_scandir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_u32align: Compile cat rm_try Oldconfig run i_stdlib \

byteorder u32type Myread Setvar u8type signal_t

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_u32align:

?S: This variable tells whether you must access character data

?S: through U32-aligned pointers.

?S:.

?C:U32_ALIGNMENT_REQUIRED:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that you must access

?C: character data through U32-aligned pointers.

?C:.

?H:%<:#ifndef U32_ALIGNMENT_REQUIRED

?H:%<:#\$d_u32align U32_ALIGNMENT_REQUIRED /**/

?H:%<:#endif

?H:.

?F:!try

: Checking 32bit alignedness

\$cat

<<EOM

Checking to see whether you can access character data unalignedly...

EOM

case "\$d_u32align" in

") \$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <stdio.h>

#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include <stdlib.h>

#endif

#define U32 \$u32type

#define BYTEORDER 0x\$byteorder

#define U8 \$u8type

#include <signal.h>

#ifdef SIGBUS


```

$signal_t bleetch(int s) { exit(4); }
#endif
int main() {
#if BYTEORDER == 0x1234 || BYTEORDER == 0x4321
    volatile U8 buf[8];
    volatile U32 *up;
    int i;

    if (sizeof(U32) != 4) {
        printf("sizeof(U32) is not 4, but %d\n", sizeof(U32));
        exit(1);
    }

    fflush(stdout);

#ifdef SIGBUS
    signal(SIGBUS, bleetch);
#endif

    buf[0] = 0;
    buf[1] = 0;
    buf[2] = 0;
    buf[3] = 1;
    buf[4] = 0;
    buf[5] = 0;
    buf[6] = 0;
    buf[7] = 1;

    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        up = (U32*)(buf + i);
        if (! ((*up == 1 << (8*i)) || /* big-endian */
              (*up == 1 << (8*(3-i))) /* little-endian */
            )
        )
        {
            printf("read failed (%x)\n", *up);

            exit(2);
        }
    }

    /* write test */
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        up = (U32*)(buf + i);
        *up = 0xBeef;
        if (*up != 0xBeef) {
            printf("write failed (%x)\n", *up);
            exit(3);
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
}

    exit(0);
#else
    printf("1\n");
    exit(1);
#endif
    return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    echo "(Testing for character data alignment may crash the test. That's okay.)" >&4
    $run ./try 2>&1 >/dev/null
    case "$?" in
        0) cat >&4 <<EOM
You can access character data pretty unalignedly.
EOM
        d_u32align="$undef"
        ;;
        *) cat >&4 <<EOM
It seems that you must access character data in an aligned manner.
EOM
        d_u32align="$define"
        ;;
    esac
else
    rp='Can you access character data at unaligned addresses?'
    dflt='n'
    . ./myread
    case "$ans" in
        [yY]*) d_u32align="$undef" ;;
        *) d_u32align="$define" ;;
    esac
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_u32align.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpwent.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getpwent.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpwent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpwent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWENT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getpwent() routine is available

?S: for sequential access of the passwd database.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPWENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwent routine is

?C: available for sequential access of the passwd database.

?C: If this is not available, the older getpw() function may be available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getpwent HAS_GETPWENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getpwent

: see if getpwent exists

set getpwent d_getpwent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getpwent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_stdio_stream_array stdio_stream_array: run \

Compile cat rm_try Oldconfig Myread Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_stdio_stream_array:

?S: This variable tells whether there is an array holding

?S: the stdio streams.

?S:.

?S:stdio_stream_array:

?S: This variable tells the name of the array holding the stdio streams.

?S: Usual values include _iob, __iob, and __sF.

```

?S:.
?C:HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, tells that there is an array
?C: holding the stdio streams.
?C:.
?C:STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY:
?C: This
    symbol tells the name of the array holding the stdio streams.
?C: Usual values include _iob, __iob, and __sF.
?C:.
?H:#$d_stdio_stream_array HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY
?H:?%<:#define STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY $stdio_stream_array
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?T:s
?F:!try
: Check stream access
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Checking how to access stdio streams by file descriptor number...
EOM
case "$stdio_stream_array" in
") $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    if (&STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[fileno(stdin)] == stdin)
        printf("yes\n");
}
EOCP
for s in _iob __iob __sF
do
    set try -DSTDIO_STREAM_ARRAY=$s
    if eval $compile; then
        case "`$run ./try`" in
        yes) stdio_stream_array=$s; break ;;
        esac
    fi
done
$rm_try
esac
case "$stdio_stream_array" in
") $cat >&4 <<EOM
I can't figure out how to access stdio streams by file descriptor number.
EOM
d_stdio_stream_array="$undef"
;;
*) $cat >&4 <<EOM
You can access stdio streams by file descriptor number

```

by the \$stdio_stream_array array.

EOM

```
d_stdio_stream_array="$define"
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/stdio_streams.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2007, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dir_dd_fd: Compile cat rm_try Setvar i_dirent i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_dir_dd_fd (d_dir_dd_fd.U):

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DIR_DD_FD symbol, which

?S: indicates that the DIR directory stream type contains a member

?S: variable called dd_fd.

?S:.

?C:HAS_DIR_DD_FD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the the DIR* dirstream

?C: structure contains a member variable named dd_fd.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_dir_dd_fd HAS_DIR_DD_FD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_dir_dd_fd

: Look for DIR.dd_fd

case "\$i_dirent"

in

"\$define")

echo "Checking to see if DIR has a dd_fd member variable" >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include <stdlib.h>

#endif

#include <dirent.h>

int main() {

DIR dir;

dir.dd_fd = 1;

```

    return 0;
}
EOCP
val=$undef
set try
if eval $compile; then
    echo "Yes, it does."
    val="$define"
else
    echo "No, it does not."
    val="$undef"
fi
;;
*)
    echo "You don't have a <dirent.h>, so not checking for dd_fd." >&4
    val="$undef"
    ;;
esac
set d_dir_dd_fd
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_dir_dd_fd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getenv_thread.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2021 H.Merijn Brand, Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getenv_preserves_other_thread: echo cat i_stdlib i_pthread run rm_try \

Compile Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getenv_preserves_other_thread:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the GETENV_PRESERVES_OTHER_THREAD

?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the getenv() system call

?S: does not zap the static buffer in a different thread.

?S:.

?C:GETENV_PRESERVES_OTHER_THREAD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getenv system call doesn't

?C: zap the static buffer of getenv() in a different thread.

?C:

?C: The typical getenv() implementation will return a pointer to the proper

?C: position in **environ. But some may instead copy them to

a static

?C: buffer in getenv(). If there is a per-thread instance of that buffer,

```

?C: or the return points to **environ, then a many-reader/1-writer mutex
?C: will work; otherwise an exclusive locking mutex is required to prevent
?C: races.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getenv_preserves_other_thread GETENV_PRESERVES_OTHER_THREAD /**/
?H:.
?T:rc
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_getenv_preserves_other_thread
: check for getenv behavior
case "$d_getenv_preserves_other_thread" in
")
$echo "Checking to see if getenv() preserves a different thread's results" >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#$i_pthread I_PTHREAD
#ifdef I_PTHREAD
# include <pthread.h>
#endif

void *
thread_start(void * arg)
{
    return (void *) getenv("HOME");
}

int main() {
    char * main_buffer;
    char save_main_buffer[1000];
    pthread_t subthread;
    pthread_attr_t attr;

    main_buffer = getenv("PATH");

    /* If too large for our generous allowance,
return we couldn't figure it
    * out. */
    if (strlen(main_buffer) >= sizeof(save_main_buffer)) {
        exit(2);
    }

    strcpy(save_main_buffer, main_buffer);

```

```

    if (pthread_attr_init(&attr) != 0) {
        exit(2);
    }

    if (pthread_create(&subthread, &attr, thread_start, NULL) != 0) {
        exit(2);
    }

    if (pthread_join(subthread, NULL) != 0) {
        exit(2);
    }

    exit(! (strcmp(main_buffer, save_main_buffer) == 0));
}
EOCP
val=
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    $run ./try
    rc=$?
    case "$rc" in
0) echo "getenv() didn't destroy another thread's buffer" >&4
    val=$define
    ;;
1) echo "getenv() does destroy another thread's buffer" >&4
    val=$undef
    ;;
*) echo "Couldn't determine if getenv() destroys another thread's return value (code=$rc); assuming it does" >&4
    val=$undef
    ;;
    esac
else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.)" >&4
    echo "Assuming that your C library's getenv destroys another thread's
return value." >&4
    val=$undef
fi
set d_getenv_preserves_other_thread
eval $setvar
$rm_try
;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getenv_thread.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: prefix.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:27:51 doughera Exp doughera $

```



```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 18:27:51 doughera
?RCS: 5.005_5x version -- Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:44:05 ram
?RCS: patch49: new prefixexp variable holding a fully expanded prefix
?RCS: patch49: save off previous prefix value in oldprefix if changed (WED)
?RCS: patch49: added the INSTALLPREFIX define for C programs to use (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS:
Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:31:34 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:prefix prefixexp +oldprefix: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:prefix:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory below which the
?S: user will install the package. Usually, this is /usr/local, and
?S: executables go in /usr/local/bin, library stuff in /usr/local/lib,
?S: man pages in /usr/local/man, etc. It is only used to set defaults
?S: for things in bin.U, mansrc.U, privlib.U, or scriptdir.U.
?S:.
?S:prefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which the user will install the package. Derived from prefix.
?S:.
?S:oldprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the prefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
?C:INSTALLPREFIX:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the install prefix for this package.
?C:.
?H:#define INSTALLPREFIX "$prefix" /**/
?H:.
:

```

determine root of directory hierarchy where package will be installed.

```
case "$prefix" in
") dflt=`./loc . /usr/local /usr/local /local /opt /usr`
;;
*) dflt="$prefix"
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM
```

By default, \$package will be installed in \$dflt/bin, manual pages under \$dflt/man, etc..., i.e. with \$dflt as prefix for all installation directories. Typically this is something like /usr/local. If you wish to have binaries under /usr/bin but other parts of the installation under /usr/local, that's ok: you will be prompted separately for each of the installation directories, the prefix being only used to set the defaults.

```
EOM
fn=d~
rp='Installation prefix to use?'
. ./getfile
oldprefix=""
case "$prefix" in
") ;;
*) case "$ans" in
"$prefix") ;;
*) oldprefix="$prefix";;
esac
;;
esac

case "$ans" in
*?/) prefix=`echo "$ans" | sed 's/.$//`
;;
*) prefix="$ans"
esac

case "$ansexp" in
*?/) prefixexp=`echo "$ansexp" | sed 's/.$//`
;;
*) prefixexp="$ansexp"
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/prefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_malloc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:21 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_malloc: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_malloc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MALLOC symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <malloc.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MALLOC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <malloc.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_malloc I_MALLOC /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_malloc
: see if this is a malloc.h system
set
  malloc.h i_malloc
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_malloc.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 H.Merijn Brand & Todd Rinaldo
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:default_inc_excludes_dot: Myread cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:default_inc_excludes_dot:
?S: When defined, remove the legacy '.' from @INC
?S:.
?C:DEFAULT_INC_EXCLUDES_DOT:

```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, removes the legacy default behavior of
?C: including '.' at the end of @INC.
?C:.
?H:#$default_inc_excludes_dot DEFAULT_INC_EXCLUDES_DOT /**/
?H:.
: Include . in @INC
$cat <<EOM
```

Historically Perl has provided a final fallback of the current working directory '.' when searching for a library. This, however, can lead to problems when a Perl program which loads optional modules is called from a shared directory. This can lead to executing unexpected code.

EOM

```
# When changing to exclude by
default:
case "$default_inc_excludes_dot" in
    $undef|false|[nN]*) dflt="n" ;;
    *)                  dflt="y" ;;
esac
# To turn exclude off by default:
#case "$default_inc_excludes_dot" in
#    $define|true|[yY]*) dflt="y" ;;
#    *)                  dflt="n" ;;
#esac

rp='Exclude '.' from @INC by default? '
./myread
case "$ans" in
    [nN]|undef) default_inc_excludes_dot="$undef" ;;
    *)          default_inc_excludes_dot="$define" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/defaultincdot.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: privlib.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
```

?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: privlib.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera
 ?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:17:09 ram
 ?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:44:23 ram
 ?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:31:52 ram
 ?RCS:
 patch32: now uses installation prefix
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:12:34 ram
 ?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/lib (WED)
 ?RCS: patch10: prompt phrasing made more explicit (WED)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:35 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:privlib privlibexp installprivlib: package cat Getfile Oldconfig \
 Setprefixvar Prefixit version installstyle binexp
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?Y:TOP
 ?D:privlib="
 ?S:privlib:
 ?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PRIVLIB symbol,
 ?S: which is the name of the private library for this package. It may
 ?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create
 ?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).
 ?S:.
 ?D:privlibexp="
 ?S:privlibexp:
 ?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of privlib, so that you
 ?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
 ?S:.
 ?D:installprivlib="
 ?S:installprivlib:
 ?S: This variable
 is really the same as privlibexp but may differ on
 ?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
 ?S: should be used in makefiles.
 ?S:.
 ?C:PRIVLIB:
 ?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.
 ?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's

```

?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world. The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C:.
?C:PRIVLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of PRIVLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define PRIVLIB "$privlib" /**/
?H:#define PRIVLIB_EXP "$privlibexp" /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installprivlib
?LINT:set privlib
?LINT:set privlibexp
: determine where private library files go
: Usual default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/$version.
: Also allow things like /opt/perl/lib/$version, since
: /opt/perl/lib/perl5... would be redundant.
: The default "style"
: setting is made in installstyle.U
case "$installstyle" in
*lib/perl5*) set dflt privlib lib/$package/$version ;;
*) set dflt privlib lib/$version ;;
esac
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

```

There are some auxiliary files for \$package that need to be put into a private library directory that is accessible by everyone.

```

EOM
?X: Force dependency on bin.U
fn=$binexp
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname where the private library files will reside?'
./getfile
prefixvar=privlib
./setprefixvar

```

```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/privlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Csym.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:36:29 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS: patch56: added quotes for OS/2 support

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:00:33 ram

?RCS: patch54: fixed C test program to bypass gcc builtin type checks (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/31 09:34:13 ram

?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:00:05 ram

?RCS:

patch6: added ldflags as a conditional dependency and to compile line

?RCS: patch6: a final double quote was missing in csym variable after eval

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:50 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:Csym: Options contains libc libs runnm +cc +ccflags +ldflags rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define csym

?LINT:use libc

?S:csym:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check

?S: whether a given C symbol is defined or not. A typical use is:

?S: set symbol result [-fva] [previous]

?S: eval \$csym

?S: That will set result to 'true' if the function [-f], variable [-v]

?S: or array [-a] is defined, 'false' otherwise. If a previous value is

?S: given and the -r flag was provided on the command line, that value

?S: is reused without questioning.

?S:.

?V:csym

?T:tval tx tlook tf tdc tc

: is a C symbol defined?

csym='tlook=\$1;

case "\$3" in

-v) tf=libc.tmp; tc=""; tdc="";;

-a) tf=libc.tmp; tc="[0]"; tdc="[]";;

*) tlook="^\$1\$";

tf=libc.list; tc=""; tdc="()";;

esac;

```

tx=yes;
case "$reuseval-$4" in
true-) ;;
true-*) tx=no; eval "tval=\$$4"; case "$tval" in "") tx=yes;; esac;;
esac;
case "$tx" in
yes)
case "$runnm" in
true)
if $contains $tlook $tf >/dev/null 2>&1;
then tval=true;
else tval=false;
fi;;
*)
?X:
?X: We use 'char' instead of 'int' to try to circumvent overzealous
?X: optimizing compilers using built-in prototypes for commonly used
?X: routines to complain when seeing a different external declaration. For
?X: instance, gcc 2.6.3 fails if we use 'int' and we attempt a test against
?X: memcpy() on machines where sizeof(int) == sizeof(char *) (the usual return
?X: type), the compiler assuming it's a built-in declaration given that the
?X: returned size matches. At least with 'char' we are safe! -- RAM, for ADO
?X:
?X: Let's thank GNU cc for making our lifes so easy! :-)
?X: (An alternative for the future would be to use our knowledge about gcc
?X: to force a -fno-builtin option in the
?X: compile test, in case the 'char'
?X: trick is obsoleted by future gcc releases). -- RAM
?X:
?X: Lastly, gcc 3.4 otimizes &missing == 0 away, so we use + 2 instead now.
?X: The GNU folks like to do weird things, don't they? -- RAM, 2004-06-05
?X:
echo "extern char $1$tdc; int main() { return &$1$tc + 2; }" > t.c;
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o t t.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1;
then tval=true;
else tval=false;
fi;
$rm -f t t.c;;
esac;;
*)
case "$tval" in
$define) tval=true;;
*) tval=false;;
esac;;
esac;
eval "$2=$tval"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Csym.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: defeditor.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: defeditor.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:30:16 ram

?RCS: patch45: can now use the 'vi' variable since path stripping is deferred

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:05 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE: defeditor: Getfile Oldconfig Loc vi

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S: defeditor:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the DEFEDITOR symbol,

?S: which contains the name of the default editor.

?S:.

?C: DEFEDITOR:

?C: This

symbol contains the full pathname of the default editor.

?C:.

?H: #define DEFEDITOR "\$defeditor" /**/

?H:.

: determine default editor

echo " "

case "\$defeditor" in

*)

case "\$vi" in

/) dflt="\$vi";;

*) dflt=/usr/ucb/vi;;

esac

;;

*) dflt="\$defeditor"

;;

esac

fn=f/

rp="What is the default editor on your system?"

./getfile

defeditor="\$ans"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/defeditor.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1997, Chip Salzenberg

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sh.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:20:13 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:sh: Head

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?S:sh:

?S: This variable contains the full pathname of the shell used

?S: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts. Usually, this will be

?S: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,

?S: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as

?S: D:/bin/sh.exe.

?S: This unit comes before Options.U,

so you can't set sh with a -D

?S: option, though you can override this (and startsh)

?S: with -O -Dsh=/bin/whatever -Dstartsh=whatever

?S:.

?C:SH_PATH:

?C: This symbol contains the full pathname to the shell used on this

?C: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts. Usually, this will be

?C: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,

?C: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as

?C: D:/bin/sh.exe.

?C:.

?H:#define SH_PATH "\$sh" /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx try pth p SYSTYPE

?LINT:extern maintloc maintname

?X:

?X: Be quiet unless something unusual happens because this gets

?X: loaded up even before options are processed.

?X: Can't use ./loc because that depends on startsh, which, in turn

?X: depends on this unit.

?X:

: Find the basic shell for Bourne shell scripts

case "\$sh" in

")

?X: SYSTYPE is for some older MIPS systems.

?X: I do not know if it is still needed.

case "\$SYSTYPE" in

bsd|sys5*) xxx="/\$SYSTYPE/bin/sh";;

*) xxx="/bin/sh";;

esac

if

test -f "\$xxx"; then

sh="\$xxx"

else

: Build up a list and do a single loop so we can 'break' out.

pth=`echo \$PATH | sed -e "s/\$p\_/ /g"`

for xxx in sh bash ksh pdksh ash; do

for p in \$pth; do

try="\$try \${p}/\${xxx}"

done

done

for xxx in \$try; do

if test -f "\$xxx"; then

sh="\$xxx"

break

elif test -f "\$xxx\$_exe"; then

sh="\$xxx"

break

elif test -f "\$xxx.exe"; then

sh="\$xxx"

break

fi

done

fi

::

esac

?X: fd 4 isn't open yet...

case "\$sh" in

") cat >&2 <<EOM

\$me: Fatal Error: I can't find a Bourne Shell anywhere.

Usually it's in /bin/sh. How did you even get this far?

Please contact me (<\$maintname>) at <\$maintloc> and

we'll try to straighten this all out.

EOM

exit 1

```
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setservent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setservent_r setservent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setservent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETSERVENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the setservent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:setservent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setservent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_setservent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setservent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETSERVENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setservent_r routine

?C: is

available to setservent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:SETSERVENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setservent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_setservent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setservent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setservent_r HAS_SETSERVENT_R /**/

?H:#define SETSERVENT_R_PROTO \$setservent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_setservent_r_proto

: see if setservent_r exists

set setservent_r d_setservent_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_setservent_r" in

```

"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_setserver_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_setserver_r_proto=define
set d_setserver_r_proto setserver_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_setserver_r_proto" in
define)
case "$setserver_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int setserver_r(int, struct server_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setserver_r_proto=I_ID ;;
esac
case "$setserver_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void
setserver_r(int, struct server_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setserver_r_proto=V_ID ;;
esac
case "$setserver_r_proto" in
"|0) d_setserver_r=undef
setserver_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling setserver_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$setserver_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) setserver_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setserver_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "setserver_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_setserver_r=undef
setserver_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) setserver_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_setserver_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Config_sh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 14:57:53 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 14:53:31 ram
?RCS: patch45: moved path stripping from d_portable.U to end of Configure
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:50:37 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:48 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit ends up producing the config.sh
    script, which contains all the
?X: definitions figured out by Configure. The add.Config_sh command knows
?X: which variables need to be remembered. It also adds the EOT (ends the
?X: here document redirection with variable substitution).
?X:
?MAKE:Config_sh: cf_time cf_by test spitshell startsh myuname Myread \
    End Obsol_sh Loc +d_portable package src cat sed
?MAKE: -pick add.Config_sh $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick add $@ ./Obsol_sh
?MAKE: -pick close.Config_sh $@ %<
?F:!config.over !config.arch
?T:file sfile xsed
?LINT:unclosed EOT
: back to where it started
if test -d ../UU; then
    cd ..
fi

: configuration may be unconditionally patched via a 'config.arch' file
if $test -f config.arch; then
    echo "I see a config.arch file, loading it." >&4
    . ./config.arch
fi

: configuration may be patched via a 'config.over' file

```

```

if $test -f config.over; then
echo " "
dflt=y
rp='I see a config.over file. Do you wish to load it?'
. UU/myread
case "$ans" in
n*) echo "OK, I'll ignore it.;;"
*) . ./config.over
echo
"Configuration override changes have been loaded."
;;
esac
fi

```

```

@if d_portable
: in case they want portability, strip down executable paths
?X:
?X: Strip down paths in located executables. For each file, e.g. vi, there
?X: is a $vi variable whose value is for instance '/usr/bin/vi'. By resetting
?X: $vi to 'vi', we rely on the PATH variable to locate the executable...
?X: In order to allow vi='/usr/bin/nvi' which will strip down to vi='nvi',
?X: we can't just say 'eval $file="$file"', we have to recourse to sed.
?X: We don't use basename since it is less portable than sed.
?X:
case "$d_portable" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "Stripping down executable paths..." >&4
xsed=$sed
for file in $loclist $trylist; do
eval sfile="\${$file}"
sfile=`echo $sfile | $xsed -e 's,.*^(.*)\,1,'`
eval $file="$sfile"
done
;;
esac

```

```

@end
: create config.sh file
echo " "
echo "Creating config.sh..." >&4
$spitshell <<EOT >config.sh
$startsh
#
# This file was produced by running the
# Configure script. It holds all the
# definitions figured out by Configure. Should you modify one of these values,
# do not forget to propagate your changes by running "Configure -der". You may

```

instead choose to run each of the .SH files by yourself, or "Configure -S".

#

Package name : \$package

Source directory : \$src

Configuration time: \$cf_time

Configured by : \$cf_by

Target system : \$myuname

EOT

?X: Command line options are saved by the Options.U unit in the

?X: temporary file UU/cmdline.opt

\$test -f UU/cmdline.opt && \$cat UU/cmdline.opt >> config.sh

\$spitshell <<EOT >>config.sh

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Config_sh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_malloc.U,v 3.5 2008/03/29 14:06:51 merijn Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2008, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.5.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_mallocmalloc: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_mallocmalloc:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MALLOCMALLOC symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <malloc/malloc.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_MALLOCMALLOC:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <malloc/malloc.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_mallocmalloc I_MALLOCMALLOC /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_mallocmalloc

: see if malloc/malloc.h has to be included

set malloc/malloc.h i_mallocmalloc

eval

\$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_mallocmalloc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_wifstat.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:47:43 ram

?RCS: patch61: added a ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:09:10 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/03/21 08:47:46 ram

?RCS: patch52: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_wifstat: d_uwait +cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs Oldconfig cat rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_wifstat:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines USE_WIFSTAT if the C program can

?S: safely

use the WIFxxx macros with the kind of wait() parameter

?S: declared in the program (see UNION_WAIT), or if it can't. Should

?S: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and

?S: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable

?S: to not compile properly.

?S:.

?C:USE_WIFSTAT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the argument

?C: for the WIFxxx set of macros such as WIFSIGNALED or WIFEXITED can

?C: be of the same kind as the one used to hold the wait() status. Should

?C: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and

?C: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable

?C: to not compile properly. See also UNION_WAIT.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_wifstat USE_WIFSTAT /**/

?H:.

?T:type

?F:!foo

: see if we can use WIFxxx macros

echo " "

```

case "$d_wifstat" in
"$define") echo "As before, you can safely use WIFEXITED and friends!" >&4;;
"$undef") echo "You still can't use WIFEXITED and friends!" >&4;;
*)
echo
"Let's see whether you can use the WIFEXITED(status) macro and its"
case "$d_uwait" in
"$define") type='union wait';
*) type='int';;
esac
echo "friends with status declared as '$type status'..."
$cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main()
{
$type status;
int e = 0;

#ifdef WIFEXITED
if (WIFEXITED(status))
printf("\n");
exit(0);
#else
exit(2);
#endif
}
EOCP
d_wifstat="$undef"
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foo foo.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
if ./foo >/dev/null; then
echo "Great! Looks like we can use the WIFxxx macros." >&4
d_wifstat="$define"
else
echo "You don't seem to have WIFxxx macros, but that's ok." >&4
fi
else
echo "Apparently you can't use WIFxxx macros properly." >&4
fi
$rm -f foo.* foo core
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_wifstat.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: cc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/05/12 12:06:47 ram
?RCS: patch54: may now abort Configure when cc does not work
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:20:11 ram
?RCS: patch45: changed gcc checking message to a more explicit one (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:04:29 ram
?RCS: patch36: detect gcc even when not called as 'gcc' (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: simplified gcc version checking (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint
file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:26:06 ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for gcc version (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:30 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cc: Myread Oldconfig Checkcc test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cc:
?S: This variable holds the name of a command to execute a C compiler which
?S: can resolve multiple global references that happen to have the same
?S: name. Usual values are 'cc' and 'gcc'.
?S: Ferrent ANSI compilers may be called 'c89'. AIX has xlc.
?S:.
?F:!cc.cbu
?D:cc='cc'
: Determine the C compiler to be used
echo " "
case "$cc" in
") dflt=cc;;
*) dflt="$cc";;
esac
rp="Use which C compiler?"
. ./myread
cc="$ans"

```

```

: See whether they have no cc but they do have gcc
./trygcc
?X: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'. Now that the
?X: user has specified the compiler, we may need to set or change some
?X: other defaults.
if $test -f cc.cbu; then
    ./cc.cbu
fi
./checkcc

```

```

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: i_arpainet.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_arpainet.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:15 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_arpainet: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_arpainet:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_ARPA_INET symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <arpa/inet.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_ARPA_INET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <arpa/inet.h> to get inet_addr and friends
?C: declarations.
?C:.
?H:#$i_arpainet I_ARPA_INET /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_arpainet
: see if arpa/inet.h has to be included
set arpa/inet.h i_arpainet
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_arpainet.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sunscanf.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:54 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sunscanf: cat rm Myread +cc +ccflags test Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sunscanf:

?S: This variable is set if this system runs with the Sun version

?S: of scanf.

?S:.

?C:SUNSCANF:

?C: This variable is set if this system runs with the Sun version

?C: of scanf.

?C:.

?H:#\$sunscanf SUNSCANF /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set sunscanf

: check to see what kinda scanf your using.

echo " "

echo "Checking

to see what flavor of scanf you have..." >&4

\$cat >scanf.c <<'EOCP'

int main()

{

float value;

sscanf("4.5", "%g", &value);

printf("%d\n", value == 4.5);

}

EOCP

if \$cc \$ccflags -o scanf scanf.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

if \$test `scanf` = 0; then

echo "Hmm.. seems your not running the USG flavor.."

val="\$undef"

```

else
  echo "Uh... your running the USG flavor of scanf."
  val="$define"
fi
else
  echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program... Guessing)"
  val="$undef"
fi
set sunscanf
eval $setvar
$rm -f scanf*

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sunscanf.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethostbyaddr_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethostbyaddr_r gethostbyaddr_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethostbyaddr_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the gethostbyaddr_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:gethostbyaddr_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gethostbyaddr_r.

?S: It is zero if d_gethostbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyaddr_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates

that the gethostbyaddr_r routine

?C: is available to gethostbyaddr re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETHOSTBYADDR_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of gethostbyaddr_r.

?C: It is zero if d_gethostbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyaddr_r

?C: is defined.

```

?C:.
?H:#$d_gethostbyaddr_r HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR_R /**/
?H:#define GETHOSTBYADDR_R_PROTO $gethostbyaddr_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto
: see if gethostbyaddr_r exists
set gethostbyaddr_r d_gethostbyaddr_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gethostbyaddr_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto:$usetreads" in
":define") d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto=define
set d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto gethostbyaddr_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
define)
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*,
size_t, struct hostent**, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CWISBWRE ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, size_t, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CWISBWIE ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CWISBIE ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const void*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_TWISBIE ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, int, int, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CISBIE ;;
esac
case
"$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CSbie ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const void*, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_TSBIE ;;

```

```

esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CWISD ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, int, int, struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CIISD ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, int, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CII ;;
esac
case
"$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const void*, socklen_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, size_t, struct hostent**, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_TsISBWRE ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
"|0) d_gethostbyaddr_r=undef
gethostbyaddr_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling gethostbyaddr_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) gethostbyaddr_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "gethostbyaddr_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_gethostbyaddr_r=undef
gethostbyaddr_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) gethostbyaddr_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_gethostbyaddr_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_systimes.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi


```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systimes.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:39 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_systimes: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systimes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TIMES symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/times.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TIMES (I_SYSTIMES):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/times.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systimes I_SYS_TIMES /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
i_systimes
: see if this is a sys/times.h system
set sys/times.h i_systimes
eval $inhdr

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_systimes.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: vendorlib.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vendorlib vendorlib vendorlibexp installvendorlib vendorlib_stem: \

```

Getfile Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit package vendorprefix sed \
installstyle version
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorlib:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VENDORLIB symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.
?S: The standard
distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: modules in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:..
?S:vendorlibexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorlib, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:..
?D:installvendorlib="
?S:installvendorlib:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorlibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:..
?S:d_vendorlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_VENDORLIB.
?S:..
?S:vendorlib_stem:
?S: This variable is \$vendorlibexp with any trailing version-specific component
?S: removed. The elements in inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can
?S: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.
?S:..
?C:PERL_VENDORLIB:
?C: If defined, this symbol contains
the name of a private library.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world. The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?C: modules in this directory with
?C: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?C: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?C:..
?C:PERL_VENDORLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of VENDORLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:..

```

?C:PERL_VENDORLIB_STEM:
?C: This define is PERL_VENDORLIB_EXP with any trailing version-specific component
?C: removed. The elements in inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can
?C: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vendorlib PERL_VENDORLIB "$vendorlib" /**/
?H:#$d_vendorlib PERL_VENDORLIB_EXP
"$vendorlibexp" /**/
?H:#$d_vendorlib PERL_VENDORLIB_STEM "$vendorlib_stem" /**/
?H:.
?T:prog
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorlib
: Set the vendorlib variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") d_vendorlib="$undef"
vendorlib="
vendorlibexp="
;;
*) d_vendorlib="$define"
: determine where vendor-supplied modules go.
: Usual default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/vendor_perl/$version
case "$vendorlib" in
")
?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version identification
prog=`echo $package | $sed 's/-*[0-9.]*$/^`
case "$installstyle" in
*lib/perl5*) dflt=$vendorprefix/lib/$package/vendor_$prog/$version ;;
*) dflt=$vendorprefix/lib/vendor_$prog/$version ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$vendorlib"
;;
esac
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied library files?'
./getfile
vendorlib="$ans"
vendorlibexp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
vendorlib_stem=`echo "$vendorlibexp" | sed "s,/,$version$,,"`
prefixvar=vendorlib
./installprefix

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorlib.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_euc2jis.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_euc2jis.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_euc2jis: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_euc2jis:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EUC2JIS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the euc2jis() routine is available
?S: to convert EUC to JIS.
?S:.
?C:HAS_EUC2JIS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the euc2jis routine is
?C: available to convert
?C: EUC to JIS.
?C:.
?H:#$d_euc2jis HAS_EUC2JIS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_euc2jis
: see if euc2jis exists
set euc2jis d_euc2jis
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_euc2jis.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statfs_s: \
Hasstruct i_sysparam i_sysmount i_systypes \
```

```

i_sysvfs i_sysstatfs Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statfs_s:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_STATFS symbol,
?S: which indicates that the struct statfs is supported.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_STATFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct statfs
?C: to do statfs() is supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_statfs_s HAS_STRUCT_STATFS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_statfs_s
: Check for statfs_s
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct statfs..." >&4
set d_statfs_s statfs $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_sysparam sys/param.h $i_sysmount sys/mount.h $i_sysvfs sys/vfs.h
$i_sysstatfs sys/statfs.h
eval $hasstruct
case "$d_statfs_s"
in
"$define")    echo "Yes, it does." ;;
*)           echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_statfs_s.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_bfd.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_bfd: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_bfd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_BFD symbol, and
?S: indicates whether a C program can include <bfd.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_BFD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <bfd.h> exists and
?C: can be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_bfd I_BFD /**/
?H:.

```

```
?LINT:set i_bfd
: see if this is a bfd.h system
set bfd.h i_bfd
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_bfd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: libdbm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libdbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:56:57 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libdbm: test Loc libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libdbm:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the dbm library routines. If there is no dbm or ndbm
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:xxx
:
see if we should include -ldbm
echo " "
if $test -r /usr/lib/libndbm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libndbm$_a ; then
echo "-lndbm found." >&4
libdbm='-lndbm'
elif $test -r /usr/lib/libdbm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libdbm$_a ; then
echo "-ldbm found." >&4
libdbm='-ldbm'
else
xxx=`./loc libdbm$_a x $libpth`
case "$xxx" in
x)
echo "No dbm library found." >&4
```

```

libdbm="
;;
*)
echo "DBM library found in $xxx." >&4
libdbm="$xxx"
;;
esac
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libdbm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Head.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 15:02:09 ram

?RCS: patch61: make sure we unset CDPATH for shells that support this

?RCS: patch61: improved Korn shell detection and handling

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/07/25 13:40:02 ram

?RCS: patch56: added SVR4-ish /opt directories to path list (ADO)

?RCS: patch56: OS/2 platforms are using another path separator

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/03/21 08:46:15 ram

?RCS: patch52: definition of paths wrongly added spurious ':' chars

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/10/29 15:54:19 ram

?RCS: patch36: make sure ENV is unset before calling /bin/ksh

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/08/29 16:03:44 ram

?RCS: patch32: now sets PATH only using existing directories

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/06/20 06:54:28 ram

?RCS: patch30: now computes its invocation name into 'me'

?RCS: patch30: symbol me is made visible to all units read-only

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/12/15 08:15:07 ram

?RCS: patch15: added /sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/libexec in PATH for BSD/386

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:32:35 ram
?RCS: patch14: ensure PATH is reset to '.' before testing for alias
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:38:07 ram
?RCS: patch7: not all 'test' programs support the -x option
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This is the very first unit in the Configure script. It is mostly just
?X: things to keep people from getting
?X: into a tizzy right off the bat.
?X:
?MAKE:Head:
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?V:PATH p_ _exe me newsh
?T:argv Id p paths OS2_SHELL DJGPP
?T:inksh needksh avoidksh newsh changesh reason
?F:!*
?LINT:extern ENV CDPATH SHELL MACHTYPE
?LINT:change ENV CDPATH
?LINT:nocomment
#!/bin/sh
#
# If these # comments don't work, trim them. Don't worry about any other
# shell scripts, Configure will trim # comments from them for you.
#
# (If you are trying to port this package to a machine without sh,
# I would suggest you have a look at the prototypical config_h.SH file
# and edit it to reflect your system. Some packages may include samples
# of config.h for certain machines, so you might look for one of those.)
#
?X:
?X: NOTE THAT A CONFIGURE SCRIPT IS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN (whether or not
?X: the software which uses it is in the public domain).
?X:
# Yes, you may rip this off to use in other distribution packages. This
# script belongs to the public domain and cannot be copyrighted.
#
?X:
?X: WE ASK YOU
NOT TO REMOVE OR ALTER THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH, PLEASE:
?X:
# Note: this Configure script was generated automatically. Rather than
# working with this copy of Configure, you may wish to get metaconfig.
# The dist package (which contains metaconfig) is available via SVN:

```



```
# svn co https://svn.code.sf.net/p/dist/code/trunk/dist
?X:
?X: NOTA BENE:
?X: If you develop you own version of metaconfig based on this work,
?X: you have to add some comments telling that the script was generated
?X: by your version, not mine: It credits your work.
?X:

# $Id: Head.U 6 2006-08-25 22:21:46Z rmanfredi $
#
# Generated on <DATE> [metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>]
```

```
cat >c1$$ <<EOF
ARGGGHHHH!!!!
```

SCO csh still thinks true is false. Write to SCO today and tell them that next year Configure ought to "rm /bin/csh" unless they fix their blasted shell. :-)

(Actually, Configure ought to just patch csh in place. Hmm. Hmmmmmm. All we'd have to do is go in and swap the && and || tokens, wherever they are.)

```
[End
of diatribe. We now return you to your regularly scheduled programming...]
EOF
cat >c2$$ <<EOF
```

```
OOPS! You naughty creature! You didn't run Configure with sh!
I will attempt to remedy the situation by running sh for you...
EOF
```

```
true || cat c1$$ c2$$
true || exec sh $0 $argv:q
```

```
(exit $?0) || cat c2$$
(exit $?0) || exec sh $0 $argv:q
rm -f c1$$ c2$$
```

```
: compute my invocation name
me=$0
case "$0" in
*/*)
me=`echo $0 | sed -e 's!.*\^(.*)!\1!' 2>/dev/null`
test "$me" || me=$0
;;
esac
```

```
?X:
?X: To be able to run under OS/2, we must detect that early enough to use
```

?X: the proper path separator, stored in \$p_. It is : on UNIX and ; on

?X: DOSish systems such as OS/2.

?X:

: Proper separator for the PATH environment variable

p_=:

: On OS/2 this directory should exist if this is not floppy only system ":-]"

if test -d c:/ ; then

if test -n "\$OS2_SHELL"; then

p_=\;

PATH=`cmd /c "echo %PATH%" | tr "\\\\" / `

?X: That's a bug in ksh5.22

OS2_SHELL=`cmd /c "echo %OS2_SHELL%" | tr

\\\\ / | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]`

elif test -n "\$DJGPP"; then

case "X\${MACHTYPE:-nonesuchmach}" in

*cygwin) ;;

*) p_=\; ;;

esac

fi

fi

?X:

?X: There are two schools of thoughts here. Some people correctly argue that

?X: the user has a better chance than we do of setting a reasonable PATH and

?X: others argue that Configure is the best place there is to set up a suitable

?X: PATH. Well, here we try to compromise by keeping the user's PATH and

?X: appending some directories which are known to work on some machine or the

?X: other. The rationale behind this being that a novice user might not have a

?X: proper environment variable set, and some directories like /etc (where

?X: chown is located on some BSD systems) may be missing--RAM.

?X:

?X: SVR4 adds an /opt directory for optional packages. Some sites use

?X: various permutations on /opt as opposed to /usr or /usr/local.-- ADO

?X:

?X: We only add directories that are not already in the PATH of the

?X: user and the directories must

exist also.

?X:

: Proper PATH setting

paths="/bin /usr/bin /usr/local/bin /usr/ucb /usr/local /usr/sbin"

paths="\$paths /opt/bin /opt/local/bin /opt/local /opt/sbin"

paths="\$paths /usr/5bin /etc /usr/gnu/bin /usr/new /usr/new/bin /usr/nbin"

paths="\$paths /opt/gnu/bin /opt/new /opt/new/bin /opt/nbin"

paths="\$paths /sys5.3/bin /sys5.3/usr/bin /bsd4.3/bin /bsd4.3/usr/ucb"

paths="\$paths /bsd4.3/usr/bin /usr/bsd /bsd43/bin /usr/ccs/bin"

paths="\$paths /etc /usr/lib /usr/ucblib /lib /usr/ccs/lib"

paths="\$paths /sbin /usr/sbin /usr/libexec"

paths="\$paths /system/gnu_library/bin"

```

for p in $paths
do
case "$p_$PATH$p_" in
*$p_$p$p_*) ;;
*) test -d $p && PATH=$PATH$p_$p ;;
esac
done

PATH=.$p_$PATH
export PATH

: shall we be using ksh?
inksh=""
needksh=""
avoidksh=""
newsh=/bin/ksh
changesh=""
?X: Use (alias -x) and not (alias) since zsh and bash recognize the alias
?X: builtin but not the -x option which is typically ksh...
?X: We need to set up PATH before calling the "alias" built-in since
some
?X: systems like HP-UX have a binary called /bin/alias.
if (PATH=.; alias -x) >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    inksh=true
fi
?X: On HP-UX, large Configure scripts may exercise a bug in /bin/sh, use ksh
if test -f /hp-ux -a -f /bin/ksh; then
    needksh='to avoid sh bug in "here document" expansion'
fi
?X: On AIX4, /bin/sh is really ksh and it causes problems, use sh
if test -d /usr/lpp -a -f /usr/bin/bsh -a -f /usr/bin/uname; then
    if test X`/usr/bin/uname -v` = X4; then
        avoidksh="to avoid AIX 4's /bin/sh"
        newsh=/usr/bin/bsh
    fi
fi
?X: On Digital UNIX, /bin/sh may start up buggy /bin/ksh, use sh
if test -f /osf_boot -a -f /usr/sbin/setld; then
    if test X`/usr/bin/uname -s` = XOSF1; then
        avoidksh="to avoid Digital UNIX' ksh"
        newsh=/bin/sh
    fi
?X: if BIN_SH is set to 'xpg4', sh will start up ksh
    unset BIN_SH
fi
fi
?X: If we are not in ksh and need it, then feed us back to it
case "$inksh/$needksh" in

```

```

/[a-z]*)
?X: Clear ENV to avoid any ~/.kshrc that could alias cd or whatever...
?X: Don't
use "unset ENV", that is not portable enough
ENV="
changesh=true
reason="$needksh"
;;
esac
?X: If we are in ksh and must avoid it, then feed us back to a new shell
case "$inksh/$avoidksh" in
true/[a-z]*)
changesh=true
reason="$avoidksh"
;;
esac
?X: Warn them if they use ksh on other systems, which are those where
?X: we don't need ksh nor want to avoid it explicitly, yet are using it.
case "$inksh/$needksh-$avoidksh-" in
true/--)
cat <<EOM
(I see you are using the Korn shell. Some ksh's blow up on $me,
mainly on older exotic systems. If yours does, try the Bourne shell instead.)
EOM
;;
esac
case "$changesh" in
true)
export newsh
echo "(Feeding myself to $newsh $reason.)"
?X: Make sure they didn't say sh <Configure by checking whether $0 ends
?X: with Configure or not. If they did say sh <../Configure, then too
?X: bad for them anyway, since we lost that path indication...
?X: Otherwise, execing $0 ensures we keep the full remote source dir
?X: indication for src.U.
case
"$0" in
Configure|*/Configure) exec $newsh $0 "$@";;
*) exec $newsh Configure "$@";;
esac
;;
esac

?X: Unset CDPATH to avoid surprises when using cd under some shells
?X: Can't unset it because that's not portable to very old shells.
?X: Can't set it to " because then bash 2.02 won't do "cd UU" --AD 6/98.
?X: Don't want to set it to '.' because then ksh prints out the
?X: name of the directory every time you cd to it. --AD 6/98

```

```
?X: In order to inflict the least harm, change it only if it's set.
: if needed, set CDPATH to a harmless value that is not chatty
case "$CDPATH" in
") ;;
*) case "$SHELL" in
*bash*) CDPATH='.' ;;
*) CDPATH="" ;;
esac
;;
esac
```

```
: Configure runs within the UU subdirectory
test -d UU || mkdir UU
?X: Use ./* to avoid any confirmation prompts from enhanced shells -- WED
cd UU && rm -f ./*
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Head.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prototype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:49 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure cc flags used when looking for prototype support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:15:36 ram
?RCS: patch16: prototype handling macros now appear only when needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:03:12 ram
?RCS: patch6: defines were referring to non-existent VOID symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:36 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:prototype:
Myread Oldconfig cat +cc +ccflags rm Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:prototype:
?S: This variable holds the eventual value of CAN_PROTOTYPE, which
```

?S: indicates the C compiler can handle function prototypes.

?S:.

?C:CAN_PROTOTYPE ~ %<:

?C: If defined, this macro indicates that the C compiler can handle

?C: function prototypes.

?C:.

?C:DOTS:

?C: This macro is used to specify the ... in function prototypes which

?C: have arbitrary additional arguments.

?C:.

?C:NXT_ARG:

?C: This macro is used to separate arguments in the declared argument list.

?C:.

?C:P_FUNC:

?C: This macro is used to declare "private" (static) functions.

?C: It takes three arguments: the function type and name, a parenthesized

?C: traditional (comma separated) argument list, and the declared argument

?C: list (in which arguments are separated with NXT_ARG, and additional

?C: arbitrary arguments are specified with DOTS). For example:

?C:

?C: P_FUNC(int foo, (bar, baz), int bar NXT_ARG char *baz[])

?C:.

?C:P_FUNC_VOID:

?C: This

macro is used to declare "private" (static) functions that have

?C: no arguments. The macro takes one argument: the function type and name.

?C: For example:

?C:

?C: P_FUNC_VOID(int subr)

?C:.

?C:V_FUNC:

?C: This macro is used to declare "public" (non-static) functions.

?C: It takes three arguments: the function type and name, a parenthesized

?C: traditional (comma separated) argument list, and the declared argument

?C: list (in which arguments are separated with NXT_ARG, and additional

?C: arbitrary arguments are specified with DOTS). For example:

?C:

?C: V_FUNC(int main, (argc, argv), int argc NXT_ARG char *argv[])

?C:.

?C:V_FUNC_VOID:

?C: This macro is used to declare "public" (non-static) functions that have

?C: no arguments. The macro takes one argument: the function type and name.

?C: For example:

?C:

?C: V_FUNC_VOID(int fork)

?C:.

?C:_(P):

?C: This macro is used to declare function parameters for folks who want

```

?C: to make declarations with prototypes using a
different style than
?C: the above macros. Use double parentheses. For example:
?C:
?C: int main __((int argc, char *argv[]));
?C:.
?H:%<:#$prototype CAN_PROTOTYPE /**/
?H:%<:#ifdef CAN_PROTOTYPE
?H:?NXT_ARG:#define NXT_ARG ,
?H:?DOTS:#define DOTS , ...
?H:?V_FUNC:#define V_FUNC(name, arglist, args)name(args)
?H:?P_FUNC:#define P_FUNC(name, arglist, args)static name(args)
?H:?V_FUNC_VOID:#define V_FUNC_VOID(name)name(void)
?H:?P_FUNC_VOID:#define P_FUNC_VOID(name)static name(void)
?H:?_:#define _(args) args
?H:%<:#else
?H:?NXT_ARG:#define NXT_ARG ;
?H:?DOTS:#define DOTS
?H:?V_FUNC:#define V_FUNC(name, arglist, args)name arglist args;
?H:?P_FUNC:#define P_FUNC(name, arglist, args)static name arglist args;
?H:?V_FUNC_VOID:#define V_FUNC_VOID(name)name()
?H:?P_FUNC_VOID:#define P_FUNC_VOID(name)static name()
?H:?_:#define _(args) ()
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:NXT_ARG DOTS V_FUNC P_FUNC V_FUNC_VOID P_FUNC_VOID _
?LINT:set prototype
: Cruising for prototypes
echo " "
echo "Checking out
function prototypes..." >&4
$cat >prototype.c <<'EOCP'
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    exit(0);}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c prototype.c >prototype.out 2>&1 ; then
    echo "Your C compiler appears to support function prototypes."
    val="$define"
else
    echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand function prototypes."
    val="$undef"
fi
set prototype
eval $setvar
$rm -f prototype*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/prototype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getservbyport_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getservbyport_r getservbyport_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getservbyport_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYPORTR symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getservbyport_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getservbyport_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getservbyport_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getservbyport_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyport_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVBYPORTR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
that the getservbyport_r routine
?C: is available to getservbyport re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETSERVBYPORTR_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getservbyport_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getservbyport_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyport_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getservbyport_r HAS_GETSERVBYPORTR /**/
?H:#define GETSERVBYPORTR_PROTO $getservbyport_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getservbyport_r_proto
: see if getservbyport_r exists
set getservbyport_r d_getservbyport_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getservbyport_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_getservbyport_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_getservbyport_r_proto=define
set d_getservbyport_r_proto getservbyport_r $hdrs
```



```

eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getservbyport_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getservbyport_r(int, const char*, struct servent*, char*, size_t,
struct servent**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyport_r_proto=I_ICSBWR ;;
esac
case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct servent* getservbyport_r(int, const char*, struct servent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyport_r_proto=S_ICSBI ;;
esac
case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getservbyport_r(int, const char*, struct servent*, struct servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyport_r_proto=I_ICSD ;;
esac
case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getservbyport_r=undef
getservbyport_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getservbyport_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getservbyport_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getservbyport_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getservbyport_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getservbyport_r=undef
getservbyport_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getservbyport_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getservbyport_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_utime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_utime.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:47 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_utime: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_utime:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_UTIME symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program should include <utime.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_UTIME:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <utime.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_utime I_UTIME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_utime

:

see if this is an utime system

set utime.h i_utime

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_utime.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fstatfs : Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fstatfs:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSTATFS symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fstatfs() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FSTATFS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fstatfs routine is

?C: available to stat filesystems by file descriptors.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fstatfs HAS_FSTATFS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fstatfs

: see if fstatfs exists

set fstatfs d_fstatfs

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fstatfs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_sysmman.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:11:20 ram

?RCS: patch16: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Look wether <sys/mman.h> needs to be included.

?X:

?MAKE:i_sysmman: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_sysmman:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_MMAN symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/mman.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_MMAN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/mman.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_sysmman I_SYS_MMAN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

i_sysmman

: see if sys/mman.h has to be included

set sys/mman.h i_sysmman

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysmman.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fgetpos.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_fgetpos.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:57:33 ram

?RCS: patch30: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fgetpos: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fgetpos:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FGETPOS if fgetpos() is

?S: available to get the file position indicator.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FGETPOS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fgetpos routine is

?C: available to get the file position indicator, similar to ftell().

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fgetpos

HAS_FGETPOS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fgetpos

: see if fgetpos exists

set fgetpos d_fgetpos

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fgetpos.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: baserev.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: baserev.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:24 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:baserev: Null
 ?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<
 ?S:baserev:
 ?S: The base revision level of this package, from the .package file.
 ?S:.
 : set the base revision
 baserev=<BASEREV>

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/baserev.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: lib.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:16:47 ram Exp \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: lib.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:16:47 ram
 ?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:38:08 ram
 ?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:27:40 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix to set the default
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:56 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?LINT:
 empty
 ?X:?MAKE:lib libexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig Prefixit Prefixup prefixexp
 ?X:?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?X:?Y:TOP
 ?X:?S:lib:

```

?X:?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?X:?S: to put public library files for the package in question. It is most
?X:?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this
?X:?S: variable must be prepared to deal with filename expansion.
?X:?S:.
?X:?S:libexp:
?X:?S: This variable is the same as the lib variable, but is filename expanded
?X:?S: at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.
?X:?S:.
?X:: determine where public libraries go
?X:set lib lib
?X:eval $prefixit
?X:case "$lib" in
?X:")
?X: dflt=`./loc . ." $prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`
?X: set dflt
?X: eval $prefixup
?X: ;;
?X:*) dflt="$lib";;
?X:esac
?X:echo " "
?X:fn=d~
?X:rp='Where do you want to put the public libraries?'
?X:. ./getfile
?X:lib="$ans"
?X:libexp="$ansexp"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/nullified/lib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_sigblock.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigblock.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:21 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigblock: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigblock:

```

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SIGBLOCK if sigblock() is

?S: available to block signal reception.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SIGBLOCK:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigblock routine is

?C: available to block signal reception.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sigblock HAS_SIGBLOCK /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_sigblock

: see if sigblock exists

set sigblock d_sigblock

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sigblock.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_memmove.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_memmove.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:35 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_memmove: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_memmove:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMMOVE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the memmove() routine is available

?S: to copy potentially overlapping blocks of memory.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MEMMOVE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memmove routine

is available

?C: to copy potentially overlapping blocks of memory. This should be used

?C: only when HAS_SAFE_BCOPY is not defined. If neither is there, roll your

?C: own version.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_memmove HAS_MEMMOVE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_memmove

: see if memmove exists

set memmove d_memmove

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_memmove.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: patchlevel.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:18:41 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:31 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:patchlevel: package baserev test rsrc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:Revision

?S:patchlevel:

?S: The patchlevel level of this package.

?S: The value of patchlevel comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S:.

: get the patchlevel

echo " "

echo "Getting the current patchlevel..." >&4

if \$test -r

\$src/patchlevel.h;then

patchlevel=`awk \

'/^#[]*define[] []*PATCHLEVEL/ {print \$3}' \

< \$src/patchlevel.h`

else

patchlevel=0

fi

echo "(You have \$package \$baserev PL\$patchlevel.)"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/patchlevel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:Devel usedevel: Myread rsrc package

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?T:xversion

?X: waiver of rights

?S:usedevel:

?S: This variable indicates that Perl was configured with development

?S: features enabled. This should not be done for production builds.

?S:.

?C:PERL_USE_DEVEL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl was configured with

?C: -Dusedevel, to enable development features. This should not be

?C: done for production builds.

?C:.

?H:#\$usedevel PERL_USE_DEVEL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:extern versiononly

?LINT:extern

installusrbinperl

?LINT:change versiononly

?LINT:change installusrbinperl

: See if we are using a devel version and want that

xversion=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_VERSION/ {print \$3}' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h`

case "\$usedevel" in

\$define|true|[yY]*)

usedevel="\$define" ;;

*) case "\$xversion" in

*[13579])

cat >&4 <<EOH

*** WHOA THERE!!! ***

This is an UNSTABLE DEVELOPMENT release.

The version of this \$package distribution is \$xversion, that is, odd,

(as opposed to even) and that signifies a development release.

If you want a maintenance release, you want an even-numbered version.

Do ***NOT*** install this into production use.

Data corruption and crashes are possible.

It is most seriously suggested that you do not continue any further unless you want to help in developing and debugging Perl.

If you **still** want to build perl, you can answer 'y' now, or pass -Dusedevel to Configure.

EOH

```
rp='Do you really want to continue?'
dflt='n'
. ./myread
case
"$ans" in
[yY]) echo >&4 "Okay, continuing."
    usedevel="$define" ;;
*) echo >&4 "Okay, bye."
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
usedevel="$undef"
;;
esac
case "$usedevel" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
case "$versiononly" in
") versiononly="$define" ;;
esac
case "$installusrbinperl" in
") installusrbinperl="$undef" ;;
esac
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/Devel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_acosh: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_acosh:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ACOSH symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the acosh() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ACOSH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the acosh routine is

?C: available to do the inverse hyperbolic cosine function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_acosh HAS_ACOSH /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_acosh

: see if acosh exists

set acosh d_acosh

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_acosh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endprotoent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endprotoent_r endprotoent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endprotoent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDPROTOENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the endprotoent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:endprotoent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endprotoent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_endprotoent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endprotoent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDPROTOENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endprotoent_r
routine

?C: is available to endprotoent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:ENDPROTOENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endprotoent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_endprotoent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endprotoent_r

```

?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endprotoent_r HAS_ENDPROTOENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDPROTOENT_R_PROTO $endprotoent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endprotoent_r_proto
: see if endprotoent_r exists
set endprotoent_r d_endprotoent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endprotoent_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
case "$d_endprotoent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_endprotoent_r_proto=define
set d_endprotoent_r_proto endprotoent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_endprotoent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$endprotoent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int endprotoent_r(struct protoent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endprotoent_r_proto=I_D ;;
esac
case "$endprotoent_r_proto"
in
"|0) try='void endprotoent_r(struct protoent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endprotoent_r_proto=V_D ;;
esac
case "$endprotoent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_endprotoent_r=undef
endprotoent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling endprotoent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$endprotoent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) endprotoent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endprotoent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "endprotoent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_endprotoent_r=undef
endprotoent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;

```

*) endprotoent_r_proto=0

::

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_endprotoent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_madvise: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_madvise:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MADVISE if madvise() is

?S: available to map a file into memory.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MADVISE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the madvise system call is

?C: available to map a file into memory.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_madvise HAS_MADVISE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_madvise

: see if madvise exists

set madvise d_madvise

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_madvise.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d__fwalk: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d__fwalk:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS__FWALK if _fwalk() is
?S: available to apply a function to all the file handles.
?S:.
?C:HAS__FWALK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the _fwalk system call is
?C: available to apply a function to all the file handles.
?C:.
?H:#$d__fwalk HAS__FWALK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d__fwalk
: see if _fwalk exists
set fwalk d__fwalk
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d__fwalk.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_flock.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_flock.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:05 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_flock: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_flock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FLOCK if flock() is
?S: available to do file locking.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FLOCK (FLOCK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the flock routine is
?C: available to do file locking.
?C:.
?H:#$d_flock HAS_FLOCK /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_flock
: see
if flock exists
set flock d_flock
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_flock.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_finite: Inlibc
?MAKE:-pick add $@ %<
?S:d_finite:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FINITE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the finite() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FINITE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the finite routine is
?C: available to check whether a double is finite (non-infinity non-NaN).
?C:.
?H:#$d_finite HAS_FINITE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_finite
: see if finite exists
set finite d_finite
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_finite.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```

?RCS: $Log: d_safebcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 15:40:58 ram
?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check
?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:58:40 ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:29:23 ram
?RCS: patch45: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:49:03
ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_safebcpy: cat d_bcopy +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs rm \
d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_safebcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_BCOPY symbol if
?S: the bcopy() routine can do overlapping copies.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SAFE_BCOPY (SAFE_BCOPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bcopy routine is available
?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks. Otherwise you should
?C: probably use memmove() or memcpy(). If neither is defined, roll your
?C: own version.
?C:.
?H:#$d_safebcpy HAS_SAFE_BCOPY /**/
?H:.
?F:!safebcpy
?LINT: set d_safebcpy
: can bcopy handle overlapping blocks?
?X: assume the worst
val="$undef"
case "$d_bcopy" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your bcopy() can do overlapping
copies..." >&4
$cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#$i_memory I_MEMORY
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_string I_STRING

```



```

#i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
$cat >>foo.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
# include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
# include <string.h>
#else
# include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h> /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

?X: Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
?X: try to store the string in read-only memory.
bcopy("abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy0123456789", abc, 36);

for (align = 7; align >= 0; align--) {
for (len = 36; len; len--) {
b = buf+align;
bcopy(abc, b, len);
for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
bcopy(b, b+off, len);
bcopy(b+off, b, len);
if (bcmp(b, abc, len))
exit(1);
}
}
}
exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags \
-o safebcopy foo.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
if ./safebcopy

```

```

2>/dev/null; then
    echo "Yes, it can."
    val="$define"
else
    echo "It can't, sorry."
    case "$d_memmove" in
"$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
    esac
fi
else
    echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
    case "$d_memmove" in
"$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
    esac
fi
;;
esac
$rm -f foo.* safebcpy core
set d_safebcpy
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_safebcpy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000,2014 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fpclassify d_fp_classify: Inlibc cat Compile rm_try Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?X:the short story is that C99 says use fpclassify. But the story is confused

?X:by systems "partially C99" (or fully "pre C99") which either use fpclassify

?X:but with different return values, or they use fp_classify (with the expected)

?X:return values, or they use some other spelling of *fp*class* (sometimes even

?X:without the *fp* part), with yet another set(s) of return values ...

?S:d_fpclassify:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPCLASSIFY symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fpclassify() routine is available.

?S:.

?S:d_fp_classify:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FP_CLASSIFY

symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fp_classify() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FPCLASSIFY:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpclassify routine is

?C: available to classify doubles. Available for example in HP-UX.

?C: The returned values are defined in <math.h> and are

?C:

?C: FP_NORMAL Normalized

?C: FP_ZERO Zero

?C: FP_INFINITE Infinity

?C: FP_SUBNORMAL Denormalized

?C: FP_NAN NaN

?C:

?C:.

?C:HAS_FP_CLASSIFY:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fp_classify routine is

?C: available to classify doubles. The values are defined in <math.h>

?C:

?C: FP_NORMAL Normalized

?C: FP_ZERO Zero

?C: FP_INFINITE Infinity

?C: FP_SUBNORMAL Denormalized

?C: FP_NAN NaN

?C:

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fpclassify HAS_FPCLASSIFY /**/

?H:#\$d_fp_classify HAS_FP_CLASSIFY /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fpclassify

?LINT:set d_fp_classify

: check for fpclassify

?X:classified (Comment by jhi)

?X:fpclassify i_math

?X:fp_classify i_math

?X:fpclass i_math

 i_ieee_fp i_fp

?X:fp_class i_math i_fp_class

?X: No i_fp_class yet. But the systems that have

?X: this (Tru64 and IRIX) both had <fp_class.h>

?X:class i_math

echo "Checking to see if you have fpclassify..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <math.h>

int main() { return fpclassify(1.0) == FP_NORMAL ? 0 : 1; }

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile; then

 val="\$define"

 echo "You have fpclassify."

else

 val="\$undef"

 echo "You do not have fpclassify."

```
fi
$rm_try
set d_fpclassify
eval $setvar
```

```
: see if fp_classify exists
set fp_classify d_fp_classify
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fpclassify.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_shadow.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_prot: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_prot:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_PROT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <prot.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_PROT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <prot.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_prot I_PROT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_prot
: see if this is a prot.h system
set prot.h i_prot
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_prot.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setnent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_setnent.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_setnent: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_setnent:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETNETENT if setnent() is
 ?S: available.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_SETNETENT:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setnent() routine is
 ?C: available.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_setnent HAS_SETNETENT /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_setnent
 : see if setnent exists
 set
 setnent d_setnent
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_setnent.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014, H.Merijn Brand
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_backtrace.U,v \$
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_backtrace: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_backtrace:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BACKTRACE symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the backtrace() routine is available
 ?S: to get a stack trace.
 ?S:.

?C:HAS_BACKTRACE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the backtrace() routine is

?C: available to get a stack trace. The <execinfo.h> header must be

?C: included to use this routine.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_backtrace HAS_BACKTRACE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_backtrace

:

see if backtrace exists

set backtrace d_backtrace

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_backtrace.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strerror_l: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strerror_l:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRERROR_L symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strerror_l() routine is available

?S: to return the error message for a given errno value in a particular

?S: locale (identified by a locale_t object).

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRERROR_L:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strerror_l routine is

?C: available to return the error message for a given errno value in

?C: a particular locale (identified by a locale_t object).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strerror_l HAS_STRERROR_L /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_strerror_l

: see if strerror_l exists

set strerror_l d_strerror_l

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strerror_l.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_sysaccess: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_sysaccess:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_ACCESS symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/access.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_ACCESS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/access.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_sysaccess I_SYS_ACCESS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_sysaccess

: see if sys/access.h is available

set sys/access.h i_sysaccess

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/acl/i_sysaccess.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_fenv: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_fenv:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FENV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that <fenv.h> exists and should

?S: be included.

?S:.

?C:I_FENV:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <fenv.h> to get the floating point environment definitions.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_fenv I_FENV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_fenv

: see if this is a fenv.h system

set fenv.h i_fenv

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_fenv.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getgrent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getgrent_r getgrent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_grp extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getgrent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGRENTR symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getgrent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getgrent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getgrent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getgrent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETGRENTR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrent_r routine

?C: is available to

getgrent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETGRENTR_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getgrent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getgrent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getgrent_r HAS_GETGRENTR /**/

?H:#define GETGRENTR_PROTO \$getgrent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getgrent_r_proto

: see if getgrent_r exists

set getgrent_r d_getgrent_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_getgrent_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_grp grp.h"

case "\$d_getgrent_r_proto:\$usethreads" in


```

":define") d_getgrent_r_proto=define
set d_getgrent_r_proto getgrent_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_getgrent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, size_t, struct group**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBWR ;;
esac
case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int, struct group**);'
./protochk
"$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBIR ;;
esac
case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct group* getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, size_t);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=S_SBW ;;
esac
case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct group* getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
esac
case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
esac
case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int, FILE**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBIH ;;
esac
case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getgrent_r=undef
getgrent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getgrent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getgrent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getgrent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype:
$try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getgrent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getgrent_r=undef

```

```

getgrent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getgrent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getgrent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: shm_for.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: shm_for.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:28:37 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./Cpplib explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:46 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:shm_for shm_att shm_lim: Cpplib Myread ipc uname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:shm_for:
?S: This variable tells us the type of machine we're expecting the
?S: shared memory code to run on. The value is available to C
?S: programs
?S: in the C_SHM_FOR manifest.
?S:.
?S:shm_att:
?S: This variable tells us where a shared memory segment should be
?S: attached. Good values are HIGH, LOW, and ZERO.
?S:.
?S:shm_lim:
?S: This variable tells us if shared memory attached HIGH should
?S: have an upper limit.
?S:.
?X: -----
?X: It's a potential lose to define anything beginning with SHM...
?X: At least we can think that S_ stands for "String version of ..." -- HMS

```

```

?X: -----
?C:S_SHM_FOR ~ %<:
?C: This symbol identifies what we chose for the target system's
?C: default shared memory configuration parameters.
?C:.
?C:S_SHM_ATT ~ %<:
?C: This symbol holds the default "place" to attach shared memory.
?C: Values are "HIGH", "ZERO", and "LOW".
?C:.
?C:S_SHM_LIM ~ %<:
?C: This symbol holds the default upper bound address limit if shared
?C: memory is attached HIGH. If zero, there is no upper limit.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifdef
SERVE_SHM
?H:%<:#define S_SHM_FOR "$shm_for"
?H:%<:#define S_SHM_ATT "$shm_att"
?H:%<:#define S_SHM_LIM "$shm_lim"
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:S_SHM_FOR S_SHM_ATT S_SHM_LIM
: see how to attach shared memory
echo " "
echo "Deciding how to attach shared memory..." >&4

case "$ipc" in
shm)
shm_for='Default case'
shm_att='HIGH'
shm_lim='0x0'
if ./Cppsym tower32 tower32_600; then
echo "NCR Towers are usually normal..."
: echo "Oh, an NCR Tower."
: This works for the 600
shm_for='NCR Tower 32'
shm_att='LOW'
else
case "$uname" in
*/uname)
case "`uname -m`" in
ACS??68*)
echo "Oh, an Altos 3068."
shm_for='Altos 3068:'
shm_lim='0x800000'
;;
esac
;;
*)

```

```

    echo "Looks normal to me..."
    ;;
esac
fi

dflt="$shm_for"
rp='Description of shared memory configuration?'
. ./myread
shm_for="$ans"

dflt="$shm_att"
rp='Where should shared memory be attached?'
. ./myread
shm_att="$ans"

case "$shm_att" in
HIGH)
    dflt="$shm_lim"
    rp='What is
the upper address limit for shared memory?'
    . ./myread
    shm_lim="$ans"
    ;;
*)
    shm_lim="
    ;;
esac
;;

*)
echo "but you aren't using shared memory so I won't bother." >&4
shm_for='NOT CONFIGURED'
shm_att='NONE'
shm_lim='-1'
;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/shm_for.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:

```

```
?MAKE:d_socks5_init: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_socks5_init:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKS5_INIT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the socks5_init() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKS5_INIT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the socks5_init routine is
?C: available to initialize SOCKS 5.
?C:.
?H:#$d_socks5_init HAS_SOCKS5_INIT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_socks5_init
: see if socks5_init exists
set socks5_init d_socks5_init
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_socks5_init.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:51:46 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:52 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be doted in order to extract
?X: .SH files with variable substitutions.
?X:
?X: When running Configure from a remote directory ($src
?X: is not '.'),
?X: then the files will be created in that directory, so beware!
```

```

?X:
?MAKE:Extract: Mkdirp src
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./extract
?T:CONFIG SRC dir file
: script used to extract .SH files with variable substitutions
cat >extract <<EOS
CONFIG=true
SRC="$src"
EOS
cat >>extract <<'EOS'
echo "Doing variable substitutions on .SH files..."
if test -f "$SRC/MANIFEST"; then
    set x `awk '{print $1}' <$SRC/MANIFEST | grep '\.SH'`
else
    echo "(Looking for .SH files under the source directory.)"
    set x `(cd "$SRC"; find . -name "*.SH" -print)`
fi
shift
case $# in
0) set x `(cd "$SRC"; echo *.SH)`; shift;;
esac
if test ! -f "$SRC/$1"; then
    shift
fi
for file in $*; do
    case "$SRC" in
".")
        case "$file" in
        */)
            dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*)/'`
            file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\^(.*)'`
            (cd $dir && . ./file)
            ;;
        *)
            . ./file
            ;;
        esac
    ;;
    *)
    ;;
)
?X:
?X: When running Configure remotely ($src is not '.'), we cannot source
?X: the files directly, since that would wrongly cause
the extraction
?X: where the source lie instead of withing the current directory. Therefore,
?X: we need to 'sh <file' then, which is okay since they will source the
?X: existing config.sh file. It's not possible to use:
?X: ../src/Configure -S -O -Dsomething

```

?X: unfortunately since no new config.sh with the -Dsomething override
 ?X: will be created before running the .SH files. A minor buglet.
 ?X:
 ?X: Note that we must create the directory hierarchy ourselves if it does
 ?X: not exist already, and that is done through a shell emulation of the
 ?X: 'mkdir -p' command. We don't want to use the \$installdir metaconfig
 ?X: symbol here since that would require too much to be configured for
 ?X: this simple extraction task that may happen quickly with 'Configure -S'.
 ?X: -- RAM, 18/03/96
 ?X:

```

case "$file" in
  */*)
    dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*/\)'`
    file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\(.*/\)'`
    ./mkdirp $dir
    sh <"$SRC/$dir/$file"
    ;;
  *)
    sh <"$SRC/$file"
    ;;
esac
done
if
  test -f "$SRC/config_h.SH"; then
  if test ! -f config.h; then
  ?X: oops, they left it out of MANIFEST, probably, so do it anyway.
    sh <"$SRC/config_h.SH"
  fi
fi
EOS

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Extract.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2021, H.Merijn Brand & Tony Cook

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:st_dev_size st_dev_sign: cat echo i_stdlib Setvar Compile run rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:st_dev_sign:

```

?S: This variable contains the signedness of struct stat's st_dev.
?S: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.
?S:.
?S:st_dev_size:
?S: This variable contains the size of struct stat's st_dev in bytes.
?S:.
?C:ST_DEV_SIZE:
?C: This variable contains the size of struct stat's st_dev in bytes.
?C:.
?C:ST_DEV_SIGN:
?C: This symbol holds the signedness of struct stat's st_dev.
?C: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.
?C:.
?H:#define ST_DEV_SIGN
    $st_dev_sign /* st_dev sign */
?H:#define ST_DEV_SIZE $st_dev_size /* st_dev size */
?H:.
?F:!try
: Check the size of st_dev
$echo " "
$echo "Checking the size of st_dev..." >&4
$cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
    struct stat st;
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof(st.st_dev));
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    val=`$run ./try`
    case "$val" in
        *) st_dev_size=4
            $echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $st_dev_size.)" >&4
            ;;
        *) st_dev_size=$val
            $echo "Your st_dev is $st_dev_size bytes long."
            ;;
    esac
else
    st_dev_size=4
    $echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing $st_dev_size.)" >&4

```



```

fi
$rm_try

: Check if st_dev is signed
$echo " "
$echo "Checking the sign of st_dev..." >&4
$cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    struct stat foo;
    foo.st_dev = -1;
    if (foo.st_dev < 0)
        printf("-1\n");
    else
        printf("1\n");
}
EOCP
set
try
if eval $compile; then
    val=`$run ./try`
    case "$val" in
        ") st_dev_sign=1
        $echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
        ;;
        *) st_dev_sign=$val
        case "$st_dev_sign" in
            1) $echo "Your st_dev is unsigned." ;;
            -1) $echo "Your st_dev is signed." ;;
        esac
        ;;
    esac
else
    st_dev_sign=1
    $echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
fi
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/st_dev_def.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_math.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: i_math.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:21:59 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:i_math: Inhdr
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?X: Are there really systems that *DON'T* have math.h?
 ?S:i_math:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MATH symbol, and indicates
 ?S: whether a C program may include <math.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_MATH:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 to the C program that it should
 ?C: include <math.h>.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_math I_MATH /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set i_math
 : see if this is a math.h system
 set math.h i_math
 eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_math.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_ffs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_ffs.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:03 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:

```

?MAKE:d_ffs d_ffsl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ffs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ffs() routine is available
?S: to find the first bit which is set in its integer argument.
?S:.
?S:d_ffsl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FFSL symbol, which
?S: indicates
    to the C program that the ffsl() routine is available
?S: to find the first bit which is set in its long integer argument.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ffs routine is available
?C: to find the first bit set in its argument. If it's not available,
?C: roll your own.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FFSL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ffsl routine is available
?C: to find the first bit set in its argument. If it's not available,
?C: roll your own.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ffs HAS_FFS /**/
?H:#$d_ffsl HAS_FFSL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ffs d_ffsl
: see if ffs exists
set ffs d_ffs
eval $inlibc
: see if ffsl exists
set ffsl d_ffsl
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ffs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:

```

```

?RCS: $Log: cf_email.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:05:06 ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:cf_email: cat cf_by test myhostname mydomain Oldconfig Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cf_email:
?S: Electronic mail address of the person who ran Configure. This can be
?S: used by units that require the user's e-mail, like MailList.U.
?S:.
?T:cont maildomain
?LINT:extern MAILDOMAIN
: determine the e-mail address of the user who is running us
$cat <<EOM

```

I need to get your e-mail address
 in Internet format if possible, i.e.
 something like user@host.domain. Please answer accurately since I have
 no easy means to double check it. The default value provided below
 is most probably close to reality but may not be valid from outside
 your organization...

```

EOM
cont=x
while test "$cont"; do
  case "$MAILDOMAIN" in
    ")
      if $test -s /etc/mailname; then
        maildomain=`$cat /etc/mailname`
      else
        maildomain="$myhostname$mydomain"
      fi
    ;;
    *) maildomain="$MAILDOMAIN";;
  esac
  case "$cf_email" in
    ") dflt="$cf_by@$maildomain";;
    *) dflt="$cf_email";;
  esac
  rp='What is your e-mail address?'
  . ./myread
  cf_email="$ans"
  case "$cf_email" in
    *@*.* ) cont="";;
    *)
      rp='Address does not look like an Internet one. Use it anyway?'
      case "$fastread" in

```

```

yes) dflt=y ;;
*) dflt=n ;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) cont=" " ;;
*) echo " " ;;
esac
;;
esac
done

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cf_email.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_chown.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_chown.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:14 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_chown: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_chown:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CHOWN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the chown() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CHOWN :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the chown routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_chown
HAS_CHOWN /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_chown
: see if chown exists
set chown d_chown

```

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_chown.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_bcmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_bcmp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/10/16 13:47:52 ram

?RCS: patch12: added magic support for bcmp()

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:00:44 ram

?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_BCMP, no macro remap on memcmp (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:42 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_bcmp: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_bcmp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BCMP symbol
if

?S: the bcmp() routine is available to compare strings.

?S:.

?C:HAS_BCMP:

?C: This symbol is defined if the bcmp() routine is available to

?C: compare blocks of memory.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_bcmp HAS_BCMP /**/

?H:.

?M:bcmp: HAS_BCMP

?M:#ifndef HAS_BCMP

?M:#ifndef bcmp

?M:#define bcmp(s,d,l) memcmp((s),(d),(l))

?M:#endif

?M:#endif

?M:.

?LINT:set d_bcmp

: see if bcmp exists

```
set bcmp d_bcmp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_bcmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysvfs.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysvfs: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysvfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSVFS symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/vfs.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_VFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/vfs.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysvfs I_SYS_VFS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysvfs
: see if this is a sys/vfs.h system
set sys/vfs.h i_sysvfs
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_sysvfs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usrinc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:27:12 ram
?RCS: patch61: don't ask for the include path unless they are on a MIPS
```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:24:36 ram
?RCS: patch54: ensure that ./mips always exists (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:18:31 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure usrinc value is preserved across sessions (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usrinc incpath mips_type:
test cat echo n c Getfile Guess \
Oldconfig eunicefix contains rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usrinc:
?S: This variable holds the path of the include files, which is
?S: usually /usr/include. It is mainly used by other Configure units.
?S:.
?S:incpath:
?S: This variable must precede the normal include path to get the
?S: right one, as in "$incpath/usr/include" or "$incpath/usr/lib".
?S: Value can be "" or "/bsd43" on mips.
?S:.
?S:mips_type:
?S: This variable holds the environment type for the mips system.
?S: Possible values are "BSD 4.3" and "System V".
?S:.
?D:usrinc='/usr/include'
?LINT:create mips
?T:xxx_prompt
?F:./mips
: What should the include directory be ?
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm... $c"
dflt='/usr/include'
incpath=""
?X: mips_type is used later, to add -DSYSTYPE_BSD43 to cppflags if needed.
mips_type=""
?X:
?X: Cannot put the following in Guess, or we get a circular dependency.
?X:
if $test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips; then
echo "Looks like a MIPS system..."
$cat >usr.c
<<'EOCP'
#ifdef SYSTYPE_BSD43
/bsd43
#endif

```



```
EOCP
if cc -E usr.c > usr.out && $contains / usr.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt='/bsd43/usr/include'
    incpath='/bsd43'
    mips_type='BSD 4.3'
else
    mips_type='System V'
fi
$rm -f usr.c usr.out
echo "and you're compiling with the $mips_type compiler and libraries."
xxx_prompt=y
echo "exit 0" >mips
else
    echo "Doesn't look like a MIPS system."
    xxx_prompt=n
    echo "exit 1" >mips
fi
chmod +x mips
$unicefix mips
case "$usrinc" in
    ") ;;
    *) dflt="$usrinc";;
esac
case "$xxx_prompt" in
    y) fn=d/
        echo " "
        rp='Where are the include files you want to use?'
        . ./getfile
        usrinc="$ans"
        ;;
    *) usrinc="$dflt"
        ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/usrinc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

```

?RCS: $Log: d_htonl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:09:25 ram
?RCS: patch32: now properly handles htonl() and friends when macros (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:45:00 ram
?RCS: patch23: now also check for htonl() macro (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:22 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_htonl: Inlibc Setvar i_niin i_sysin cat rm contains \
    cppstdin cppflags cppminus
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_htonl:
?S: This variable conditionally
    defines HAS_HTONL if htonl() and its
?S: friends are available to do network order byte swapping.
?S:.
?C:HAS_HTONL (HTONL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htonl() routine (and
?C: friends htons() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_HTONS (HTONS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htons() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NTOHL (NTOHL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohl() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NTOHS (NTOHS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohs() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohl()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_HTONL /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_HTONS /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_NTOHL /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_NTOHS /**/
?H:.
?F:!htonl.c
?LINT:set d_htonl
:
    see if htonl --and friends-- exists
val="

```

```
set htonl val
eval $inlibc
```

```
: Maybe they are macros.
case "$val" in
$undef)
$cat >htonl.c <<EOM
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#$i_niin I_NETINET_IN
#$i_sysin I_SYS_IN
#ifdef I_NETINET_IN
#include <netinet/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_IN
#include <sys/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef htonl
printf("Defined as a macro.");
#endif
EOM
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < htonl.c >htonl.E 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'Defined as a macro' htonl.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
echo "But it seems to be defined as a macro." >&4
fi
$rm -f htonl.?
;;
esac
set d_htonl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_htonl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fchmod.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fchmod.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:59 ram
```

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fchmod: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fchmod:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHMOD symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fchmod() routine is available

?S: to change mode of opened files.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FCHMOD (FCHMOD):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fchmod routine is available

?C: to

change mode of opened files. If unavailable, use chmod().

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fchmod HAS_FCHMOD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fchmod

: see if fchmod exists

set fchmod d_fchmod

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fchmod.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Setprefixvar.U,v 3.0 2006/04/01 17:25:29 hmbrand \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2006, H.Merijn Brand & Nicholas Clark

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included

?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit sets up the scripts installprefix and setprefixvar, so code

?X: in other parts can be more simple and maintainable

?X:

?MAKE:Setprefixvar: Myread Getfile startsh eunicefix test \

prefix prefixexp installprefix installprefixexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:extern prefixvar

?X: metalint still sees ``\\${prefixvar}exp`" as variable :(

?T:prefixvarexp

?F:./setprefixvar

?F:./installprefix

```

: Perform
the prefixexp/installprefixexp correction if necessary
cat <<EOS >installprefix
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>installprefix
: Change installation prefix, if necessary.
if $test X"$prefix" != X"$installprefix"; then
    eval "install${prefixvar}=\`echo \${$prefixvar}exp | sed 's#^\${prefixexp}#\${installprefixexp}#\`\""
else
    eval "install${prefixvar}=\`\" \${$prefixvar}exp\`\""
fi
EOSC
chmod +x installprefix
$unicefix installprefix

: Set variables such as privlib and privlibexp from the output of ./getfile
: performing the prefixexp/installprefixexp correction if necessary.
cat <<EOS >setprefixvar
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>setprefixvar
eval "${prefixvar}=\`\" $ans\`\""
eval "${prefixvar}exp=\`\" $ansexp\`\""
. ./installprefix
EOSC
chmod +x setprefixvar
$unicefix setprefixvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/Setprefixvar.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_getpgrp.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:34:28 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpgrp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:34:28 ram
?RCS: patch61: new USE_BSD_GETPGRP to detect the getpgrp() flavor
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:15 ram

```

```

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpgrp d_bsdgetpgrp: Guess Inlibc Setvar cat rm_try \
+cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs i_unistd i_stdlib run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPGRP if getpgrp() is
?S: available
    to get the current process group.
?S:.
?S:d_bsdgetpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_BSD_GETPGRP if
?S: getpgrp needs one arguments whereas USG one needs none.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPGRP (GETPGRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpgrp routine is
?C: available to get the current process group.
?C:.
?C:USE_BSD_GETPGRP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that getpgrp needs one
?C: arguments whereas USG one needs none.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpgrp HAS_GETPGRP /**/
?H:#$d_bsdgetpgrp USE_BSD_GETPGRP /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_getpgrp d_bsdgetpgrp
: see if getpgrp exists
set getpgrp d_getpgrp
eval $inlibc

@if USE_BSD_GETPGRP || d_bsdgetpgrp
case "$d_getpgrp" in
"$define")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking to see which flavor of getpgrp is in use..."
    $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif

```

```

int main()
{
    if (getuid()
    == 0) {
        printf("(I see you are running Configure as super-user...)\n");
        setuid(1);
    }
#ifdef TRY_BSD_PGRP
    if (getpgrp(1) == 0)
        exit(0);
#else
    if (getpgrp() > 0)
        exit(0);
#endif
    exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc -o try -DTRY_BSD_PGRP $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && $run ./try; then
    echo "You have to use getpgrp(pid) instead of getpgrp()." >&4
    val="$define"
elif $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && $run ./try; then
    echo "You have to use getpgrp() instead of getpgrp(pid)." >&4
    val="$undef"
else
    echo "I can't seem to compile and run the test program."
    if ./usg; then
        xxx="a USG one, i.e. you use getpgrp()."
    else
        # SVR4 systems can appear rather BSD-ish.
        case "$i_unistd" in
            $undef)
                xxx="a BSD one, i.e. you use getpgrp(pid)."
                val="$define"
                ;;
            $define)
                xxx="probably a USG one, i.e. you use getpgrp()."
                val="$undef"
                ;;
        esac
    fi
    echo "Assuming your getpgrp is $xxx" >&4
    ;;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
set
d_bsdgetpgrp
eval $setvar

```

\$rm_try

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getpgrp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_casti32.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:10:45 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_casti32.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:10:45 ram

?RCS: patch54: made sure cc and ccflags are conditional dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:09:37 ram

?RCS: patch36: declare signal handler correctly (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:06 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Can the compiler cast large floats to
32-bit integers?

?X:

?MAKE:d_casti32: cat Compile rm_try intsize Setvar test signal_t run i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_casti32:

?S: This variable conditionally defines CASTI32, which indicates

?S: whether the C compiler can cast large floats to 32-bit ints.

?S:.

?C:CASTI32:

?C: This symbol is defined if the C compiler can cast negative

?C: or large floating point numbers to 32-bit ints.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_casti32 CASTI32 /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx yyy

?F:!try

?LINT:set d_casti32


```

: check for ability to cast large floats to 32-bit ints.
echo " "
echo 'Checking whether your C compiler can cast large floats to int32.' >&4
if $test "$intsize" -ge 4; then
    xxx=int
else
    xxx=long
fi
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
$signal_t blech(int s) { exit(3); }
int main()
{
    $xxx i32;
    double f, g;
    int result = 0;
    char str[16];
    signal(SIGFPE, blech);

    /* Don't let compiler optimize the test away.
       Store the number
       in a writable string for gcc to pass to sscanf under HP-UX.
    */
    sprintf(str, "2147483647");
    sscanf(str, "%lf", &f); /* f = (double) 0x7fffffff; */
    g = 10 * f;
    i32 = ($xxx) g;

    /* x86 processors will probably give 0x8000 0000, which is a
       sign change. We don't want that. We want to mimic SPARC
       behavior here, which is to preserve the sign and give
       back 0x7ff ffff.
    */
    if (i32 != ($xxx) f)
        result |= 1;
    exit(result);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    $run ./try 2>/dev/null
    yyy=$?

```

```

else
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it can't)"
yyy=1
fi
case "$yyy" in
0) val="$define"
echo "Yup, it can."
;;
*) val="$undef"
echo "Nope, it can't."
;;
esac
set d_casti32
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_casti32.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: groupstype.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: groupstype.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:18:08 ram

?RCS: patch36: no longer uses Setvar to set 'groupstype' (ADO)

?RCS: patch36: typo fix in the word 'argument' (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:00:18 ram

?RCS: patch30: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:groupstype: gidtype d_getgrps Myread Oldconfig Findhdr cat d_setgrps

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?INIT:groupstype="

?S:groupstype:

?S: This

variable defines Groups_t to be something like gid_t, int,

?S: ushort, or whatever type is used for the second argument to

?S: getgroups() and setgroups(). Usually, this is the same as

?S: gidtype (gid_t), but sometimes it isn't.

?S:.

?C:Groups_t (GROUPSTYPE):

?C: This symbol holds the type used for the second argument to

?C: getgroups() and setgroups(). Usually, this is the same as

?C: gidtype (gid_t) , but sometimes it isn't.

?C: It can be int, ushort, gid_t, etc...

?C: It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> to get any

?C: typedef'ed information. This is only required if you have

?C: getgroups() or setgroups()..

?C:.

?H:%<:#if defined(HAS_GETGROUPS) || defined(HAS_SETGROUPS)

?H:%<:#define Groups_t \$groupstype /* Type for 2nd arg to [sg]etgroups() */

?H:%<:#endif

?H:.

?W:%<:getgroups HAS_GETGROUPS setgroups HAS_SETGROUPS

: Find type of 2nd arg to 'getgroups()' and 'setgroups()'

echo " "

case "\$d_getgrps\$d_setgrps" in

define)

case

"\$groupstype" in

") dflt="\$gidtype" ;;

*) dflt="\$groupstype" ;;

esac

\$cat <<EOM

What type of pointer is the second argument to getgroups() and setgroups()?

Usually this is the same as group ids, \$gidtype, but not always.

EOM

rp="What type pointer is the second argument to getgroups() and setgroups()?"

. ./myread

groupstype="\$ans"

;;

*) groupstype="\$gidtype";;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/groupstype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: sizetype.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:32:10 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:sizetype: Myread Typedef
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:sizetype:
 ?S: This variable defines sizetype to be something like size_t,
 ?S: unsigned long, or whatever type is used to declare length
 ?S: parameters for string functions.
 ?S:.
 ?C:Size_t:
 ?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare length parameters
 ?C: for string
 functions. It is usually size_t, but may be
 ?C: unsigned long, int, etc. It may be necessary to include
 ?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#define Size_t \$sizetype /* length paramater for string functions */
 ?H:.
 : see what type is used for size_t
 set size_t sizetype 'unsigned int' stdio.h sys/types.h
 eval \$typedef
 dflt="\$sizetype"
 echo " "
 rp="What type is used for the length parameter for string functions?"
 ./myread
 sizetype="\$ans"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sizetype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setpent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:

```
?RCS: $Log: d_setpent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPROTOENT if setprotoent() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPROTOENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setprotoent() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpent HAS_SETPROTOENT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setpent
: see if setprotoent
exists
set setprotoent d_setpent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_setpent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mmap.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:19:12 ram
?RCS: patch15: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mmap: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mmap:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MMAP if mmap() is
?S: available to map a file into memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MMAP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mmap system call is
```

?C: available to map a file into memory.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mmap HAS_MMAP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mmap

: see if mmap exists

set mmap d_mmap

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

*

/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_mmap.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setsid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setsid.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:06:49 ram

?RCS: patch16: created

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:56 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setsid: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setsid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETSID if setsid() is

?S: available to set the process group ID.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETSID:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setsid routine is

?C: available

to set the process group ID.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setsid HAS_SETSID /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setsid

: see if setsid exists

set setsid d_setsid

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setsid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_lrint: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_lrint:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LRINT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the lrint() routine is available

?S: to return the integral value closest to a double (according

?S: to the current rounding mode).

?S:.

?C:HAS_LRINT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lrint routine is

?C: available to return the integral value closest to a double

?C: (according to the current rounding mode).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_lrint HAS_LRINT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_lrint

: see if lrint exists

set lrint d_lrint

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_lrint.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Extractall.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Extractall.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:00:43 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: If extraction has been requested, load the configuration file, perform

?X: the extraction and exit.

?X:

?X: This unit was originally a part of Options.U. It had to be removed from

?X: it to prevent a dependency cycle: Extract -> src -> Options -> Extract

?X: The Begin.U unit now requires us before beginning to do anything

?X: interesting, to ensure

proper semantics. -- RAM, 15/03/96

?X:

?MAKE:Extractall: Extract Options

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

: extract files and exit if asked to do so

case "\$extractsh" in

true)

?X: Undo the forced silent=true when -S was supplied, by probing realsilent

?X: which was set iff -s was also given. See Options.U for details.

case "\$realsilent" in

true) ;;

*) exec 1>&4;;

esac

case "\$config_sh" in

") config_sh='config.sh';;

esac

echo " "

echo "Fetching answers from \$config_sh..."

cd ..

. \$config_sh

?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.

. UU/optdef.sh

echo " "

?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.

. UU/extract

rm -rf UU

echo "Extraction done."

exit 0

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Extractall.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_ttyname_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.


```

?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ttyname_r ttyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
  usethreads i_unistd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ttyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TTYNAME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the ttyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:ttyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of ttyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_ttyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ttyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TTYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ttyname_r routine
?C: is available to ttyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:TTYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This
  symbol encodes the prototype of ttyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_ttyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ttyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ttyname_r HAS_TTYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define TTYNAME_R_PROTO $ttyname_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_ttyname_r_proto
: see if ttyname_r exists
set ttyname_r d_ttyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_ttyname_r" in
"$define")
  hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_unistd unistd.h"
  case "$d_ttyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
  ":define") d_ttyname_r_proto=define
    set d_ttyname_r_proto ttyname_r $hdrs
    eval $hasproto ;;
  *) ;;
  esac
  case "$d_ttyname_r_proto" in
  define)
    case "$ttyname_r_proto" in
    "|0) try='int ttyname_r(int, char*, size_t);'
    ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ttyname_r_proto=I_IBW ;;
    esac

```

```

case "$ttypename_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int ttypename_r(int, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ttypename_r_proto=I_IBI ;;
esac
case "$ttypename_r_proto"
in
"|0) try='char* ttypename_r(int, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ttypename_r_proto=B_IBI ;;
esac
case "$ttypename_r_proto" in
"|0) d_ttypename_r=undef
tttypename_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling ttypename_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$ttypename_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) ttypename_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$ttypename_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "ttypename_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_ttypename_r=undef
tttypename_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) ttypename_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_ttypename_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: usethreads.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998-2000 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: usethreads.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:usethreads useithreads d_oldpthreads usereentrant: \

Myread Oldconfig Setvar test cat

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:usethreads:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_THREADS symbol,

?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use threads.

?S:.

?S:useithreads:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_ITHREADS symbol,

?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use the interpreter-based

?S: threading implementation.

?S:.

?X: I'm putting old_pthreads in this unit because it might eventually

?X: be part of an automatic determination to see if we can use threads

?X: at all.

?S:d_oldpthreads:

?S: This variable conditionally

defines the OLD_PTHREADS_API symbol,

?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use the old

?S: draft POSIX threads API. This is only potentially meaningful if

?S: usethreads is set.

?S:.

?S:usereentrant:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_REENTRANT_API symbol,

?S: which indicates that the thread code may try to use the various

?S: _r versions of library functions. This is only potentially

?S: meaningful if usethreads is set and is very experimental, it is

?S: not even prompted for.

?S:.

?C:USE_ITHREADS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should be built to

?C: use the interpreter-based threading implementation.

?C:.

?C:USE_THREADS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should

?C: be built to use threads. At present, it is a synonym for

?C: and USE_ITHREADS, but eventually the source ought to be

?C: changed to use this to mean _any_ threading implementation.

?C:.

?C:OLD_PTHREADS_API:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should

?C: be

built to use the old draft POSIX threads API.

?C:.

?C:USE_REENTRANT_API:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should

?C: try to use the various _r versions of library functions.

?C: This is extremely experimental.

?C:.

?H:#\$useithreads USE_ITHREADS /**/

```

?H:#$usethreads USE_THREADS /**/
?H:#$d_oldpthreads OLD_PTHREADS_API /**/
?H:#$usereentrant USE_REENTRANT_API /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set usethreads d_oldpthreads
?INIT:: set usethreads on the Configure command line to enable threads.
?INIT:usereentrant='undef'
?F:!usethreads.cbu
: Do we want threads support and if so, what type
?X: We should really have some explanatory text here, and some
?X: automatic setting of sensible defaults.
case "$usethreads" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*) # Catch case where user specified ithreads but
# forgot -Dusethreads (A.D. 4/2002)
case "$useithreads" in
*$define*) dflt='y';;
*) dflt='n';;
esac
;;
esac
cat <<EOM

```

Perl can be built to
offer a form of threading support on some systems
To do so, Configure can be run with -Dusethreads.

Note that Perl built with threading support runs slightly slower
and uses slightly more memory than plain Perl.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

EOM

rp='Build a threading Perl?'

./myread

case "\$ans" in

y|Y) val="\$define" ;;

*) val="\$undef" ;;

esac

set usethreads

eval \$setvar

useithreads="\$usethreads"

?X: Check out what kind of threads API we have

case "\$d_oldpthreads" in

") : Configure tests would be welcome here. For now, assume undef.

val="\$undef" ;;

*) val="\$d_oldpthreads" ;;

```
esac
set d_oldpthreads
eval $setvar
```

?X: In general, -lpthread needs to come before -lc but after other
?X: libraries such as -lgdbm and such like. We assume here that -lc
?X: is present in libswanted. If that fails to be true, then this
?X: can be changed to add pthread to the very end of libswanted.

```
: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'. If the
:
: user has specified that a threading perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f usethreads.cbu; then
    echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding threaded builds, using them..."
    . ./usethreads.cbu
else
    case "$usethreads" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
    $cat <<EOM
(Your platform does not have any specific hints for threaded builds.
Assuming POSIX threads, then.)
EOM
    ;;
    esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/usethreads.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_regex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Sidney C. Smith <scsmith@cbda9.apgea.army.mil>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_regex.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/30 14:35:45 ram
?RCS: patch49: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:i_regex: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_regex:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_REGEX symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <regex.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_REGEX:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <regex.h> exists
and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_regex I_REGEX /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_regex
: see if regex is available
set regex.h i_regex
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_regex.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: gidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:21:44 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS: patch32: removed useless usage of Setvar (for now)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:21:07 ram
?RCS: patch27: added lint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:01:51 ram
?RCS: patch23: protected gidtype setting via setvar (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: made Gid_t comment more explicit (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:11 ram
?RCS:
```

Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:gidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:gidtype:

?S: This variable defines Gid_t to be something like gid_t, int,

?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare the return type

?S: of getgid(). Typically, it is the type of group ids in the kernel.

?S:.

?C:Gid_t (GIDTYPE):

?C: This symbol holds the return type of getgid() and the type of

?C: argument to setrgid() and related functions. Typically,

?C: it is the type of group ids in the kernel. It can be int, ushort,

?C: uid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> to get

?C: any typedefed information.

?C:.

?H:#define Gid_t \$gidtype /* Type for getgid(), etc... */

?H:.

?T:xxx

: see what type gids are declared as in the kernel

set gid_t gidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h

eval \$typedef

case "\$gidtype" in

xxx)

xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`

set `grep 'groups\[NGROUPS\];' "\$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short

case \$1 in

unsigned) dflt="\$1 \$2" ;;

*) dflt="\$1"

;;

esac

;;

*) dflt="\$gidtype";;

esac

echo " "

rp="What is the type for group ids returned by getgid()?"

. ./myread

gidtype="\$ans"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/gidtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: archlib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 15:23:38 ram

?RCS: patch61: skip existence checks for archlib

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:15:18 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/02/15 14:14:14 ram

?RCS: patch51: architecture name is now computed by a separate unit

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:32:22 ram

?RCS:

patch49: archname is now systematically recomputed

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:36 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_archlib archlib archlibexp installarchlib: archname afs spackage \
cat Getfile Loc Oldconfig prefixexp privlib test Prefixit Prefixup

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:d_archlib:

?S: This variable conditionally defines ARCHLIB to hold the pathname

?S: of architecture-dependent library files for \$package. If

?S: \$archlib is the same as \$privlib, then this is set to undef.

?S:.

?S:archlib:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?S: to put architecture-dependent public library files for \$package.

?S: It is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib.

?S: Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal

?S: with filename expansion.

?S:.

?S:archlibexp:

?S: This variable is the same as the archlib variable, but is

?S: filename

expanded at configuration time, for convenient use.

?S:.

?S:installarchlib:

?S: This variable is really the same as archlibexp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?C:ARCHLIB:

?C: This variable, if defined, holds the name of the directory in

?C: which the user wants to put architecture-dependent public

?C: library files for \$package. It is most often a local directory

?C: such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this variable must be

?C: prepared to deal with filename expansion. If ARCHLIB is the

?C: same as PRIVLIB, it is not defined, since presumably the

?C: program already searches PRIVLIB.

?C:.

?C:ARCHLIB_EXP:

?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of ARCHLIB, to be used

?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_archlib ARCHLIB "\$sarchlib" /**/

?H:#\$d_archlib ARCHLIB_EXP "\$sarchlibexp" /**/

?H:.

: determine where public architecture

dependent libraries go

set archlib archlib

eval \$prefixit

case "\$sarchlib" in

")

case "\$sprivlib" in

")

dflt=`./loc . "." \$prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`

set dflt

eval \$prefixup

;;

*) dflt="\$sprivlib/\$sarchname";;

esac

;;

*) dflt="\$sarchlib";;

esac

cat <<EOM

\$package contains architecture-dependent library files. If you are sharing libraries in a heterogeneous environment, you might store these files in a separate location. Otherwise, you can just include them with the rest of the public library files.

EOM

fn=d+~

rp="Where do you want to put the public architecture-dependent libraries?"

./getfile

archlib="\$ans"

```
archlibexp="$ansexp"
```

```
if $afs; then  
$cat <<EOM
```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which private files reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```
EOM  
case "$installarchlib" in  
") dflt=`echo $archlibexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`';;  
*)  
dflt="$installarchlib";;  
esac  
fn=de~  
rp="Where will architecture-dependent library files be installed?"  
./getfile  
installarchlib="$ans"  
else  
installarchlib="$archlibexp"  
fi  
if $test X"$archlib" = X"$privlib"; then  
d_archlib="$undef"  
else  
d_archlib="$define"  
fi
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/archlib.U  
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS:  
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi  
?RCS:  
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,  
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.  
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of  
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root  
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.  
?RCS:  
?MAKE:uidsign: Myread Typedef uidtype Compile run  
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<  
?S:uidsign:  
?S: This variable contains the signedness of a uidtype.  
?S: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.  
?S:.  
?C:Uid_t_sign:
```

```

?C: This symbol holds the signedness of a Uid_t.
?C: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t_sign $uidsign /* UID sign */
?H:.
?T:yyy zzz
?F:!try
: Check if UID is signed
echo " "
case "$uidtype" in
*_t) zzz="$uidtype" ;;
*) zzz="uid" ;;
esac
echo "Checking the sign of $zzz..." >&4
cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include
<stdio.h>
int main() {
    $uidtype foo = -1;
    if (foo < 0)
        printf("-1\n");
    else
        printf("1\n");
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
    case "$yyy" in
    ") uidsign=1
        echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
        ;;
    *) uidsign=$yyy
        case "$uidsign" in
        1) echo "Your $zzz is unsigned." ;;
        -1) echo "Your $zzz is signed." ;;
        esac
        ;;
    esac
else
    uidsign=1
    echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/uidsign.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_brokstat.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_brokstat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:30:53 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_brokstat: cat contains cppstdin cppminus +cppflags rm Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_brokstat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines STAT_MACROS_BROKEN if some
?S: of the S_IS*() macros from <sys/stat.h> give false positive on
?S: regular files.
?S:.
?C:STAT_MACROS_BROKEN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the S_IS*() stat macros
?C: such
    as S_ISBLK() give false positive and are thus unusable.
?C: Your best bet is then to supply your own set.
?C:.
?H:#$d_brokstat STAT_MACROS_BROKEN /**/
?H:.
?F:!try.c !try
?LINT:set d_brokstat
?LINT:usefile try
?X: This test inspired by autoconf -- RAM, 28/02/97
: are stat macros sane?
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your stat() macros are broken..."
$cat >try.c <<'EOC'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

#if defined(S_ISBLK) && defined(S_IFDIR)
#if S_ISBLK(S_IFDIR)
Broken
#endif
#endif
```

```

#if defined(S_ISBLK) && defined(S_IFCHR)
#if S_ISBLK(S_IFCHR)
Broken
#endif
#endif

#if defined(S_ISLNK) && defined(S_IFREG)
#if S_ISLNK(S_IFREG)
Broken.
#endif
#endif

#if defined(S_ISSOCK) && defined(S_IFREG)
#if S_ISSOCK(S_IFREG)
Broken.
#endif
#endif
EOC
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <try.c 2>/dev/null >try
if $contains Broken try >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Alas, they are. I'll use my own macro set then." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "Nope, working just fine." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
$rm
-f try try.c
set d_brokstat
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_brokstat.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_socks.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_socks: Inhdr Hasfield

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_socks:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SOCKS symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program should include <socks.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SOCKS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <socks.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_socks I_SOCKS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_socks

: see if this is a socks.h system

set socks.h i_socks

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_socks.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: bitpbyte.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:54 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:27 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:bitpbyte: cat rm Myread +cc +ccflags

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:bitpbyte:

?S: This variable contains the value of the BITS_PER_BYTE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bits there are in a byte.

?S:.

?C:BITS_PER_BYTE:

?C: This symbol contains the number

of bits in a byte, so that the C

?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.

?C:.

?H:#define BITS_PER_BYTE \$bitpbyte /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

: check for length of byte

echo " "

```

case "$bitpbyte" in
")
    echo "Checking to see how many bits there are in a byte..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
?X: Standard C requires a macro CHAR_BIT in <limits.h>
#ifdef __STDC__
#include <limits.h>
#else
#define CHAR_BIT 8
#endif
#ifdef BITSPERBYTE
#define BITSPERBYTE CHAR_BIT
#else
?X: On non standard C, try with <values.h>
#include <values.h>
#ifdef BITSPERBYTE
#define BITSPERBYTE 8
#else
#endif
#endif
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", BITSPERBYTE);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    dflt=`./try`
else
    dflt='8'
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
fi
;;
*)
    dflt="$bitpbyte"
;;
esac
rp="What is the length of a byte (in bits)?"
. ./myread
bitpbyte="$ans"
$rm -f try.c try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/bitpbyte.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_uwait.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_uwait.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:10:49 ram

?RCS: patch16: added knowledge about wait3()

?RCS: patch16: revised 'union wait' look-up algorithm

?RCS: patch16: fixed make dependency line accordingly

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:54 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_uwait d_uwait3: cat contains cppstdin cppminus +cppflags rm \

Setvar Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_uwait:

?S: This symbol

conditionally defines UNION_WAIT which indicates to the C

?S: program that argument for the wait() system call should be declared as

?S: 'union wait status' instead of 'int status'.

?S:.

?S:d_uwait3:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines UNION_WAIT3 which indicates to the C

?S: program that the first argument for the wait3() system call should be

?S: declared as 'union wait status' instead of 'int status'.

?S:.

?C:UNION_WAIT:

?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the argument

?C: for the wait() system call should be declared as 'union wait status'

?C: instead of 'int status'. You probably need to include <sys/wait.h>

?C: in the former case (see I_SYSWAIT).

?C:.

?C:UNION_WAIT3:

?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the first argument

?C: for the wait3() system call should be declared as 'union wait status'

?C: instead of 'int status'. You probably need to include <sys/wait.h>

?C: in the former case (see I_SYSWAIT). It seems safe to assume that

the

?C: same rule applies to the second parameter of wait4().

?C:.

?H:#\$d_uwait UNION_WAIT /**/

?H:#\$d_uwait3 UNION_WAIT3 /**/

?H:.


```

?T:val2 flags f also
?LINT:set d_uwait d_uwait3
: see if union wait is available
echo " "
?X:
?X: Unfortunately, we can't just grep <sys/wait.h> for "union wait" because
?X: some weird systems (did I hear HP-UX?) define union wait only when _BSD
?X: is defined. The same thing happens on OSF/1, who is pushing weirdness to
?X: its limits by requiring wait() to use (int *) but wait3() to use
?X: (union wait *), unless _BSD is defined and -lbsd is used, in which case
?X: wait() also expects (union wait *). Aaargh!--RAM
?X:
set X $cppflags
shift
flags="
also="
for f in $*; do
case "$f" in
*NO_PROTO*) ;;
*) flags="$flags $f";;
esac
done
$cat `./findhdr sys/wait.h` /dev/null | \
$cppstdin $flags $cppminus >wait.out 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'union.*wait.*{' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Looks like your <sys/wait.h> knows about 'union wait'..."
>&4
val="$define"
@if UNION_WAIT
also='also '
if $contains 'extern.*wait[ ]*([ ]*int' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "But wait() seems to expect an 'int' pointer (POSIX way)." >&4
val="$undef"
also="
elif $contains 'extern.*wait[ ]*([ ]*union' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "And indeed wait() expects an 'union wait' pointer (BSD way)." >&4
else
echo "So we'll use that for wait()." >&4
fi
@end
@if UNION_WAIT3 || d_uwait3
val2="$define"
@end
@if UNION_WAIT3
if $contains 'extern.*wait3[ ]*([ ]*int' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then

```

```

echo "However wait3() seems to expect an 'int' pointer, weird." >&4
val2="$undef"
elif $contains 'extern.*wait3[ ]*([ ]*union' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "And wait3() ${also} expects an 'union wait' pointer, fine." >&4
else
echo "As expected, wait3() ${also} uses an 'union wait' pointer." >&4
fi
@end
else
echo "No trace of 'union wait' in <sys/wait.h>..." >&4
val="$undef"
@if UNION_WAIT && UNION_WAIT3
echo
"Both wait() and wait3() will use a plain 'int' pointer then." >&4
@elsif UNION_WAIT
echo "Your wait() should be happy with a plain 'int' pointer." >&4
@elsif UNION_WAIT3
echo "Your wait3() should be happy with a plain 'int' pointer." >&4
@end
fi
set d_uwait
eval $setvar
@if UNION_WAIT3 || d_uwait3
val="$val2"; set d_uwait3
eval $setvar
@end
$rm -f wait.out

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_uwait.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getpwent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:17 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpwent: Csym Setvar

```

?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpwent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should use the getpwent()
?S: routine instead of the getpw() routine.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPWENT (GETPWENT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwent() routine
?C: should be used instead of the getpw()
    routine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpwent HAS_GETPWENT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpwent
: see if there is a getpwent
echo " "
if set getpwent val -f d_getpwent; eval $csym; $val; then
    echo "getpwent() found." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "No getpwent() found -- will use getpw() instead." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_getpwent
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getpwent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: mkdep.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mkdep.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:13:07 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with $_o all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:25:02 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:15:12 ram

```

```

?RCS: patch16: cppflags is now an optional dependency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:22:39 ram
?RCS: patch15: force zero exit status in all mkdep scripts
?RCS:
?RCS:
Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:16 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit generates the script 'mkdep' in the top-level directory.
?X: It is up to the makefile to use it for automatic dependencies
?X: generation (usage: 'mkdep [cppflags] -- *.c').
?X:
?MAKE:mkdep: spitshell startsh cpp +cppflags grep contains rm sed sort uniq \
Getfile Oldconfig eunicefix cat +cc cppminus test pkgsrc _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mkdep:
?S: This variable holds the name of a command to generate makefile
?S: dependencies on the standard output. It is the pathname of the
?S: generated mkdep script.
?S:.
?F:mkdep
?T:IFS arg flags takeflags srcfile toplev filebase inc dir files file dep c
: find out how to generate dependencies
echo " "
echo "Checking how to generate makefile dependencies on your machine..." >&4
?X: We are in the UU directory
toplev=`cd ../pwd`
$cat >dep.c <<'EOCP'
#include "dep.h"
EOCP
?X: Empty dep.h causes RIOS to barf
$cat >dep.h <<'EOCP'

EOCP
takeflags='flags=""'
case
"$@" in
*__*)
for arg
do
shift
case "$arg" in
--) break;;
*) flags="$flags $arg";;
esac
done;;

```

```

esac'
case "$mkdep" in
")
;;
*)
if test -f "$mkdep" &&
$mkdep dep.c >dep.out 2>/dev/null &&
$contains "dep$_o:.*dep\.h" dep.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "$mkdep works."
?X: If they copied a config.sh from some other place, they'll have a working
?X: mkdep script probably, but not located at the top of the sources. And
?X: the Makefiles generated by jmake expect an mkdep script in the top dir.
case "$mkdep" in
"$pkgsrc/mkdep");;
*) echo "(copying it to $pkgsrc)"
cp $mkdep $pkgsrc/mkdep 2>/dev/null
if $pkgsrc/mkdep dep.c >dep.out 2>/dev/null &&
$contains "dep$_o:.*dep\.h" dep.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
mkdep=$pkgsrc/mkdep
else
echo "Hmm... The copy failed or something... Guessing again..."
mkdep=
fi
;;
esac
else
mkdep=
fi
esac

case "$mkdep" in
")
?X: have to figure something out: Try cpp
?X: have
to pass source names one by one to cpp...
$spitshell > ../mkdep <<EOM
$startsh
$takeflags
for srcfile
do
$cpp -M $cppflags \ $flags \ $srcfile 2>/dev/null
done
exit 0
EOM
mkdep=$toplev/mkdep
chmod +x $mkdep
$unicefix $mkdep

```

```

if $mkdep dep.c >dep.out 2>/dev/null &&
  $contains "dep$_o:.*dep\.h" dep.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  echo "Looks like we can use $cpp -M."
else
  mkdep=
fi
;;
esac

```

```

case "$mkdep" in
")
  ?X: have to figure something out: on NeXT, use cc -MM
  ?X: have to pass source names one by one to cc...
  $spitshell > ../mkdep <<EOM
$startsh
$takeflags
for srcfile
do
  $cc -MM $cppflags \ $flags \ $srcfile 2>/dev/null
done
exit 0
EOM
mkdep=$toplev/mkdep
chmod +x $mkdep
$eunicefix $mkdep
if $mkdep dep.c >dep.out 2>/dev/null &&
  $contains "dep$_o: dep.h" dep.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  echo "Looks like we can use $cc -MM."
else
  mkdep=
fi
;;
esac

```

```

case "$mkdep" in
")
  ?X: still no luck -- try something fancier.
  $spitshell > ../mkdep <<EOS
$startsh
$takeflags
for srcfile
do
  case
  "$srcfile" in
  *.c) c='.c';;
  *.y) c='.y';;

```

```

*.I) c='.I';
esac
filebase=`basename $srcfile $c\`
<{$srcfile $cpp $cppminus $cppflags $flags 2>/dev/null | \
$sed -e '/^# *[0-9]/!d' \
-e 's/^\.*"(.*)"^\./$filebase$_o: \1/' \
-e 's|:|/|:' \
-e 's|:|$|:|$srcfile|' | \
$grep -v '^#' | $sort | $uniq
done
exit 0
EOS
mkdep=$toplev/mkdep
chmod +x $mkdep
$eunicefix $mkdep
if $mkdep dep.c >dep.out 2>/dev/null &&
$contains "dep$_o:.*dep\.h" dep.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "A shell script using $cpp does the trick."
else
echo "$cpp doesn't seem to be any use at all."
$spitshell >../mkdep <<EOS
$startsh
$takeflags
files="$@"
set X $flags
shift
inc='.'
while test $# -gt 0
do
case "$1" in
-I)
shift
inc="$inc:$1"
;;
-I*)
dir=`echo $1 | sed -e 's/^-I//'\`
inc="$inc:$dir"
;;
*)
esac
shift
done
set X $files
shift
trap "$rm -f /tmp/mkdep\$$; exit 1" 1 2 3 15
for srcfile
do
case "$srcfile" in

```

```

*.c) c='.c';;
*.y) c='.y';;
*.l)
c='.l';;
esac
filebase=`basename \${srcfile} \${c}`
echo \${filebase}_o: \${srcfile}
$grep '^#[ ]*include' \${srcfile} /dev/null | \
$sed -n -e 's/#[ ]*include[ ]*//\ \
-e '/<(.*)>/ d' \ \
-e 's:/[^\"]*"([^\"]*)".*/: \1/' \ \
-e "s/\\.c:/$_o:/p" > /tmp/mkdep\$_$
?X: Deal with directories specified via -I requests to locate files
IFS=: '
while read file dep; do
  for dir in \${inc}; do
    if $test -f "\${dir}/${dep}"; then
      dep="\${dir}/${dep}"
      break
    fi
  done
  echo "\${file}: \${dep}" | $sed -e 's,: \./,: ,'
done </tmp/mkdep\$_$
IFS=' '
$rm -f /tmp/mkdep\$_$
done
exit 0
EOS
mkdep=${toplev}/mkdep
chmod +x $mkdep
$eunicefix $mkdep
if $mkdep dep.c >dep.out 2>/dev/null &&
  $contains "dep$_o:.*/dep.h" dep.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  cat << EOM

```

I can use a script with grep instead, but it will make some incorrect dependencies, since it doesn't understand about conditional compilation. Moreover, some dependencies may be missing, because scanning won't be a recursive process.

If you have a program which generates makefile dependencies, you may want to use it. If not, you can use the script and edit the Makefile by hand if you need to.

```

EOM
else
mkdep=
cat << EOM

```


I can't seem to generate makefile dependencies at all! Perhaps you have a program that does? If you don't, you might look at the mkdep script to see if you can create one which works.

EOM

fi

fi

esac

echo " "

dflt="\$mkdep"

fn=f~/

rp="Name of program to make makefile dependencies?"

./getfile

mkdep="\$ans"

\$rm -f dep.c dep.h dep\$_o dep.out

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/mkdep.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: modetype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:25:07 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: modetype.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:25:07 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:modetype: Myread Typedef

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:modetype:

?S: This variable defines modetype to be something like mode_t,

?S: int, unsigned short, or whatever type is used to declare file

?S: modes for system calls.

?S:.

?C:Mode_t:

?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare

file modes

?C: for systems calls. It is usually mode_t, but may be

?C: int or unsigned short. It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h>

```

?C: to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Mode_t $modetype /* file mode parameter for system calls */
?H:.
?LINT:set modetype
: see what type is used for mode_t
rp="What is the type used for file modes for system calls (e.g. fchmod())?"
set mode_t modetype int stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef_ask

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/modetype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_srand48_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_srand48_r srand48_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_stdlib extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_srand48_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SRAND48_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the srand48_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:srand48_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of srand48_r.
?S: It is zero if d_srand48_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srand48_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SRAND48_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the srand48_r routine
?C: is available to srand48 re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SRAND48_R_PROTO:
?C: This
symbol encodes the prototype of srand48_r.
?C: It is zero if d_srand48_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srand48_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_srand48_r HAS_SRAND48_R /**/

```

```

?H:#define SRAND48_R_PROTO $srand48_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_srand48_r_proto
: see if srand48_r exists
set srand48_r d_srand48_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_srand48_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_stdlib stdlib.h"
case "$d_srand48_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_srand48_r_proto=define
set d_srand48_r_proto srand48_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_srand48_r_proto" in
define)
case "$srand48_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int srand48_r(long, struct drand48_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && srand48_r_proto=I_LS ;;
esac
case "$srand48_r_proto" in
"|0) d_srand48_r=undef
srand48_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling srand48_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case
"$srand48_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) srand48_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$srand48_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "srand48_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_srand48_r=undef
srand48_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) srand48_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_srand48_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_log2: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_log2:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOG2 symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the log2() routine is available

?S: to compute log base two.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LOG2:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the log2 routine is

?C: available to do the log2 function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_log2 HAS_LOG2 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_log2

: see if log2 exists

set log2 d_log2

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_log2.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getprotoent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getprotoent_r getprotoent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \

i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getprotoent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getprotoent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getprotoent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getprotoent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getprotoent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotoent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPROTOENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotoent_r routine

?C: is available to getprotoent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETPROTOENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getprotoent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getprotoent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotoent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:\$d_getprotoent_r HAS_GETPROTOENT_R /**/

?H:#define GETPROTOENT_R_PROTO \$getprotoent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getprotoent_r_proto

: see if getprotoent_r exists

set getprotoent_r d_getprotoent_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_getprotoent_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"

case "\$d_getprotoent_r_proto:\$usethreads" in

":define") d_getprotoent_r_proto=define

set d_getprotoent_r_proto getprotoent_r \$hdrs

eval \$hasproto ;;

*) ;;

esac

case "\$d_getprotoent_r_proto" in

define)

case "\$getprotoent_r_proto" in

"|0) try='int getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, char*, size_t, struct protoent**);'

./prochck "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=I_SBWR

;;

esac

case "\$getprotoent_r_proto" in

"|0) try='int getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, char*, int);'

./prochck "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;

esac

case "\$getprotoent_r_proto" in

"|0) try='struct protoent* getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, char*, int);'

./prochck "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;

esac

case "\$getprotoent_r_proto" in

"|0) try='int getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, struct protoent_data*);'

./prochck "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=I_SD ;;

esac

case "\$getprotoent_r_proto" in

```

"|0) d_getprotoent_r=undef
getprotoent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getprotoent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getprotoent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getprotoent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getprotoent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getprotoent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getprotoent_r=undef
getprotoent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getprotoent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getprotoent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: siteprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: siteprefix.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?MAKE:siteprefix siteprefixexp +oldsiteprefix: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat package prefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:siteprefix:

?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below

?S: which the user will install add-on packages.

?S: See INSTALL for usage and examples.

?S:.

```
?S:siteprefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the
    directory below
?S: which the user will install add-on packages. Derived from siteprefix.
?S:.
?S:oldsiteprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the siteprefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
: Set the siteprefix variables
$cat <<EOM
```

After \$package is installed, you may wish to install various add-on modules and utilities. Typically, these add-ons will be installed under \$prefix with the rest of this package. However, you may wish to install such add-ons elsewhere under a different prefix.

If you do not wish to put everything under a single prefix, that's ok. You will be prompted for the individual locations; this siteprefix is only used to suggest the defaults.

The default should be fine for most people.

```
EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Installation prefix to use for add-on modules and utilities?'
: XXX Here might be another good place for an installstyle setting.
case "$siteprefix" in
  ") dflt=$prefix ;;
  *) dflt=$siteprefix
  ;;
esac
./getfile
: XXX Prefixit unit does not yet support siteprefix and vendorprefix
oldsiteprefix=""
case "$siteprefix" in
  ") ;;
  *) case "$ans" in
    "$prefix") ;;
    *) oldsiteprefix="$prefix";;
  esac
  ;;
esac
siteprefix="$ans"
siteprefixexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/siteprefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: nis.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:17:38 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: nis.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:17:38 ram

?RCS: patch61: ensure suitable defaults for hostcat and friends

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/03/21 08:48:34 ram

?RCS: patch52: continued fix for NeXT NIS/NetInfo handling

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/02/15 14:16:23 ram

?RCS: patch51: now correctly handles NeXT using NIS rather than NetInfo

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:24 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:passcat

groupcat hostcat: Myread Oldconfig test contains

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:passcat:

?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the

?S: /etc/passwd file. This is normally "cat /etc/passwd", but can be

?S: "ypcat passwd" when NIS is used.

?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent

?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.

?S:.

?S:groupcat:

?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the

?S: /etc/group file. This is normally "cat /etc/group", but can be

?S: "ypcat group" when NIS is used.

?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent

?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.

?S:.

?S:hostcat:

?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the

?S: /etc/hosts file. This is normally "cat /etc/hosts", but can be

?S: "ypcat hosts" when NIS is used.

?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent

?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.

?S:.

:

see if we have to deal with yellow pages, now NIS.

?X: NeXT gives us some fun here, as always, by having both NIS (former YP)

?X: and NetInfo. But since it has both, it's ok to put the test inside the if.

?X: Contributed by Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>.

```

if $test -d /usr/etc/yp || $test -d /etc/yp || $test -d /usr/lib/yp; then
@if passcat || groupcat
case "$passcat" in
nidump*) ;;
*)
case "$passcat" in
*yocat*) dflt=y;;
") if $contains '\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=y
else
dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the passwd file via yellow pages?'
./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) passcat='yocat passwd'
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
groupcat='yocat group'
@end
;;
*) passcat='cat /etc/passwd'
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also local.)"
groupcat='cat /etc/group'
@end
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if hostcat
case "$hostcat" in
nidump*) ;;
*)
case
"$hostcat" in
*yocat*) dflt=y;;

```

```

") if $contains '^\\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt=y
else
    dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the hosts file via yellow pages?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) hostcat='ypcat hosts';;
*) hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
esac
;;
esac
@end
fi

```

?X: Ensure suitable default -- Manoj Srivastava

```

case "$hostcat" in
") test -f /etc/hosts && hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
esac
case "$groupcat" in
") test -f /etc/group && groupcat='cat /etc/group';;
esac
case "$passcat" in
") test -f /etc/passwd && passcat='cat /etc/passwd';;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/nis.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017 Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nl_langinfo_l d_thread_safe_nl_langinfo_l: Compile cat rm_try Oldconfig \

i_pthread i_stdlib i_langinfo i_locale \

usethreads run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_nl_langinfo_l:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the

?S: HAS_NL_LANGINFO_L symbol, which indicates if the

?S: nl_langinfo_l() function exists.

```

?S:.
?S:d_thread_safe_nl_langinfo_l:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the
?S: HAS_THREAD_SAFE_NL_LANGINFO_L symbol, which indicates if the
?S: nl_langinfo_l() function exists and is thread-safe.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NL_LANGINFO_L:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the nl_langinfo_l()
?C: function
?C:.
?C:HAS_THREAD_SAFE_NL_LANGINFO_L:
?C: This symbol, when defined,
    indicates presence of the nl_langinfo_l()
?C: function, and that it is thread-safe.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nl_langinfo_l HAS_NL_LANGINFO_L /**/
?H:#$d_thread_safe_nl_langinfo_l HAS_THREAD_SAFE_NL_LANGINFO_L /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: check for nl_langinfo_l item
$cat <<EOM

```

Checking to see if you have nl_langinfo_l(), and that it is thread-safe
EOM

```

?X: Despite claiming that nl_langinfo_l() is thread-safe, the POSIX 2008
?X: standard allows for a non-safe implementation:
?X:
?X:  "nl_langinfo_l() uses an internal per-thread buffer, and nl_langinfo()
?X:  uses (in all threads) the same buffer that nl_langinfo_l() uses in the
?X:  initial thread. There can be interactions, but only when
?X:  nl_langinfo_l() is called in the initial thread"
?X:
?X: This program calls nl_langinfo_l(), then creates a thread, calling plain
?X: nl_langinfo() from within it, then sees if the buffer in the original
?X: thread was changed.

```

```

$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include
<string.h>
#$i_langinfo I_LANGINFO
#ifdef I_LANGINFO
# include <langinfo.h>
#endif
#$i_pthread I_PTHREAD
#ifdef I_PTHREAD

```

```

# include <pthread.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_LOCALE
# include <locale.h>
#endif

void *
thread_start(void * arg)
{
    nl_langinfo(RADIXCHAR);
}

int main() {
    char * main_buffer;
    char save_main_buffer[1000];
    pthread_t subthread;
    pthread_attr_t attr;

    main_buffer = nl_langinfo_l(CODESET, newlocale(LC_ALL_MASK, "C", 0));

    /* If too large for our generous allowance, just assume we don't have
     * it. */
    if (strlen(main_buffer) >= sizeof(save_main_buffer)) {
        exit(1);
    }

    strcpy(save_main_buffer, main_buffer);

    if (pthread_attr_init(&attr) != 0) {
        exit(1);
    }

    if (pthread_create(&subthread, &attr, thread_start, NULL) != 0) {
        exit(1);
    }

    if (pthread_join(subthread, NULL) != 0) {
        exit(1);
    }

    exit(! (strcmp(main_buffer, save_main_buffer) == 0));
}
EOCP
case
"$usethreads" in
define)
set try

```

```

if eval $compile; then
    echo "Your system has nl_langinfo_l()..." >&4
    d_nl_langinfo_l="$define"
    echo "$d_nl_langinfo_l" >&4
    if $run ./try; then
        echo "and it is thread-safe (just as I'd hoped)." >&4
        d_thread_safe_nl_langinfo_l="$define"
        echo "$d_thread_safe_nl_langinfo_l" >&4
    else
        echo "but it isn't thread-safe." >&4
    fi
else
    echo "your system does not have nl_langinfo_l()" >&4
fi
;;
*) echo "Since threads aren't selected, we won't bother looking for nl_langinfo_l()" >&4
esac
if test X"$d_nl_langinfo_l" = X; then
    d_nl_langinfo_l="$undef"
fi
if test X"$d_thread_safe_nl_langinfo_l" = X; then
    d_thread_safe_nl_langinfo_l="$undef"
fi
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_nl_langinfo_l.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_msg.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:37 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_msg: test d_msgctl d_msgget d_msgsnd d_msgrcv Setvar Findhdr osname

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_msg:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG symbol, which

?S: indicates that the entire msg*(2) library is present.

```

?S:.
?C:HAS_MSG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire msg*(2) library is
?C: supported (IPC mechanism based on message queues).
?C:.
?H:#$d_msg
HAS_MSG /**/
?H:.
?T:h_msg
?LINT:set d_msg
: see how much of the 'msg*(2)' library is present.
h_msg=true
echo " "
case "$d_msgctl$d_msgget$d_msgsnd$d_msgrcv" in
*"$undef"*) h_msg=false;;
esac
case "$osname" in
freebsd)
    case "`ipcs 2>&1`" in
        "SVID messages"*"not configured"*)
            echo "Your $osname does not have the msg*(2) configured." >&4
            h_msg=false
            val="$undef"
            set msgctl d_msgctl
            eval $setvar
            set msgget d_msgget
            eval $setvar
            set msgsnd d_msgsnd
            eval $setvar
            set msgrcv d_msgrcv
            eval $setvar
        ;;
        esac
    ;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_msg && $test `./findhdr sys/msg.h`; then
    echo "You have the full msg*(2) library." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "You don't have the full msg*(2) library." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_msg
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_msg.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_locale.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_locale.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:48:23 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_locale: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_locale:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LOCALE symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <locale.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_LOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <locale.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_locale I_LOCALE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
i_locale
: see if locale.h is available
set locale.h i_locale
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_locale.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sigsetjmp.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:44:33 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996,1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sigsetjmp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:44:33 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sigsetjmp: Compile Setvar cat rm_try run i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sigsetjmp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGSETJMP symbol,

?S: which

indicates that the sigsetjmp() routine is available to

?S: call setjmp() and optionally save the process's signal mask.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SIGSETJMP:

?C: This variable indicates to the C program that the sigsetjmp()

?C: routine is available to save the calling process's registers

?C: and stack environment for later use by siglongjmp(), and

?C: to optionally save the process's signal mask. See

?C: Sigjmp_buf, Sigsetjmp, and Siglongjmp.

?C:.

?C:Sigjmp_buf:

?C: This is the buffer type to be used with Sigsetjmp and Siglongjmp.

?C:.

?C:Sigsetjmp:

?C: This macro is used in the same way as sigsetjmp(), but will invoke

?C: traditional setjmp() if sigsetjmp isn't available.

?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.

?C:.

?C:Siglongjmp:

?C: This macro is used in the same way as siglongjmp(), but will invoke

?C: traditional longjmp() if siglongjmp isn't available.

?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.

?C:.

?H:%<:#\$d_sigsetjmp HAS_SIGSETJMP /**/

?H:%<:#ifdef HAS_SIGSETJMP

?H:%<:#define Sigjmp_buf sigjmp_buf

?H:%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask)

sigsetjmp((buf),(save_mask))

?H:%<:#define Siglongjmp(buf,retval) siglongjmp((buf),(retval))

?H:%<:#else

?H:%<:#define Sigjmp_buf jmp_buf

?H:%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask) setjmp((buf))

?H:%<:#define Siglongjmp(buf,retval) longjmp((buf),(retval))

?H:%<:#endif


```

?H:.
?W:%<:Sigjmp_buf Sigsetjmp Siglongjmp
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_sigsetjmp
: see if sigsetjmp exists
?X: We can't check for these symbols with Inlibc because sigsetjmp
?X: is (sometimes? always?) a macro under GCC
echo " "
case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
")
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <setjmp.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
sigjmp_buf env;
int set = 1;
int main()
{
if (sigsetjmp(env,1))
exit(set);
set = 0;
siglongjmp(env, 1);
exit(1);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
if $run ./try >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4
val="$define"
else
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Uh-Oh! You have POSIX sigsetjmp and siglongjmp, but they do not work properly!!
I'll
ignore them.
EOM
val="$undef"
fi
else
echo "sigsetjmp not found." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_sigsetjmp"
case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
$define) echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4;;

```

```
$undef) echo "sigsetjmp not found." >&4;;  
esac  
;;  
esac  
set d_sigsetjmp  
eval $setvar  
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_sigsetjmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*  
* $Id: getopt.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:40 ram Exp ram $  
*  
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi  
*  
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,  
* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.  
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of  
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root  
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.  
*  
* Original Author: unknown, got this off net.sources  
*  
* $Log: getopt.C,v $  
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:40 ram  
* patch16: created  
*  
*/
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/C/fake/getopt.C

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: lex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi  
?RCS:  
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,  
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.  
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of  
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root  
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>  
?RCS:  
?RCS: $Log: lex.U,v $
```

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:22:50 ram
?RCS: patch36: spurious single quote could cause Configure to crash
?RCS: patch36: (reported by Xavier Le Vouch <xavierl@eiffel.com>.)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:27:09 ram
?RCS: patch32: added lexflags variable for lex flags setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:06:01 ram
?RCS: patch23: added
    trailing blank line for metalint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:55 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lex lexflags: Guess Myread Oldconfig flex test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lex:
?S: This variable holds the name of the lexical analyser generator we
?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be lex or flex.
?S:.
?S:lexflags:
?S: This variable holds any flags that should be passed to the lexical
?S: analyzer. It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
: determine lexical analyser generator
case "$lex" in
")
    dflt=lex;;
*)
    dflt="$lex";;
esac
echo " "
if $test -f "$flex"; then
    rp='Which lexical analyser generator (lex or flex) shall I use?'
else
    rp='Which lexical analyser generator shall I use?'
fi
./myread
lex="$ans"

@if lexflags
: if using lex this will normally be useless, but flex frequently takes args
echo " "
case "$lexflags" in
") dflt='none';;
*) dflt="$lexflags";;
esac
rp="What flags should be given to $lex?"

```

```

./myread
case "$ans"
in
none) lexflags="";
*) lexflags="$ans";;
esac

```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/lex.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_readdir64_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_readdir64_r readdir64_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_dirent extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_readdir64_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READDIR64_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the readdir64_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:readdir64_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of readdir64_r.

?S: It is zero if d_readdir64_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir64_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_READDIR64_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readdir64_r routine

?C: is

available to readdir64 re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:READDIR64_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of readdir64_r.

?C: It is zero if d_readdir64_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir64_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_readdir64_r HAS_READDIR64_R /**/

?H:#define READDIR64_R_PROTO \$readdir64_r_proto /**/

```

?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_readdir64_r_proto
: see if readdir64_r exists
set readdir64_r d_readdir64_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_readdir64_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_dirent dirent.h"
case "$d_readdir64_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_readdir64_r_proto=define
set d_readdir64_r_proto readdir64_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_readdir64_r_proto" in
define)
case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int readdir64_r(DIR*, struct dirent64*, struct dirent64**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir64_r_proto=I_TSR ;;
esac
case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int readdir64_r(DIR*,
struct dirent64*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir64_r_proto=I_TS ;;
esac
case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
"|0) d_readdir64_r=undef
readdir64_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling readdir64_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) readdir64_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$readdir64_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "readdir64_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_readdir64_r=undef
readdir64_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) readdir64_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_readdir64_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_safebcpy.U,v 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 15:40:58 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_safebcpy.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 15:40:58 ram

?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check

?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:58:40 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:29:23 ram

?RCS: patch45: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:49:03 ram

?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:58 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_safebcpy: cat d_bcopy Compile rm_try run \

d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_safebcpy:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_BCOPY symbol if

?S: the bcopy() routine can do overlapping copies. Normally, you

?S: should probably use memmove().

?S:.

?C:HAS_SAFE_BCOPY (SAFE_BCOPY):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bcopy routine is available

?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks. Normally, you should

?C: probably use memmove() or memcpy(). If neither is defined, roll your

?C: own version.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_safebcpy HAS_SAFE_BCOPY /**/

```

?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT: set d_safebcopy
: can bcopy handle overlapping blocks?
echo " "
?X: assume the worst.
val="$undef"
case "$d_memmove" in
"$define")
echo "I'll use memmove() instead of bcopy() for overlapping copies." ;;
*) case "$d_bcopy" in
"$define")
echo "Checking to see if bcopy() can do overlapping copies..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_memory I_MEMORY
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_string I_STRING
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
$cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
# include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
# include <string.h>
#else
# include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h> /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

/* Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
try to store the string in read-only memory. */
bcopy("abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy0123456789", abc, 36);

for (align = 7; align >= 0; align--) {

```

```

for (len = 36; len; len--) {
    b = buf+align;
    bcopy(abc, b, len);
    for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
        bcopy(b, b+off, len);
        bcopy(b+off,
b, len);
        if (bcmp(b, abc, len))
            exit(1);
    }
}
}
exit(0);
}

```

EOCP

```

set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    if $run ./try 2>/dev/null; then
        echo "Yes, it can."
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "It can't, sorry."
    fi
else
    echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
fi
;;
esac
$rm_try
;;
esac
set d_safebcpy
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_safebcpy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_castneg.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:11:21 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:


```

?RCS: $Log: d_castneg.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:11:21 ram
?RCS: patch54: made sure cc and ccflags are conditional dependencies
?RCS: patch54: added improved test case for Interactive Unix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:10:50 ram
?RCS: patch36: don't forget to tell user about compilation failures (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: declare signal handler correctly using 'signal_t' (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:47 ram
?RCS: Baseline
    for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Can the compiler cast negative / odd floats to unsigned values.
?X:
?MAKE:d_castneg castflags: cat Compile rm_try Setvar signal_t run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_castneg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CASTNEG, which indicates
?S: whether the C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.
?S:.
?S:castflags:
?S: This variable contains a flag that precise difficulties the
?S: compiler has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:
?S: 0 = ok
?S: 1 = couldn't cast < 0
?S: 2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000
?S: 4 = couldn't cast in argument expression list
?S:.
?C:CASTNEGFLOAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the C compiler can cast negative
?C: numbers to unsigned longs, ints and shorts.
?C:.
?C:CASTFLAGS:
?C: This symbol contains flags that say what difficulties the compiler
?C: has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:
?C: 0 = ok
?C: 1 = couldn't cast < 0
?C: 2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000
?C: 4 = couldn't
    cast in argument expression list
?C:.
?H:#$d_castneg CASTNEGFLOAT /**/
?H:#define CASTFLAGS $castflags /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_castneg

```

```

: check for ability to cast negative floats to unsigned
echo " "
echo 'Checking whether your C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.' >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
$signal_t blech(int s) { exit(7); }
$signal_t blech_in_list(int s) { exit(4); }
unsigned long dummy_long(unsigned long p) { return p; }
unsigned int dummy_int(unsigned int p) { return p; }
unsigned short dummy_short(unsigned short p) { return p; }
int main()
{
    double f;
    unsigned long along;
    unsigned int aint;
    unsigned short ashort;
    int result = 0;
    char str[16];

    /* Frustrate gcc-2.7.2's optimizer which failed this test with
       a direct f = -123. assignment. gcc-2.8.0 reportedly
       optimized the whole file away
    */
    /* Store the number in a writable
       string for gcc to pass to
       sscanf under HP-UX.
    */
    sprintf(str, "-123");
    sscanf(str, "%lf", &f); /* f = -123.; */

    signal(SIGFPE, blech);
    along = (unsigned long)f;
    aint = (unsigned int)f;
    ashort = (unsigned short)f;
    if (along != (unsigned long)-123)
        result |= 1;
    if (aint != (unsigned int)-123)
        result |= 1;
    if (ashort != (unsigned short)-123)
        result |= 1;
    sprintf(str, "1073741824.");
    sscanf(str, "%lf", &f); /* f = (double)0x40000000; */

```

```

f = f + f;
along = 0;
along = (unsigned long)f;
if (along != 0x80000000)
    result |= 2;
f -= 1.;
along = 0;
along = (unsigned long)f;
if (along != 0x7fffffff)
    result |= 1;
f += 2.;
along = 0;
along = (unsigned long)f;
if (along != 0x80000001)
    result |= 2;
if (result)
    exit(result);

```

?X:

?X: The following is a test for Interactive Unix Version 4.1, which
 ?X: has an 'improved' compiler which can correctly cast negative
 ?X: floats in expression lists, but apparently not in argument lists.

?X: Contributed by Winfried Koenig

<win@incom.rhein-main.de>

?X:

```

signal(SIGFPE, blech_in_list);
sprintf(str, "123.");
sscanf(str, "%lf", &f); /* f = 123.; */
along = dummy_long((unsigned long)f);
aint = dummy_int((unsigned int)f);
ashort = dummy_short((unsigned short)f);
if (along != (unsigned long)123)
    result |= 4;
if (aint != (unsigned int)123)
    result |= 4;
if (ashort != (unsigned short)123)
    result |= 4;
exit(result);

```

}

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile_ok; then

\$run ./try 2>/dev/null

castflags=\$?

else

echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it can't)"

castflags=7

fi

```

case "$castflags" in
0) val="$define"
echo "Yup, it can."
;;
*) val="$undef"
echo "Nope, it can't."
;;
esac
set d_castneg
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_castneg.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_syswait.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_syswait.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:42 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks wether <sys/wait.h> is available or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_syswait: Inhdr
?MAKE:-pick add $@ %<
?S:i_syswait:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_WAIT, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/wait.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_WAIT (I_SYSWAIT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
that it should
?C: include <sys/wait.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_syswait I_SYS_WAIT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_syswait
: see if this is a syswait system

```

```
set sys/wait.h i_syswait
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_syswait.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Extensions.U,v\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Extensions.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:known_extensions extensions dynamic_ext static_ext nonxs_ext \

useposix useopcode uselanginfo : \

Myread hint usedl d_sem d_socket i_db i_dbm i_rpcsvdbm i_gdbm \

d_ndbm package test cat rsrc \

d_msg d_shm osname use64bitint \

libs d_cplusplus sed ls rm contains trnl sort

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:BOTTOM

?S:known_extensions:

?S: This variable holds a list of all extensions (both XS and non-xs)

?S: included in the package source distribution. This information is

?S: only really of use during the Perl build, as the list makes no

?S: distinction between extensions which were build and installed, and

?S: those which where not. See "extensions"

for the list of extensions

?S: actually built and available.

?S:.

?S:dynamic_ext:

?S: This variable holds a list of XS extension files we want to

?S: link dynamically into the package. It is used by Makefile.

?S:.

?S:static_ext:

?S: This variable holds a list of XS extension files we want to

?S: link statically into the package. It is used by Makefile.

?S:.

?S:nonxs_ext:

?S: This variable holds a list of all non-xs extensions built and

?S: installed by the package. By default, all non-xs extensions

?S: distributed will be built, with the exception of platform-specific

?S: extensions (currently only one VMS specific extension).

?S:.

?S:extensions:

?S: This variable holds a list of all extension files (both XS and
 ?S: non-xs) installed with the package. It is propagated to Config.pm
 ?S: and is typically used to test whether a particular extension
 ?S: is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:useposix:
 ?S: This variable holds either 'true' or 'false' to indicate
 ?S: whether the POSIX extension should
 be used. The sole
 ?S: use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism
 ?S: for hints files to indicate that POSIX will not compile
 ?S: on a particular system.
 ?S:.
 ?S:useopcode:
 ?S: This variable holds either 'true' or 'false' to indicate
 ?S: whether the Opcode extension should be used. The sole
 ?S: use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism
 ?S: for users to skip the Opcode extension from the Configure
 ?S: command line.
 ?S:.
 ?S:uselanginfo:
 ?S: This variable holds either 'true' or 'false' to indicate
 ?S: whether the I18N::Langinfo extension should be used. The sole
 ?S: use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism for users to skip
 ?S: this extension from the Configure command line.
 ?S:.
 ?T:xxx avail_ext this_ext tdir xs_extensions nonxs_extensions find_extensions
 ?INIT:: set useposix=false in your hint file to disable the POSIX extension.
 ?INIT:useposix=true
 ?INIT:: set useopcode=false in your hint file to disable the Opcode extension.
 ?INIT:useopcode=true
 ?INIT::
 set uselanginfo=false in your hint file to disable the I18N::Langinfo extension.
 ?INIT:uselanginfo=true
 ?LINT:extern noextensions
 ?LINT:extern onlyextensions
 ?T:keepextensions i
 : Check extensions
 echo " "
 echo "Looking for extensions..." >&4
 : If we are using the old config.sh, nonxs_extensions and xs_extensions may
 : contain old or inaccurate or duplicate values.
 nonxs_extensions="
 xs_extensions="
 : We do not use find because it might not be available.
 : We do not just use MANIFEST because the user may have dropped
 : some additional extensions into the source tree and expect them
 : to be built.

: Function to recursively find available extensions, ignoring DynaLoader
 : NOTE: recursion limit of 10 to prevent runaway in case of symlink madness
 : In 5.10.1 and later, extensions are stored in directories
 : like File-Glob instead of the older File/Glob/.

```
find_extensions='
  for xxx in *; do
case "$xxx" in
  DynaLoader|dynaload) ;;
  *)
    this_ext=`echo "$xxx" | $sed -e s/-/\\/g`;

    case "$this_ext" in
Scalar/List/Utils) this_ext="List/Util" ;;
PathTools)      this_ext="Cwd" ;;
    esac;
    echo " $xs_extensions $nonxs_extensions" > "$tdir/$$.tmp";
    if $contains " $this_ext " "$tdir/$$.tmp"; then
echo >&4;
echo "Duplicate directories detected for extension $xxx" >&4;
echo "Configure cannot correctly recover from this - shall I abort?" >&4;
case "$knowitall" in
"" ) dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
    esac;
    . ../UU/myread;
    case "$ans" in
n*|N*) ;;
    *) echo >&4;
      echo "Ok. Stopping Configure." >&4;
      echo "Please remove the duplicate directory (e.g. using git clean) and then re-run Configure" >&4;
      exit 1;;
    esac;
echo "Ok. You will need to correct config.sh before running make." >&4;
    fi;
    $ls -l "$xxx" > "$tdir/$$.tmp";
    if $contains "\.xs$" "$tdir/$$.tmp" > /dev/null 2>&1; then
xs_extensions="$xs_extensions $this_ext";
    elif $contains "\.c$" "$tdir/$$.tmp" > /dev/null 2>&1; then
xs_extensions="$xs_extensions
$this_ext";
    elif $test -d "$xxx"; then
nonxs_extensions="$nonxs_extensions $this_ext";
    fi;
    $rm -f "$tdir/$$.tmp";
    ;;
  esac;
done'
```

```

tdir=`pwd`
cd "$rsrc/cpan"
set X
shift
eval $find_extensions
cd "$rsrc/dist"
set X
shift
eval $find_extensions
cd "$rsrc/ext"
set X
shift
eval $find_extensions
set X $xs_extensions
shift
xs_extensions=`echo "$*" | tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | tr $trnl ' '`
set X $nonxs_extensions
shift
nonxs_extensions=`echo "$*" | tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | tr $trnl ' '`
cd "$tdir"
known_extensions=`echo $nonxs_extensions $xs_extensions | tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | tr $trnl ' '`

```

: Now see which are supported on this system.

?X: avail_ext lists available XS extensions.

```
avail_ext="
```

```
for xxx in $xs_extensions ; do
```

```
  case "$xxx" in
```

?X: Handle possible DOS 8.3 filename and case alterations

```
  Amiga*)
```

```
    case "$osname" in
```

```
      amigaos) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
```

```
    esac
```

```
  ;;
```

```
  DB_File|db_file)
```

```
    case "$i_db" in
```

```
      $define) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx"
```

```
    ;;
```

```
  esac
```

```
  ;;
```

```
  GDBM_File|gdbm_fil)
```

```
    case "$i_gdbm" in
```

```
      $define) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
```

```
    esac
```

```
  ;;
```

```
  IPC/SysV|ipc/sysv)
```

: XXX Do we need a useipcsysv variable here

```
  case "${d_msg}${d_sem}${d_shm}" in
```

```
    *"${define}"*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
```



```

esac
;;
NDBM_File|ndbm_fil)
case "$d_ndbm" in
$define)
    case "$osname-$use64bitint" in
    hpux-define)
    case "$libs" in
*-lndbm*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
ODBM_File|odbm_fil)
case "${i_dbm}${i_rpcsvcdbm}" in
*"${define}")
    case "$d_cplusplus" in
    define) ;; # delete as a function name will not work
    *) case "$osname-$use64bitint" in
    hpux-define)
    case "$libs" in
*-ldb*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
Opcode|opcode)
case "$useopcode" in
true|define)y) avail_ext="$avail_ext
$xxx" ;;
esac
;;
POSIX|posix)
case "$useposix" in
true|define)y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
Socket|socket)
case "$d_socket" in
true|$define)y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;

```

```

esac
;;
I18N/Langinfo|langinfo)
case "$selanginfo" in
true|define|y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
Sys/Syslog|sys/syslog)
case $osname in
amigaos) ;; # not really very useful on AmigaOS
*)
: XXX syslog requires socket
case "$d_socket" in
true|$define|y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
threads|threads/shared)
# threads and threads::shared are special cases.
# To stop people from asking "Perl 5.8.0 was supposed
# to have this new fancy threads implementation but my
# perl doesn't have it" and from people trying to
# (re)install the threads module using CPAN.pm and
# CPAN.pm then offering to reinstall Perl 5.8.0,
# the threads.pm and threads/shared.pm will always be
# there, croaking informatively ("you
need to rebuild
# all of Perl with threads, sorry") when threads haven't
# been compiled in.
# --jhi
avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx"
;;
VMS*)
;;
Win32*)
case "$osname" in
cygwin) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
XS/APItest|xs/apitest)
# This is just for testing. Skip it unless we have dynamic loading.

case "$usedl" in
$define) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
XS/Typemap|xs/typemap)

```

```

# This is just for testing. Skip it unless we have dynamic loading.
case "$usedl" in
$define) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
esac
;;
*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx"
;;
esac
done

set X $avail_ext
shift
avail_ext="$*"

case "$onlyextensions" in
") ;;
*) keepextensions="
echo "You have requested that only certain extensions be included..." >&4
for i in $onlyextensions; do
case " $avail_ext " in
*" $i "*)
echo "Keeping extension $i."
keepextensions="$keepextensions $i"
;;
*) echo "Ignoring
extension $i." ;;
esac
done
avail_ext="$keepextensions"
;;
esac

case "$noextensions" in
") ;;
*) keepextensions="
echo "You have requested that certain extensions be ignored..." >&4
for i in $avail_ext; do
case " $noextensions " in
*" $i "*) echo "Ignoring extension $i." ;;
*) echo "Keeping extension $i.";
keepextensions="$keepextensions $i"
;;
esac
done
avail_ext="$keepextensions"
;;
esac

```

: Now see which nonxs extensions are supported on this system.

: For now assume all are.

```
nonxs_ext=""
for xxx in $nonxs_extensions ; do
case "$xxx" in
VMS*)
;;
*) nonxs_ext="$nonxs_ext $xxx"
;;
esac
done
```

```
set X $nonxs_ext
shift
nonxs_ext="$*"
```

```
case $usedl in
$define)
$cat <<EOM
```

A number of extensions are supplied with \$package. You may choose to compile these extensions for dynamic loading (the default), compile them into the \$package executable (static loading), or not include them at all.

Answer "none" to include no extensions.

Note that DynaLoader is always built and need not be mentioned here.

EOM

```
case "$dynamic_ext" in
")
: Exclude those listed in static_ext
dflt=""
for xxx in $avail_ext; do
case " $static_ext " in
*" $xxx "*) ;;
*) dflt="$dflt $xxx" ;;
esac
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
;;
*) dflt="$dynamic_ext"
# Perhaps we are reusing an old out-of-date config.sh.
case "$hint" in
previous)
if test X"$dynamic_ext" != X"$avail_ext"; then
$cat <<EOM
```

NOTICE: Your previous config.sh list may be incorrect.

The extensions now available to you are

```
${avail_ext}
```

but the default list from your previous config.sh is

```
${dynamic_ext}
```

EOM

```
fi
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=none;;
esac
rp="What extensions do you wish to load dynamically?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so a subsequent Configure will preserve that value.
none) dynamic_ext=' ';;
*) dynamic_ext="$ans" ;;
esac

case "$static_ext"
in
")
: Exclude those already listed in dynamic linking
dflt="
for xxx in $avail_ext; do
case " $dynamic_ext " in
*" $xxx "*) ;;
*) dflt="$dflt $xxx" ;;
esac
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
;;
*) dflt="$static_ext"
;;
esac

case "$dflt" in
") dflt=none;;
esac
rp="What extensions do you wish to load statically?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so a subsequent Configure will preserve that value.
```

```

none) static_ext=' ' ;;
*) static_ext="$ans" ;;
esac
;;
*)

```

```
$cat <<EOM
```

A number of extensions are supplied with \$package. Answer "none" to include no extensions.

Note that DynaLoader is always built and need not be mentioned here.

```
EOM
```

```

case "$static_ext" in
") dflt="$avail_ext" ;;
*) dflt="$static_ext"
# Perhaps we are reusing an old out-of-date config.sh.
case "$hint" in
previous)
if test X"$static_ext" != X"$avail_ext"; then
$cat <<EOM

```

NOTICE: Your previous config.sh list may be incorrect.

The extensions now available

to you are

```
${avail_ext}
```

but the default list from your previous config.sh is

```
${static_ext}
```

```
EOM
```

```

fi
;;
esac
;;
esac
: Exclude those that are not xs extensions
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=none;;
esac
rp="What extensions do you wish to include?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so a subsequent Configure will preserve that value.
none) static_ext=' ' ;;
*) static_ext="$ans" ;;
esac
;;
esac
#

```

Encode is a special case. If we are building Encode as a static

extension, we need to explicitly list its subextensions as well.

```

# For other nested extensions, this is handled automatically by
# the appropriate Makefile.PL.
case " $static_ext " in
  *) Encode *) # Add the subextensions of Encode
    cd "$src/cpan"
    for xxx in `ls Encode/*/Makefile.PL|awk -F/ '{print $2}'`; do
      static_ext="$static_ext Encode/$xxx"
      known_extensions="$known_extensions Encode/$xxx"
    done
    cd "$stdir"
  ;;
esac

set X $dynamic_ext $static_ext $nonxs_ext
shift
extensions="$*"

# Sanity check:
  We require an extension suitable for use with
# AnyDBM_File, as well as Fcntl and IO. (Failure to have these
# should show up as failures in the test suite, but it's helpful to
# catch them now.) The 'extensions' list is normally sorted
# alphabetically, so we need to accept either
#   DB_File ... Fcntl ... IO ...
# or something like
#   Fcntl ... NDBM_File ... IO ....
case " $extensions" in
  *_File *_ Fcntl *_ IO *) ;; # DB_File
  *_ Fcntl *_ _File *_ IO *) ;; # GDBM_File
  *_ Fcntl *_ IO *_ _File *) ;; # NDBM_File
  *) echo "WARNING: Extensions DB_File or *DBM_File, Fcntl, and IO not configured." >&4
    echo "WARNING: The Perl you are building will be quite crippled." >& 4
  ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/Extensions.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_ctermid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ctermid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:54 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ctermid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ctermid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CTERMID if ctermid() is
?S: available to generate filename for terminal.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CTERMID (CTERMID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctermid routine is
?C: available to generate filename for terminal.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ctermid
HAS_CTERMID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ctermid
: see if ctermid exists
set ctermid d_ctermid
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_ctermid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msgsghdr_s: Hasstruct i_systypes d_socket i_sysuio Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgsghdr_s:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_CMSGHDR symbol,
?S: which indicates that the struct cmsghdr is supported.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_CMSGHDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct cmsghdr
?C: is supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgsghdr_s HAS_STRUCT_CMSGHDR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgsghdr_s
: Check for cmsghdr support

```



```

echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct cmsghdr..." >&4
set d_cmsghdr_s cmsghdr $i_systypes sys/types.h $d_socket sys/socket.h $i_sysuio sys/uio.h
eval $hasstruct
case "$d_cmsghdr_s" in
"$define") echo "Yes, it does." ;;
*) echo
"No, it doesn't." ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_cmsghdr_s.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: modetype.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:25:07 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:modetype: Myread Typedef

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:modetype:

?S: This variable defines modetype to be something like mode_t,

?S: int, unsigned short, or whatever type is used to declare file

?S: modes for system calls.

?S:.

?C:Mode_t:

?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare file modes

?C: for systems calls.

It is usually mode_t, but may be

?C: int or unsigned short. It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h>

?C: to get any typedef'ed information.

?C:.

?H:#define Mode_t \$modetype /* file mode parameter for system calls */

?H:.

: see what type is used for mode_t

set mode_t modetype int stdio.h sys/types.h

```
eval $typedef
dflt="$modetype"
echo " "
rp="What type is used for file modes?"
./myread
modetype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/modetype.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sizesize: Myread Typedef sizetype Compile run i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sizesize:

?S: This variable contains the size of a sizetype in bytes.

?S:.

?C:Size_t_size:

?C: This symbol holds the size of a Size_t in bytes.

?C:.

?H:#define Size_t_size \$sizesize /**/

?H:.

?T:yyy zzz

?F:!try

: Check size of size

echo " "

case "\$sizetype" in

*_t) zzz="\$sizetype" ;;

*) zzz="filesize" ;;

esac

echo "Checking the size of \$zzz..." >&4

cat > try.c <<EOCP

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include

<stdlib.h>

#endif

int main() {

```

printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($sizetype));
exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
yyy=`$run ./try`
case "$yyy" in
") sizesize=4
echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $sizesize.)" >&4
;;
*) sizesize=$yyy
echo "Your $zzz size is $sizesize bytes."
;;
esac
else
sizesize=4
echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing $sizesize.)" >&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/sizesize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_isascii.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:13:39 ram

?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:32 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isascii: cc cat ccflags ldflags rm libs Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isascii:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISASCII constant,

?S: which indicates to the C program that isascii()

```

is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ISASCII:
?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that isascii
?C: is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_isascii HAS_ISASCII /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_isascii
?X: Can't use Inlibc because isascii() might be a macro.
: Look for isascii
echo " "
$cat >isascii.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
int main() {
    int c = 'A';
    if (isascii(c))
        exit(0);
    else
        exit(1);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o isascii isascii.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "isascii() found." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "isascii() NOT found." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_isascii
eval $setvar
$rm -f isascii*

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_isascii.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2008 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ctime64 d_localtime64 d_gmtime64 d_mktime64 d_diffime64 d_asctime64: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ctime64:

```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CTIME64 symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the ctime64 () routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_localtime64:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOCALTIME64 symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the localtime64 () routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_gmtime64:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GMTIME64 symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the gmtime64 () routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_mktime64:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKTIME64 symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the
 C program that the mktime64 () routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_difftime64:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DIFFTIME64 symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the difftime64 () routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_asctime64:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ASCTIME64 symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the asctime64 () routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_CTIME64:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctime64 () routine is
 ?C: available to do the 64bit variant of ctime ()
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_LOCALTIME64:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localtime64 () routine is
 ?C: available to do the 64bit variant of localtime ()
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_GMTIME64:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gmtime64 () routine is
 ?C: available to do the 64bit variant of gmtime ()
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_MKTIME64:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mktime64 () routine is
 ?C: available to do the 64bit variant of mktime ()
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_DIFFTIME64:
 ?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the difftime64 () routine is
 ?C: available to do the 64bit variant of difftime ()
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_ASCTIME64:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the asctime64 () routine is
 ?C: available to do the 64bit variant of asctime ()

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_ctime64 HAS_CTIME64 /**/
?H:#$d_localtime64 HAS_LOCALTIME64 /**/
?H:#$d_gmtime64 HAS_GMTIME64 /**/
?H:#$d_mktime64 HAS_MKTIME64 /**/
?H:#$d_diffime64 HAS_DIFFTIME64 /**/
?H:#$d_asctime64 HAS_ASCTIME64 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ctime64 d_localtime64 d_gmtime64 d_mktime64 d_diffime64 d_asctime64
: see if 64bit time functions exists
```

```
set ctime64 d_ctime64
eval $inlibc
```

```
set localtime64 d_localtime64
eval $inlibc
```

```
set gmtime64 d_gmtime64
eval $inlibc
```

```
set mktime64 d_mktime64
eval $inlibc
```

```
set diffime64 d_diffime64
eval $inlibc
```

```
set asctime64 d_asctime64
eval $inlibc
```

```
Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_timefuncs64.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getespwnam: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getespwnam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETESPWNAM if getespwnam() is
?S: available to retrieve enhanced (shadow) password entries by name.
```

```

?S:.
?C:HAS_GETESPWNAM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getespwnam system call is
?C: available to retrieve enhanced (shadow) password entries by name.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getespwnam HAS_GETESPWNAM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getespwnam
: see if getespwnam exists
set getespwnam d_getespwnam
eval $inlibc

Found in
path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getespwnam.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_dlfcn.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_dlfcn.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:21:53 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_dlfcn: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_dlfcn:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DLFCN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <dlfcn.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_DLFCN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <dlfcn.h> exists
and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_dlfcn I_DLFCN /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_dlfcn

```

: see if dlfcn is available

set dlfcn.h i_dlfcn

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_dlfcn.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_strncmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_strncmp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 14:54:34 ram

?RCS: patch23: fixed a typo (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:04:39 ram

?RCS: patch10: created (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:24 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strncmp: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strncmp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRCASECMP symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program

that the strcasecmp() routine is available

?S: for case-insensitive string compares.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRCASECMP:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strcasecmp() routine is

?C: available for case-insensitive string compares.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strncmp HAS_STRCASECMP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_strncmp

: see if strcasecmp exists

set strcasecmp d_strncmp

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strerror.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: cf_who.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:28:50 ram

?RCS: patch61: new computation method avoiding use of temporary file

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:42:34 ram

?RCS: patch23: login name now computed the hard way

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:32 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Oldconfig dependency is there to ensure computation occurs after old values

?X: from config.sh have been loaded, so that we can supersede them.

?X:

?MAKE:cf_time

cf_by: date Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:cf_time:

?S: Holds the output of the "date" command when the configuration file was

?S: produced. This is used to tag both config.sh and config_h.SH.

?S:.

?S:cf_by:

?S: Login name of the person who ran the Configure script and answered the

?S: questions. This is used to tag both config.sh and config_h.SH.

?S:.

?LINT:change LC_ALL LANGUAGE

: who configured the system

?X: Ensure English date -- Jarkko Hietaniemi

cf_time=`LC\_ALL=C; LANGUAGE=C; export LC\_ALL; export LANGUAGE; \$date 2>&1`

?X:

?X: Leave a white space between first two '(' for ksh. The sub-shell is needed

?X: on some machines to avoid the error message when logname is not found; e.g.

?X: on SUN-OS 3.2, (logname || whoami) would not execute whoami if logname was

?X: not found. Sigh!

?X:

?X: Convex had a broken logname executable which returned a non-zero status,
 ?X: and that broke the previous:
 ?X: cf_by=`(logname) 2>/dev/null || whoami) 2>&1`
 ?X: Switch to emergency
 mode... -- RAM, 19/04/94
 ?X:
 ?X: Parentheses needed to avoid error message if the program does not exist.
 ?X: Uses case instead of \$test so it can be put before \$test is defined.
 ?X: Don't redirect to a file because on Ultrix (under script?) logname
 ?X: outputs a blank line first. This method will apparently work.
 case "\$cf_by" in
 "")
 cf_by=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`
 case "\$cf_by" in
 "")
 cf_by=`(whoami) 2>/dev/null`
 case "\$cf_by" in
 "") cf_by=unknown ;;
 esac ;;
 esac ;;
 esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cf_who.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_difftime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_difftime.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:31 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_difftime: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_difftime:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DIFFTIME symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the difftime() routine is available.
 ?S:.

?C:HAS_DIFFTIME :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
the difftime routine is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_difftime HAS_DIFFTIME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_difftime

: see if difftime exists

set difftime d_difftime

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_difftime.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: End.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:51 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: End.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:51 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit serves as the goal which forces make to choose all the units that

?X: ask questions. The \$W on the ?MAKE: line is the list of all symbols wanted.

?X: To force any unit to be included, copy this unit to your private U directory

?X: and add the name of the unit desired to the ?MAKE: dependency line.

?X:

?MAKE:End perllibs: \$W cppstdin gzip zip

libs usedl osname osvers

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:perllibs:

?S: The list of libraries needed by Perl only (any libraries needed

?S: by extensions only will be dropped, if using dynamic loading).

?S:.

?INIT:perllibs="

?LINT:use \$W

?LINT:use gzip zip

?LINT:change cppstdin

: Remove libraries needed only for extensions

: The appropriate ext/Foo/Makefile.PL will add them back in, if necessary.

: The exception is SunOS 4.x, which needs them.

```
case "${osname}X${osvers}" in
```

```
sunos*X4*)
```

```
    perllibs="$libs"
```

```
    ;;
```

```
*) case "$usedl" in
```

```
    $define|true|[yY]*)
```

```
        set X `echo " $libs " | sed -e 's@ -lndbm @ @' -e 's@ -lgdbm @ @' -e 's@ -lgdbm_compat @ @' -e 's@ -ldb @ @' -e 's@ -ldb @ @'`
```

```
        shift
```

```
        perllibs="$*"
```

```
        ;;
```

```
*) perllibs="$libs"
```

```
    ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

?X: If the user has the cppstdin wrapper, perl.c will try to call

?X: CPPSTDIN, but that will point to a location in the build

?X: directory, not the installed version!. Here, we'll just strip the

?X: name down to 'cppstdin',

and rely on the fact that perl.c will

?X: then call SCRIPTDIR/cppstdin, but local things like 'make depend'

?X: will continue to work.

: Remove build directory name from cppstdin so it can be used from

: either the present location or the final installed location.

```
echo " "
```

: Get out of the UU directory to get correct path name.

```
cd ..
```

```
case "$cppstdin" in
```

```
`pwd`/cppstdin)
```

```
    echo "Stripping down cppstdin path name"
```

```
    cppstdin=cppstdin
```

```
    ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
cd UU
```

: end of configuration questions

```
echo " "
```

```
echo "End of configuration questions."
```

```
echo " "
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/End.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_lgamma_r: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_lgamma_r:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LGAMMA_R symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the lgamma_r() routine is available
 ?S: for the log gamma function, without using the global signgam variable.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_LGAMMA_R:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lgamma_r routine is
 ?C: available to do the log gamma function without using the global
 ?C: signgam variable.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_lgamma_r HAS_LGAMMA_R /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_lgamma_r
 : see if lgamma_r exists
 set lgamma_r d_lgamma_r
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_lgamma_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Chk_MANI.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Chk_MANI.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:57:25 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:33:14 ram
 ?RCS: patch44: now lists Begin instead of Myinit in its dependencies
 ?RCS: patch44: leading comment now explains how this unit is included
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:45 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:

```

?X: This unit checks the package by making sure
    every file listed in MANIFEST
?X: is present. It is systematically "included" via the Finish unit (which
?X: is always present in every Configure script), although it may result in
?X: an empty inclusion when no MANIFEST is present.
?X:
?MAKE:Chk_MANI: Begin c n rsrc
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:filelist ans tmppwd
?X: This check happens at metaconfig-time, so it's ok to hard-code the path.
@if {test -f ../MANIFEST}
: Now test for existence of everything in MANIFEST
echo " "
if test -f "$rsrc/MANIFEST"; then
    echo "First let's make sure your kit is complete.  Checking..." >&4
?X:
?X: Files spelled uppercased and beginning with PACK are produced by the
?X: shell archive builder and may be removed by the user. Usually, they are
?X: not listed in the MANIFEST file, but you never know...
?X:
?X: "split -l" is the new way of running a split, but we also try the older way
?X:
awk '$1 !~ /PACK[A-Z]+/ {print $1}' "$rsrc/MANIFEST" | \
(split -l 50 2>/dev/null || split -50)
rm -f missing
tmppwd=`pwd`
for
filelist in x??; do
(cd "$rsrc"; ls `cat "$tmppwd/$filelist"` \
>/dev/null 2>>"$tmppwd/missing")
done
if test -s missing; then
cat missing >&4
cat >&4 <<'EOM'

```

THIS PACKAGE SEEMS TO BE INCOMPLETE.

You have the option of continuing the configuration process, despite the distinct possibility that your kit is damaged, by typing 'y'es. If you do, don't blame me if something goes wrong. I advise you to type 'n'o and contact the author (<MAINTLOC>).

EOM

```

?X: Can't use $echo at this early stage
echo $n "Continue? [n] $c" >&4
read ans
case "$ans" in
y*)

```

```

    echo "Continuing..." >&4
    rm -f missing
;;
*)
?X:
?X: Use kill and not exit, so that the trap gets executed to clean up
?X:
    echo "ABORTING..." >&4
    kill $$
;;
esac
else
    echo "Looks good..."
fi
else
    echo "There is no MANIFEST file. I hope your kit is complete !"
fi
rm -f missing x??

```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Chk_MANI.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18 12:07:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0  netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shm: test d_shmctl d_shmget d_shmat d_shmdt Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHM symbol, which
?S: indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is present.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is
?C: supported.

```

```

?C:.
?H:#$d_shm HAS_SHM /**/
?H:.
?T:h_shm
?LINT:set d_shm
:
    see how much of the 'shm*(2)' library is present.
h_shm=true
echo " "
case "$d_shmctl$d_shmget$d_shmat$d_shmdt" in
*$undef$*) h_shm=false;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_shm && $test `./findhdr sys/shm.h`; then
    echo "You have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "You don't have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_shm
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_shm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: etc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: etc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:07 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:etc etcexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:etc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put "administrative" executable images for the package in question.
?S: It is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/etc. Programs
?S: relying on this variable must be prepared to deal with

```



```

~name
?S: substitutions.
?S:.
?S:etcexp:
?S: This is the same as the etc variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
: determine where administrative executables go
case "$etc" in
")
dflt=`./loc . /local/etc /usr/local/etc /local/etc /usr/etc /etc`
;;
*)
dflt="$etc"
;;
esac
fn=d~
rp="Where should the administrative executables go?"
. ./getfile
etc="$ans"
etcexp="$ansexp"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/etc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: Obsol_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Obsol_h.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:11 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file is prepended to .MT/Obsol_h if that file is not empty. That file
?X: contains the necessary mappings of new symbols to obsolete ones.
?X:
?MAKE:Obsol_h:
?MAKE: -pick prepend $@ ./Obsol_h
?LINT:nocomment
/*

```

- * The following symbols are obsolete. They are mapped to the new
- * symbols only to ease the transition process. The sources
- should be
- * updated so as to use the new symbols only, as the support for these
- * obsolete symbols may end without notice.
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Obsolet_h.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strtouq: Inlibc cat Compile run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strtouq:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOUQ symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strtouq() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRTOUQ:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtouq routine is

?C: available to convert strings to unsigned long longs (quads).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strtouq HAS_STRTOUQ /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

: see if strtouq exists

set strtouq d_strtouq

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_strtouq" in

"\$define")

\$cat <<EOM

Checking whether your strtouq() works okay...

EOM

\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <errno.h>

#include <stdio.h>

static int bad = 0;

void check(const char *s, unsigned

long long eull, int een) {

unsigned long long gull;

```

errno = 0;
gull = strtouq(s, 0, 10);
if (!(gull == eull) && (errno == een)))
    bad++;
}

int main() {
    check(" 1",          1LL, 0);
    check(" 0",          0LL, 0);
    check("18446744073709551615", 18446744073709551615ULL, 0);
    check("18446744073709551616", 18446744073709551615ULL, ERANGE);
    #if 0 /* strtouq() for /^-/ strings is undefined. */
    check("-1",          18446744073709551615ULL, 0);
    check("-18446744073709551614",      2LL, 0);
    check("-18446744073709551615",      1LL, 0);
    check("-18446744073709551616", 18446744073709551615ULL, ERANGE);
    check("-18446744073709551617", 18446744073709551615ULL, ERANGE);
    #endif
    if (!bad)
        printf("ok\n");
    return 0;
}

```

EOCP

```

set try
if eval $compile; then
    case "$run ./try" in
        ok) echo "Your strtouq() seems to be working okay." ;;
        *) cat <<EOM >&4

```

Your strtouq() doesn't seem to be working

okay.

EOM

```

    d_strtouq="$undef"
    ;;
esac
else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it doesn't)"
    d_strtouq="$undef"
fi
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strtouq.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nexttoward: Inlibc

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nexttoward:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NEXTTOWARD if nexttoward()
?S: is available to return the next machine representable long double from
?S: x in direction y.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NEXTTOWARD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nexttoward routine is
?C: available to return the next machine representable long double from
?C: x in direction y.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nexttoward HAS_NEXTTOWARD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nexttoward
: see if nexttoward exists
set nexttoward d_nexttoward
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_nexttoward.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: so.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:30:04 ram
?RCS: patch36: now tells user how he can suppress shared lib lookup (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: removed echo at the top, since it's now in the here-doc (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:07:02 ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit computes the shared-object / shared-lib extension
?X:
?MAKE:so: test libpth Loc Myread Oldconfig cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:so:
?S: This variable holds the extension used to identify
```

```

shared libraries
?S: (also known as shared objects) on the system. Usually set to 'so'.
?S:.
?T: xxx
: compute shared library extension
case "$so" in
")
if xxx=`./loc libc.sl X $libpth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
    dflt='sl'
else
    dflt='so'
fi
;;
*) dflt="$so";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

On some systems, shared libraries may be available. Answer 'none' if you want to suppress searching of shared libraries for the remainder of this configuration.

```

EOM
rp='What is the file extension used for shared libraries?'
. ./myread
so="$ans"

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/so.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtod_l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtod_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOD_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtod_l() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOD_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtod_l routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long doubles.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtod_l HAS_STRTOD_L /**/

```

?H:.

?LINT:set d_strtod_l

: see if strtod_l exists

set strtod_l d_strtod_l

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_strtod_l.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_statblks.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:29 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_statblks.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:29 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_statblks: Hasfield i_sysstat

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_statblks:

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STAT_BLOCKS

?S: if this system has a stat structure declaring

?S: st_blksize and st_blocks.

?S:.

?C:USE_STAT_BLOCKS (STATBLOCKS):

?C: This symbol is defined if this system has a stat structure declaring

?C: st_blksize and st_blocks.

?C:.

?H:?%<:#ifndef

USE_STAT_BLOCKS

?H:?%<:#\$d_statblks USE_STAT_BLOCKS /**/

?H:?%<:#endif

?H:.

?LINT:set d_statblks

: see if stat knows about block sizes

echo " "

echo "Checking to see if your struct stat has st_blocks field..." >&4

set d_statblks stat st_blocks \$i_sysstat sys/stat.h

eval \$hasfield

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_statblks.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: man3dir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:34 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that

?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir

?X: and man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with

?X: man3 used instead of man everywhere.

?X: I then added various tests because perl5 has *lots* of man3

?X: pages with long file names. -- ADO

?X:

?MAKE:man3dir

man3direxp man3ext installman3dir: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \

sed man1dir spackage package Getfile prefix Prefixit Prefixup \

d_flexfnam privlib Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:man3dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual

?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the

?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.

?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.

?S:.

?S:man3direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the man3dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?S:installman3dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as man3direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: man3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

```
?S:man3ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual
page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '3'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man3dir.
?S:.
: determine where library module manual pages go
set man3dir man3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM
```

\$spackage has manual pages for many of the library modules.
EOM

```
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
$cat <<'EOM'
However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you.
EOM
case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir="none";;
esac;;
esac
```

```
case "$d_flexfnam" in
undef)
$cat <<'EOM'
However, your system can't handle the long file names like File::Basename.3.
EOM
case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir="none";;
esac;;
esac
```

```
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
?X: We dont use /usr/local/man/man3 because some man programs will
?X: only show the /usr/local/man/man3 contents, and not the system ones,
?X: thus man less will show the perl module less.pm, but not the system
?X: less command. We might also conflict with TCL man pages.
?X: However, something like /opt/perl/man/man3
is fine.
case "$man3dir" in
") case "$prefix" in
*$package*) dflt=`echo $man1dir |
$sed -e 's/man1/man3/g' -e 's/man\1/man\3/g` ;;
*) dflt="$privlib/man/man3" ;;
esac
;;
```



```

') dflt=none;;
*) dflt="$man3dir" ;;
esac
echo " "

fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the $package library man pages (source) go?"
./getfile
if test "X$man3direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
    installman3dir="
fi

man3dir="$ans"
man3direxp="$ansexp"
case "$man3dir" in
    ") man3dir=' '
    installman3dir=";;
esac
if $afs; then
    $cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```

EOM
case "$installman3dir" in
    ") dflt=`echo $man3direxp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`";;
    *) dflt="$installman3dir";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
./getfile
installman3dir="$ans"
else
    installman3dir="$man3direxp"
fi

```

: What suffix
to use on installed man pages

```

case "$man3dir" in
    ')
    man3ext='0'
    ;;
    *)
    rp="What suffix should be used for the $package library man pages?"
    case "$man3ext" in

```

```

") case "$man3dir" in
*3) dflt=3 ;;
*3p) dflt=3p ;;
*3pm) dflt=3pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;
*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L3) dflt=L3;;
*) dflt=3;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$man3ext";;
esac
. ./myread
man3ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/man3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: Chk_whoami.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Chk_whoami.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:46 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit makes sure we don't try to include whoami.h if uname() exists.
?X:
?MAKE:Chk_whoami: d_uname i_whoami
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:change i_whoami
: weed out incompatibilities
case "$d_uname" in
"$define") i_whoami="$sundef" ;;

```

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Chk_whoami.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_aintl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_aintl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_AINTL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the aintl() routine is available.

?S: If copysignl is also present we can emulate modfl.

?S:.

?C:HAS_AINTL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the aintl routine is

?C: available. If copysignl is also present we can emulate modfl.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_aintl HAS_AINTL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_aintl

: see if aintl exists

set aintl d_aintl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_aintl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_rdchk.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_rdchk.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:51 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_rdchk: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_rdchk:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RDCHK symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the rdchk() routine is available
 ?S: to find out if there is input pending on an IO channel.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_RDCHK (RDCHK):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rdchk routine
 is available
 ?C: to find out if there is input pending on an IO channel. Generally
 ?C: the routine is used only if FIONREAD and O_NDELAY aren't available.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_rdchk HAS_RDCHK /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_rdchk
 : see if rdchk exists
 set rdchk d_rdchk
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_rdchk.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_killpg.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_killpg.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:27 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_killpg: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_killpg:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_KILLPG symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the killpg() routine is available
 ?S: to kill process groups.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_KILLPG (KILLPG):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the killpg routine is available

```

?C: to kill
    process groups. If unavailable, you probably should use kill
?C: with a negative process number.
?C:.
?H:#$d_killpg HAS_KILLPG /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_killpg
: see if killpg exists
set killpg d_killpg
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_killpg.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: pidtype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:31:27 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: pidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:31:27 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:33 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:pidtype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:pidtype:
?S: This variable defines PIDTYPE to be something like pid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare process ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Pid_t (PIDTYPE):
?C: This
    symbol holds the type used to declare process ids in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, uint, pid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Pid_t $pidtype /* PID type */
?H:.
?LINT: set pidtype
: see what type pids are declared as in the kernel

```

rp="What is the type of process ids on this system?"

set pid_t pidtype int stdio.h sys/types.h

eval \$typedef_ask

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/pidtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_lc_monetary_2008: cat Compile rm_try d_locconv

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_lc_monetary_2008:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LC_MONETARY_2008 if libc

?S: has the international currency locale rules from POSIX

?S: 1003.1-2008.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LC_MONETARY_2008:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localeconv routine is

?C: available and has the additional members added in POSIX 1003.1-2008.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_lc_monetary_2008 HAS_LC_MONETARY_2008 /**/

?H:.

: see if libc has the POSIX.1-2008 currency locale rules

case "\$d_locconv:\$d_lc_monetary_2008" in

\$define:)

\$cat

>try.c <<EOCP

#include <locale.h>

int main() {

struct lconv *lc = localeconv();

char int_p_cs_precedes = lc->int_p_cs_precedes;

return 0;

}

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile; then

d_lc_monetary_2008="\$define"

else

d_lc_monetary_2008="\$undef"

fi;

\$rm_try

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_lc_monetary_2008.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strtoull: Inlibc d_longlong Compile cat run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strtoull:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOULL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strtoull() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRTOULL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtoull routine is

?C: available to convert strings to unsigned long longs.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strtoull HAS_STRTOULL /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

: see if strtoull exists

set strtoull d_strtoull

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_longlong-\$d_strtoull" in

"\$define-\$define")

\$cat <<EOM

Checking whether your strtoull() works okay...

EOM

\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <errno.h>

#ifdef __hpux

#define strtoull __strtoull

#endif

#include

<stdio.h>

static int bad = 0;

void check(const char *s, long long eull, int een) {

long long gull;

errno = 0;

gull = strtoull(s, 0, 10);

if (!(gull == eull) && (errno == een)))

```

    bad++;
}
int main() {
    check(" 1",          1LL, 0);
    check(" 0",          0LL, 0);
    check("18446744073709551615", 18446744073709551615ULL, 0);
    check("18446744073709551616", 18446744073709551615ULL, ERANGE);
    #if 0 /* strtoull() for /^-/ strings is undefined. */
    check("-1",          18446744073709551615ULL, 0);
    check("-18446744073709551614",          2LL, 0);
    check("-18446744073709551615",          1LL, 0);
    check("-18446744073709551616", 18446744073709551615ULL, ERANGE);
    check("-18446744073709551617", 18446744073709551615ULL, ERANGE);
    #endif
    if (!bad)
        printf("ok\n");
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    case "$run ./try" in
        ok) echo "Your strtoull() seems to be working okay."
        ;;
        *) cat <<EOM >&4
Your strtoull() doesn't seem to be working okay.
EOM
        d_strtoull="$undef"
        ;;
    esac
else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it doesn't)"
    d_strtoull="$undef"
fi
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strtoull.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sgndchr.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:44:25 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root


```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sgndchr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:44:25 ram
?RCS: patch61: added a ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 14:00:24 ram
?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:16 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sgndchr: cat rm Compile Setvar run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sgndchr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the SIGNEDCHAR
symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that signed characters are available.
?S:.
?C:SIGNEDCHAR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that characters are a signed type.
?C: If not defined, things declared as signed characters (and that make
?C: use of negative values) should probably be declared as shorts instead.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sgndchr SIGNEDCHAR /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_sgndchr
: check for signed chars
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your C compiler can do signed chars..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
char c = 0;

c--;
exit(c >= 0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
if $run ./try; then
val="$define"
echo "It certainly can."
else
val="$undef"
echo "It can't. I'll have to make some things type short."

```

```
fi
set d_sgndchr
eval $setvar
$rm -f try*
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_sgndchr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: orgname.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: orgname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:10:25 ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/src to the search (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:27 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:orgname: sed cat Myread Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:orgname:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the ORGNAME symbol,
?S: which contains either the organization name or the full pathname
?S: of
    a file containing the organization name.
?S:.
?C:ORGNAME:
?C: This symbol contains either the organization name or the full pathname
?C: of a file containing the organization name, which the program must
?C: be prepared to open and substitute the contents of.
?C:.
?H:#define ORGNAME "$orgname" /**/
?H:.
?T:longshots xxx
: get organization name
longshots='/local/src /usr/src/new /usr/src/local /usr/local/src'
case "$orgname" in
") if xxx=`./loc news/src/defs.h x $longshots`; then
    dflt=`$sed -n 's/^.*MYORG[ ]*"(.*)"'.*/\1/p' $xxx`
else
```

```

dflt="
fi
;;
*) dflt="$orgname";;
esac
$cat << 'EOH'

```

Please type the name of your organization as you want it to appear on the Organization line of outgoing articles. (It's nice if this also specifies your location. Your city name is probably sufficient if well known.) For example:

University of Southern North Dakota, Hoople

You may also put the name of a file, as long as it begins with a slash. For example:

/etc/organization

```

EOH
orgname=""
while
test "X$orgname" = "X"; do
rp='Organization:'
. ./myread
orgname="$ans"
done

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/orgname.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: uidtype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:33:25 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: uidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:33:25 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:09:36 ram
?RCS: patch30: comment for uidtype referred to the obsoleted symbol

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:27 ram
?RCS: patch27: made conformant to its gidtype.U companion
?RCS: patch27: question now explicitly mentions getuid()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18
    12:09:56 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:uidtype:
?S: This variable defines Uid_t to be something like uid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Uid_t (UIDTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, ushort, uid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t $uidtype /* UID type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
: see what type uids are declared as in the kernel
echo " "
echo "Looking for the type for user ids returned by getuid()."
set uid_t uidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
case "$uidtype" in
xxx)
xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`
set `grep '_uid;' "$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short
case $1 in
unsigned) dflt="$1 $2" ;;
*) dflt="$1" ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$uidtype";;
esac
case "$uidtype" in
uid_t) echo "uid_t found." ;;
*) rp="What
is the type for user ids returned by getuid()?"
. ./myread
uidtype="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/uidtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: pidtype.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:31:27 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:33 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:pidtype: Myread Typedef

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:pidtype:

?S: This variable defines PIDTYPE to be something like pid_t, int,

?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare process ids in the kernel.

?S:.

?C:Pid_t (PIDTYPE):

?C: This symbol holds the type

used to declare process ids in the kernel.

?C: It can be int, uint, pid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include

?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.

?C:.

?H:#define Pid_t \$pidtype /* PID type */

?H:.

: see what type pids are declared as in the kernel

set pid_t pidtype int stdio.h sys/types.h

eval \$typedef

dflt="\$pidtype"

echo " "

rp="What type are process ids on this system declared as?"

./myread

pidtype="\$ans"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/pidtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Myread.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Myread.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 15:05:39 ram

?RCS: patch61: myread script now starts with a "startsh"

?RCS: patch61: miscellaneous fixes

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:14:22 ram

?RCS: patch45: added & escape allowing user to turn on -d from the prompt

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/31 09:48:04 ram

?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29

15:56:20 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/30 08:57:59 ram

?RCS: patch8: added new visible 'nostick' symbol, mainly for Finish.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:39:20 ram

?RCS: patch7: now sticks to the question when no default and empty answer

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:08 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order

?X: to do a read. It allows for shell escapes, default assignment and

?X: parameter evaluation.

?X:

?X: To use this unit, \$rp and \$dflt must hold the question and the

?X: default answer. The question will be printed by the script itself.

?X: Neither \$rp nor \$dflt is altered by the script.

?X:

?X: The myread script will stick to the question if no default is proposed

?X: and the user answer is empty, which prevents mistakes. However, at the

?X: end of Configure, there is an exception

to this rule (Finish.U) where we

?X: set nostick to a non-empty value to allow the Return key to play its role!

```
?X:
?MAKE:Myread: Options startsh n c trnl
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?V:ans:dflt rp nostick
?F:./myread
?T:COLUMNS xxxm rp dflt answ aok myecho
?LINT:change fastread
?X: Some shells (Ultrix) do not understand ${COLUMNS:-80}, sigh!
: compute the number of columns on the terminal for proper question formatting
case "$COLUMNS" in
") COLUMNS='80';;
esac
```

: set up the echo used in my read

```
?X:
?X: This variable is intended to be eval'ed. It will echo the two
?X: variables $rp and $dflt (provided this latter has a non null value).
?X: It is mainly used by the myread script to echo the questions.
?X:
?X: The $n and $c below are substituted before Loc does its silly echo check
?X: so don't put a $ on the echo below so we get builtin, even if $echo is
?X: pointing to /bin/echo.
?X:
myecho="case \"\$xxxm\" in
*) echo $n \"\$rp $c\" >&4;;
*) case \"\$rp\" in
") echo $n \"[\$xxxm] $c\">;
*)
if
test `echo \"\$rp [\$xxxm] \" | wc -c` -ge $COLUMNS; then
echo \"\$rp\" >&4
echo $n \"[\$xxxm] $c\" >&4
else
echo $n \"\$rp [\$xxxm] $c\" >&4
fi
;;
esac;;
esac"
```

: now set up to do reads with possible shell escape and default assignment

```
cat <<EOSC >myread
```

```
$startsh
```

```
?X:
?X: Save value of default -- do not alter original in case of eval
?X:
xxxm=\$dflt
$myecho
?X:
```

?X: If there is no default, then stop, regardless of the value in fastread.

?X: In silent mode, no new-line is to be echoed if the question is empty,

?X: since this is used to wait for the "return" key.

?X:

```
ans='!'
```

```
case "$fastread" in
```

```
yes) case "$dflt" in
```

```
) ;;
```

```
*) ans=";
```

```
case "$silent-$rp" in
```

```
true-) ;;
```

```
*) echo " " >&4;;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
*) case "$silent" in
```

```
true) case "$rp" in
```

```
) ans="";;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac
```

```
while expr "X$ans" : "X!" >/dev/null; do
```

```
read answ
```

?X:

?X: Run 'eval' on the answer, in order to do variable substitution, in case

?X: the user types \$HOME or \$WHATEVER.

Variables must be evaluated now.

?X: Typing '\$HOME' won't currently prevent from substitution -- use '\$HOME'

?X: The \$1 .. \$9 and \$*, as well as \$@, are available to refer to the

?X: default value.

?X:

```
set x $xxxm
```

```
shift
```

```
aok=""; eval "ans=\"\"$answ\"\" && aok=y
```

```
case "$answ" in
```

?X:

?X: Use "!" and not a plain ! because of a bug in BSD 4.4 shell

?X: (reported by Wayne Davison)

?X: We must handle the shell escapes before dealing with possible variable

?X: substitution, since the shell we're launching in that case will be able

?X: to do it as well as we can -- RAM, 15/03/96

?X

```
"!")
```

```
sh 1>&4
```

```
echo " "
```

```
$myecho
```

```
;;
```

```
!*)
```

```
set x `expr "X$ans" : "X!(.*)\$" `
```



```

shift
sh 1>&4 -c "\$*"
echo " "
$myecho
;;
"\$ans")
case "\$ans" in
?X:
?X: Answers starting with & are hooks allowing to dynamically turn on/off
?X: some Configure options. That's for the future. -- RAM, 09/01/95
?X: Today, we only recognize '& -d' to mean 'go on as if Configure -d, which
?X: is a hardwired
behaviour compatible with our general scheme.
?X:
\\&*)
set x `expr "X\$ans" : "X&\\(.*)\\\$" `
shift
case "\$1" in
-d)
fastread=yes
echo "(OK, I'll run with -d after this question.)" >&4
;;
-*)
echo "*** Sorry, \$1 not supported yet." >&4
;;
esac
$myecho
ans=!
;;
esac;;
*)
case "\$aok" in
y)
echo "*** Substitution done -- please confirm."
xxm="\$ans"
ans=`echo $n "\$ans$c" | tr '$trnl' ' '`
xxm="\$ans"
ans=!
;;
*)
echo "*** Error -- try again."
ans=!
;;
esac
$myecho
;;
esac
?X: Stick in myread if no default answer and nothing was answered

```

```

case "$ans\$xxm\$nostick" in
")
ans=!
$myecho
;;
esac
done
case "$ans" in
") ans="\$xxm";;
esac
EOSC

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Myread.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Config_h.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 14:57:43 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:10:49 ram
?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:25:39 ram
?RCS: patch49: typo fixes in leading config.h comment (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/24 12:13:20 ram
?RCS: patch3: added TOP as a local shell temporary variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/19 06:42:20
ram
?RCS: patch1: leading config.sh searching was not aborting properly
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:47 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file ends up producing the config_h.SH script, which is run to produce

```

?X: the config.h file. The file ./Config_h below contains all the ?H: lines

?X: extracted out of all the units. Metaconfig itself adds the !GROK!THIS!.

?X: Note that this code isn't included into Configure, but must be shipped with.

?X:

?X: For those who wish to know why the file is config_h.SH instead of the more

?X: natural config.h.SH, well... it is to support systems like MS-DOG. Only one

?X: 'dot' is allowed within the file name, as it is part of the "extension" of

?X: the file. MS-DOG will not let you have two 'dots' because that would mean

?X: two "extensions".

?X:

?MAKE:Config_h: Id End Config_sh Obsol_h myuname cf_time cf_by package src

?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed \$@ %<

?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed \$@ ./Config_h

?MAKE: -pick

c_h_weed \$@ ./Obsol_h

?T:CONFIG TOP

?LINT:unclosed !GROK!THIS!

?LINT:extern CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH

?LINT:change CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH

?LINT:nocomment

case "\$CONFIG_SH" in

) CONFIG_SH=config.sh;;

esac

case "\$CONFIG_H" in

) CONFIG_H=config.h;;

esac

case \$CONFIG in

)

if test -f \$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=.;

elif test -f ../\$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=..;

elif test -f ../../\$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../;

elif test -f ../../.\$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../.;

elif test -f ../../..\$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../..;

else

echo "Can't find \$CONFIG_SH."; exit 1

fi

. \$TOP/\$CONFIG_SH

;;

esac

?X: Make sure we are in the directory where the .SH file is located.

case "\$0" in

*/) cd `expr X\$0 : 'X\(.\*)/'` ;;

esac

echo "Extracting \$CONFIG_H (with variable substitutions)"

?X:

?X: Since we unconditionally translate leading #undef into /*#define, we're

?X: stuck when we really want to have a #undef in config.h. That's why there

?X: is provision here for #un-def, which is translated back into #undef after

```

?X:
all original #undef have been processed.
?X:
?X: Previously, we changed all
?X: #undef FOO /**/
?X: into
?X: /*#define FOO /**/
?X: The xlc compiler (available on IBM's AIX) complains that this is
?X: an illegal attempt to write a nested comment, and warns against it.
?X: There's apparently no way to shut the compiler up, either.
?X: This sed command from Hallvard B Furuseth <h.b.furuseth@usit.uio.no>
?X: changes it to
?X: /*#define FOO / **/
sed <<!GROK!THIS! >$CONFIG_H -e 's!^#undef\(.*\)\!^/*#define\1 \!' -e 's!^#un-def!#undef!'
/*
* This file was produced by running the config_h.SH script, which
* gets its values from $CONFIG_SH, which is generally produced by
* running Configure.
*
* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises. Note, however,
* that running config_h.SH again will wipe out any changes you've made.
* For a more permanent change edit $CONFIG_SH and rerun config_h.SH.
*
* \Id: Config_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
*/

/*
* Package name
*   : $package
* Source directory : $src
* Configuration time: $cf_time
* Configured by    : $cf_by
* Target system    : $myuname
*/

#ifdef _config_h_
#define _config_h_

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Config_h.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: i_syssock.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: i_syssock.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:36 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:i_syssock: Inhdr
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_syssock:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_SOCKET symbol, and indicates
 ?S: whether a C program should include <sys/socket.h> before performing socket
 ?S: operations.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_SYS_SOCKET:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
 ?C: include
 <sys/socket.h> before performing socket calls.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_syssock I_SYS_SOCKET /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set i_syssock
 : see if this is a sys/socket.h system
 set sys/socket.h i_syssock
 eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_syssock.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:sitehtml3dir sitehtml3direxp installsitehtml3dir: Getfile \
 Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix html3dir sed
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?Y:TOP
 ?D:sitehtml3dir="
 ?S:sitehtml3dir:
 ?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific

?S: library html source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After
perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: library html pages in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitehtml3direxp="
?S:sitehtml3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the sitehtml3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsitehtml3dir="
?S:installsitehtml3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as sitehtml3direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: html3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitehtml3dir
?LINT:set sitehtml3dir
?LINT:set sitehtml3direxp
: determine where add-on library html pages go
: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.
case
"\$sitehtml3dir" in
") dflt=`echo "\$html3dir" | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$siteprefix#" ` ;;
*) dflt=\$sitehtml3dir ;;
esac
case "\$dflt" in
"| ") dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname where the site-specific library html pages should be installed?'
./getfile
prefixvar=sitehtml3dir
./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/sitehtml3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_flockproto: Hasproto i_sysfile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_flockproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FLOCK_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the flock() function. Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FLOCK_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the flock() function. Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one. A good guess is
?C: extern int flock(int,
    int);
?C:.
?H:#$d_flockproto HAS_FLOCK_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_flockproto
: see if prototype for flock is available
echo " "
set d_flockproto flock $i_sysfile sys/file.h
eval $hasproto

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_flockproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_strcoll.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:

```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_strcoll.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:12:01 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strcoll: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strcoll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRCOLL if strcoll() is
?S: available to compare strings using collating information.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRCOLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strcoll routine
is
?C: available to compare strings using collating information.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strcoll HAS_STRCOLL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strcoll
: see if strcoll exists
set strcoll d_strcoll
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strcoll.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: End.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:51 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit serves as the goal which forces make to choose all the units that
?X: ask questions. The $W on the ?MAKE: line is the list of all symbols wanted.
?X: To force any unit to be included, copy this unit to your private U directory
?X: and add the name of the unit desired to the ?MAKE: dependency line.
?X:
?MAKE:End: $W
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```



```
?LINT:use $W
: end of configuration
questions
echo " "
echo "End of configuration questions."
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/End.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_llround: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_llround:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLROUND symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the llround() routine is available
?S: to return the long long value nearest to x.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LLROUND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llround routine is
?C: available to return the nearest long long value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_llround HAS_LLROUND /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_llround
: see if llround exists
set llround d_llround
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_llround.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msync.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msync.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:19:17 ram
?RCS: patch15: created
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msync: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msync:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MSINC if msync() is
?S: available to synchronize a mapped file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSINC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msync system call is
?C: available to synchronize a mapped file.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msync HAS_MSINC /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msync
: see if
    msync exists
set msync d_msync
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_msync.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* $Id: dup2.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:37 ram Exp ram $
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* Original Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
*
* $Log: dup2.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:37 ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/C/fake/dup2.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: n.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: n.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:19 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:n c: contains

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:n:

?S: This variable contains the -n flag if that is what causes the echo

?S: command to suppress newline. Otherwise it is null. Correct usage is

?S: \$echo \$n "prompt for a question: \$c".

?S:.

?S:c:

?S: This variable contains the \c string if that is what causes the echo

?S: command to suppress newline.

Otherwise it is null. Correct usage is

?S: \$echo \$n "prompt for a question: \$c".

?S:.

: first determine how to suppress newline on echo command

echo " "

echo "Checking echo to see how to suppress newlines..."

(echo "hi there\c" ; echo " ") >.echotmp

if \$contains c .echotmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

echo "...using -n."

n='-n'

c=""

else

cat <<'EOM'

...using \c

EOM

n=""

c='\c'

fi

echo \$n "The star should be here-->\$c"

echo '*'

rm -f .echotmp

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/n.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_stdint: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_stdint:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDINT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that <stdint.h> exists and should

?S: be included.

?S:.

?C:I_STDINT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdint.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_stdint I_STDINT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_stdint

: see if stdint is available

set stdint.h i_stdint

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_stdint.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Warn_v7ND.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Warn_v7ND.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:01:46 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./v7 explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:18 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit warns V7 sites that they may not have a non-blocking read.

?X: This unit needs to be mentioned in End.U to get included.

?X:

?MAKE:Warn_v7ND: package Guess

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

```
: Warnings
if ./v7; then
cat
<<EOM
```

NOTE: many V7 systems do not have a way to do a non-blocking read. If you don't have any of FIONREAD, O_NDELAY, or rdchk(), the \$package package may not work as well as it might. It might not work at all.

```
EOM
fi
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Warn_v7ND.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:perladmin: cf_email Oldconfig Myread cat

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:perladmin:

?S: Electronic mail address of the perl5 administrator.

?S:.

: Ask e-mail of administrator

\$cat <<EOM

If you or somebody else will be maintaining perl at your site, please fill in the correct e-mail address here so that they may be contacted if necessary. You may enter "none" for no administrator.

EOM

```
case "$perladmin" in
```

```
) dflt="$cf_email";;
```

```
*) dflt="$perladmin";;
```

```
esac
```

```
rp='Perl administrator e-mail address'
```

```
./myread
```

```
perladmin="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/perladmin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_socketmarkproto: Hasproto d_socket

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_socketmarkproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKETMARK_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the socketmark() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SOCKETMARK_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the socketmark() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. A good

guess is

?C: extern int socketmark(int);

?C:.

?H:#\$d_socketmarkproto HAS_SOCKETMARK_PROTO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_socketmarkproto

: see if prototype for socketmark is available

echo " "

set d_socketmarkproto socketmark \$d_socket sys/socket.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_socketmarkproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_rmdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_rmdir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:56 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_rmdir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_rmdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_RMDIR if rmdir() is
?S: available to remove directories.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RMDIR (RMDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rmdir routine is
?C: available to remove directories. Otherwise you should fork off a
?C: new process to exec
/bin/rmdir.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rmdir HAS_RMDIR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_rmdir
: see if rmdir exists
set rmdir d_rmdir
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_rmdir.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: man3dir.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 20:52:19 doughera Exp doughera $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1999, Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: man3dir.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 20:52:19 doughera
```

```
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:34 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: created
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that
```

```
?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
```

```
?X: and man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
```

```
?X: man3 used instead
```

```
of man everywhere.
```

```
?X: I then added various tests because perl5 has *lots* of man3
```

```

?X: pages with long file names. -- ADO
?X:
?MAKE:man3dir man3direxp man3ext installman3dir: cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
sed man1dir spackage package Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup \
d_flexfnam privlib Myread test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:man3dir="
?S:man3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:..
?D:man3direxp="
?S:man3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:..
?D:installman3dir="
?S:installman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man3direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man3direxp only
?S: points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:..
?S:man3ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '3'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man3dir.
?S:..
?T:prog tdfit
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set man3direxp
: determine where library module manual pages go
set man3dir man3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages for many of the library modules.
EOM

case "$nroff" in
nroff)
$cat <<'EOM'
However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you.
EOM

```



```

case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir="none";;
esac;;
esac

```

```

case "$d_flexfnam" in
undef)
$cat <<'EOM'

```

However, your system can't handle the long file names like File::Basename.3.

EOM

```

case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir="none";;
esac;;
esac

```

echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."

?X: In 5.005_57 and earlier, I had the following notes:

?X:

We do not use /usr/local/man/man3 because some man programs will

?X: only show the /usr/local/man/man3 contents, and not the system ones,

?X: thus man less will show the perl module less.pm, but not the system

?X: less command. We might also conflict with Tcl man pages.

?X: However, something like /opt/perl/man/man3 is fine.

?X:

?X: However, opinion seems to be shifting such that 'man POSIX' ought

?X: to just work. -- Andy Dougherty July 8, 1999

?X:

?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version indication from \$package

prog=`echo \$package | \$sed 's/-\*[0-9.]\*\$//`

```

case "$man3dir" in

```

```

") dflt=`echo "$man1dir" | $sed -e 's/man1/man3/g' -e 's/man\1/man\3/g`

```

```

if $test -d "$privlib/man/man3"; then

```

```

cat <<EOM >&4

```

WARNING: Previous versions of perl installed man3 pages into

\$privlib/man/man3. This version will suggest a

new default of \$dflt.

EOM

```

tdflt=$dflt

```

```

dflt='n'

```

```

rp='Do you wish to preserve the old behavior?(y/n)'

```

```

. ./myread

```

```

case "$ans" in

```

```

y*) dflt="$privlib/man/man3"

```

```

;;

```

```

*) dflt=$tdflt ;;

```

```

esac

```

```

fi

```

```

;;
*) dflt="$man3dir" ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
') dflt=none ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the $package library man pages (source) go?"
./getfile
prefixvar=man3dir
./setprefixvar

case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir=' '
installman3dir=";;
esac

: What suffix to use on installed man pages
case "$man3dir" in
')
man3ext='0'
;;
*)
rp="What suffix should be used for the $package library man pages?"
case "$man3ext" in
") case "$man3dir" in
*3) dflt=3 ;;
*3p) dflt=3p ;;
*3pm) dflt=3pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;
*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L3) dflt=L3;;
*) dflt=3;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$man3ext";;
esac
./myread
man3ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/man3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endhent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_endhent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endhent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endhent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDHOSTENT if endhostent() is

?S: available to close whatever was being used for host queries.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDHOSTENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endhostent() routine is

?C: available to close whatever was being used for host

queries.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_endhent HAS_ENDHOSTENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_endhent

: see if endhostent exists

set endhostent d_endhent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_endhent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_psignal.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_psignal.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:49 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_psignal: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_psignal:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PSignal symbol, which
?S: indicates that the psignal() routine exists. The psignal() routine
?S: prints a description of a signal on the standard error output.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PSignal (PSIGNAL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
    that the psignal() routine exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_psignal HAS_PSignal /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_psignal
: see if psignal exists
set psignal d_psignal
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_psignal.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isnormal: cat Compile Setvar rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isnormal:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISNORMAL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the isnormal() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ISNORMAL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isnormal routine is

?C: available to check whether a double is normal (non-zero normalized).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_isnormal HAS_ISNORMAL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_isnormal

: check for isnormal

echo "Checking to see if you have isnormal..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <math.h>

int main() { return isnormal(0.0); }

```
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
    echo "You have isnormal."
else
    val="$undef"
    echo "You do not have isnormal."
fi
$rm_try
set d_isnormal
eval $setvar
```

```
Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isnormal.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_semop.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_semop.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:05 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_semop: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_semop:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEMOP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the semop() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SEMOP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the semop() routine is
?C: available to execute semaphore operations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_semop
HAS_SEMOP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_semop
: see if semop exists
set semop d_semop
```

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_semop.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_quad quadtype uquadtype quadkind: \
longsize intsize d_longlong longlongsize d_int64_t \
Inhdr Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_quad:

?S: This variable, if defined, tells that there's a 64-bit integer type,

?S: quadtype.

?S:.

?S:quadtype:

?S: This variable defines Quad_t to be something like long, int,

?S: long long, int64_t, or whatever type is used for 64-bit integers.

?S:.

?S:quadkind:

?S: This variable, if defined, encodes the type of a quad:

?S: 1 = int, 2 = long, 3 = long long, 4 = int64_t.

?S:.

?S:uquadtype:

?S: This variable defines Uquad_t to be something like unsigned long,

?S: unsigned int, unsigned long long, uint64_t, or whatever type is

?S: used for 64-bit integers.

?S:.

?C:HAS_QUAD:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, tells that there's a 64-bit integer type,

?C: Quad_t, and its unsigned counterpart, Uquad_t. QUADKIND will be one

?C: of QUAD_IS_INT, QUAD_IS_LONG, QUAD_IS_LONG_LONG, QUAD_IS_INT64_T,

?C: or QUAD_IS__INT64.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_quad HAS_QUAD /**/

?H:%<: #ifdef HAS_QUAD

?H:%<: # define Quad_t \$quadtype /**/

?H:%<: # define Uquad_t \$uquadtype /**/

?H:%<: # define QUADKIND \$quadkind /**/

?H:%<: # define QUAD_IS_INT 1

?H:%<: # define QUAD_IS_LONG 2

```

?H:%<:# define QUAD_IS_LONG_LONG 3
?H:%<:# define QUAD_IS_INT64_T 4
?H:%<:# define QUAD_IS___INT64 5
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set quadtype
?LINT:set uquadtype
: Check if 64bit ints have a quad type
echo " "
echo "Checking which 64-bit integer type we could use..." >&4
?X: We prefer quad types in order of int, long, long long, int64_t.

```

```

case "$intsize" in
8) val=int
  set quadtype
  eval $setvar
  val="unsigned int"
  set uquadtype
  eval $setvar
  quadkind=1
  ;;
*) case "$longsize" in
8)
val=long
  set quadtype
  eval $setvar
  val="unsigned long"
  set uquadtype
  eval $setvar
  quadkind=2
  ;;
*) case "$d_longlong:$longlongsize" in
define:8)
  val="long long"
  set quadtype
  eval $setvar
  val="unsigned long long"
  set uquadtype
  eval $setvar
  quadkind=3
  ;;
*) case "$d_int64_t" in
define)
  val=int64_t
  set quadtype
  eval $setvar
  val=uint64_t
  set uquadtype

```

```

        eval $setvar
        quadkind=4
        ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac

case "$quadtype" in
) echo "Alas, no 64-bit integer types in sight." >&4
d_quad="$undef"
;;
*) echo "We could use '$quadtype' for 64-bit integers." >&4
d_quad="$define"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/a_dvisory/quadtype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_atoll: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_atoll:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ATOLL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the atoll() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ATOLL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the atoll routine is

?C: available to convert strings into long longs.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_atoll HAS_ATOLL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_atoll

: see if atoll exists

set atoll d_atoll

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/atoll.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ptrdiff_t: Inlibc Setvar Compile rm_try cat

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ptrdiff_t:

?S: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports ptrdiff_t.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PTRDIFF_T:

?C: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports ptrdiff_t.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ptrdiff_t HAS_PTRDIFF_T /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_ptrdiff_t

: check for ptrdiff_t

echo " "

echo "Checking to see if you have ptrdiff_t..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <stddef.h>

int main() { ptrdiff_t x = 7; }

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define"

echo "You have ptrdiff_t."

else

val="\$undef"

echo "You do not have ptrdiff_t."

fi

\$rm_try

set d_ptrdiff_t

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ptrdiff_t.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_isless: cat Compile rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_isless:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISLESS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the isless() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ISLESS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isless routine is
?C: available to do the isless function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_isless HAS_ISLESS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_isless
: check for isless
echo "Checking to see if you have isless..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <math.h>
int main() { return isless(2.0, 1.0); }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
echo "You have isless."
else
val="$undef"
echo "You do not have isless."
fi
$rm_try
set d_isless
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isless.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_times.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:50 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_times.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:50 ram

?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:14:00 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:46 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: What is the type returned by times() ?
?X:
?X: Force inclusion of <sys/types.h>
?X:INC: i_systypes
?MAKE:d_times clocktype:
    Csym Myread Typedef i_systimes
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_times:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIMES symbol, which indicates
?S: that the times() routine exists. The times() routine is normally
?S: provided on UNIX systems. You may have to include <sys/times.h>.
?S:.
?S:clocktype:
?S: This variable holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,
?S: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?S: included).
?S:.
?C:HAS_TIMES (TIMES):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the times() routine exists.
?C: Note that this became obsolete on some systems (SUNOS), which now
?C: use getrusage(). It may be necessary to include <sys/times.h>.
?C:.
?C:Clock_t (CLOCKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,
?C: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?C: included).
?C:.
?H:#$d_times HAS_TIMES /**/
?H:#define Clock_t $clocktype /* Clock time */
?H:.
?T:val inc
: see if times exists
echo "
"
if set times val -f d_times; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'times() found.' >&4
d_times="$define"
inc="
case "$i_systimes" in
"$define") inc='sys/times.h';

```

```

esac
rp="What is the type returned by times() on this system?"
set clock_t clocktype long stdio.h sys/types.h $inc
eval $typedef_ask
else
echo 'times() NOT found, hope that will do.' >&4
d_times="$undef"
?X: The following is needed for typedef (won't like an empty variable)
clocktype='int'
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/d_times.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: usrinc.U,v 1.1 2000/06/27 00:20:28 jhi Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usrinc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 2000/06/27 00:20:28 jhi
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:27:12 ram
?RCS: patch61: don't ask for the include path unless they are on a MIPS
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:24:36 ram
?RCS: patch54: ensure that ./mips always exists (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:18:31 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure usrinc value is preserved across sessions (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usrinc incpath mips_type: test cat echo n c Getfile Guess \
Oldconfig eunicefix contains rm sysroot cc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usrinc:
?S: This variable holds the path of the include files, which is
?S: usually /usr/include. It is mainly used by other Configure units.

```

```

?S:.
?S:incpath:
?S: This variable must precede the normal include path to get the
?S: right one, as in "$incpath/usr/include" or "$incpath/usr/lib".
?S: Value can be "" or "/bsd43" on mips.
?S:.
?S:mips_type:
?S: This variable holds the environment type for the mips system.
?S: Possible values are "BSD 4.3" and "System V".
?S:.
?D:usrinc=/usr/include'
?LINT:extern cppflags
?LINT:create mips
?T:xxx_prompt
?F:./mips
: What should the include directory be ?
: Use sysroot if set, so findhdr looks in the right place.
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm... $c"
dflt="$sysroot/usr/include"
incpath="
?X: mips_type is used later, to add -DSYSTYPE_BSD43
to cppflags if needed.
mips_type="
?X:
?X: Cannot put the following in Guess, or we get a circular dependency.
?X:
if $test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips; then
echo "Looks like a MIPS system..."
$cat >usr.c <<'EOCP'
#ifdef SYSTYPE_BSD43
/bsd43
#endif
EOCP
if $cc $cppflags -E usr.c > usr.out && $contains / usr.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt='/bsd43/usr/include'
incpath='/bsd43'
mips_type='BSD 4.3'
else
mips_type='System V'
fi
$rm -f usr.c usr.out
echo "and you're compiling with the $mips_type compiler and libraries."
xxx_prompt=y
echo "exit 0" >mips
else
echo "Doesn't look like a MIPS system."
xxx_prompt=n

```

```

echo "exit 1" >mips
fi
chmod +x mips
$unicefix mips
case "$usrinc" in
") ;;
*) dflt="$usrinc";;
esac
case "$xxx_prompt" in
y) fn=d/
echo " "
rp='Where are the include files you want to use?'
./getfile
usrinc="$ans"
;;
*) usrinc="$dflt"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/usrinc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_sfio.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sfio.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:48:27 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sfio: Inhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sfio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SFIO symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sfio.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SFIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sfio.h>.
?C:.

```

?H:#\$i_sfio I_SFIO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

i_sfio

: see if sfio.h is available

set sfio.h i_sfio

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sfio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isfinite: Inlibc cat Compile rm_try Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isfinite:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISFINITE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the isfinite() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ISFINITE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isfinite routine is

?C: available to check whether a double is finite (non-infinity non-NaN).

?C:.

?LINT:set d_isfinite

?H:#\$d_isfinite HAS_ISFINITE /**/

?H:.

: check for isfinite

echo "Checking to see if you have isfinite..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <math.h>

int main() { return isfinite(0.0); }

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define"

echo "You have isfinite."

else

val="\$undef"

echo

"You do not have isfinite."

fi

\$rm_try

```
set d_isfinite
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isfinite.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: warnflags.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: warnflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:02 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:warnflags: cat cc contains Myread Guess Oldconfig Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:warnflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C compiler flags to generate
?S: warnings from the compiler. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
: offer additional
  warning flags for compilation
$cat <<EOH
```

You may wish to compile with extra compiler warnings enabled.
Note that doing so enhances your chance of receiving your free set of steak
knives, particularly if you find any bugs and report them.
If you don't want extra warnings, answer "none".

```
EOH
case "$warnflags" in
") case "$cc" in
  *gcc*)
    dflt="-Wall -Wno-comment"
    if $contains 'fprintf' `./findhdr stdio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
      :
    else
      dflt="$dflt -Wno-implicit"
    fi
```



```
;;
*) dflt="none";;
esac
;;
') dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$warnflags";;
esac
```

```
rp="Any $cc flags to enable warnings?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
none) warnflags='';;
*) warnflags="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/warnflags.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strxfrm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strxfrm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:12:04 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strxfrm: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strxfrm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRXFRM if strxfrm() is
?S: available to transform strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRXFRM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strxfrm() routine is
?C: available to transform
strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strxfrm HAS_STRXFRM /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_strxfrm
: see if strxfrm exists
set strxfrm d_strxfrm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strxfrm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_system.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_system.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:44 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_system: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_system:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYSTEM if system() is
```

```
?S: available to issue a shell command.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_SYSTEM (SYSTEM):
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system routine is
```

```
?C: available to issue a shell command.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_system HAS_SYSTEM /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set
```

```
  d_system
```

```
: see if system exists
```

```
set system d_system
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_system.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: html3dir.U,v $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: html3dir.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:html3dir html3direxp installhtml3dir: cat sed Loc Myread \
package test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup html1dir
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:html3dir="
?S:html3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which html
?S: source pages are to be put. This directory is for pages
?S: that describe libraries or modules. It is intended to
?S: correspond roughly to section 3 of the Unix manuals.
?S:.
?D:html3direxp="
?S:html3direxp:
?S: This variable
?S: is the same as the html3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installhtml3dir="
?S:installhtml3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as html3direxp, unless you are
?S: using a different installprefix. For extra portability, you
?S: should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set html3direxp
?LINT:set installhtml3dir
: determine where html pages for libraries and modules go
set html3dir html3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

```

If you wish to install html files for modules associated with \$spackage, indicate the appropriate directory here. To skip installing html files, answer "none".

EOM

: There is no obvious default. If they have specified html1dir, then
: try to key off that, possibly changing ../html1 into ../html3.

case "\$html3dir" in

) html3dir=`echo "\$html1dir" | \$sed 's/1\$/3\$/'` ;;

```

*) dflt=$html3dir ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp="Directory for the $spackage module
html pages?"
./getfile
prefixvar=html3dir
./setprefixvar
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$html3dir" = "X" && html3dir=' '

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/html3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: i_ndbm.U,v 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:16:53 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_ndbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:16:53 ram
?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:23 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_ndbm i_gdbmndbm i_gdbm_ndbm d_ndbm d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes \
d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes: \
    Inhdr Inlibc Setvar test d_cplusplus extern_C echo Protochk
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_ndbm:
?S: This
    variable conditionally defines the I_NDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <ndbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_NDBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ndbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?S:i_gdbmndbm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GDBMNDBM symbol, which

```

?S: indicates to the C program that <gdbm/ndbm.h> exists and should
 ?S: be included. This was the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
 ?S: in RedHat 7.1.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_GDBMNDBM:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm/ndbm.h> exists and should
 ?C: be included. This was the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
 ?C: in RedHat 7.1.
 ?C:.
 ?S:i_gdbm_ndbm:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GDBM_NDBM symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that <gdbm-ndbm.h> exists and should
 ?S: be included. This is the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
 ?S: in Debian 4.0.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_GDBM_NDBM:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that <gdbm-ndbm.h> exists and should
 ?C: be included. This is the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
 ?C: in Debian 4.0.
 ?C:.
 ?S:d_ndbm:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NDBM symbol, which
 ?S: indicates that both the ndbm.h include file and an appropriate ndbm
 ?S: library exist. Consult the different i_*ndbm variables
 ?S: to find out the actual include location. Sometimes, a system has the
 ?S: header file but not the library. This variable will only be set if
 ?S: the system has both.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_NDBM:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that some form of ndbm.h or compatibility
 ?C: include exists, along with the appropriate library.
 ?C:.
 ?S:d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES symbol,
 ?S: which indicates that the ndbm.h include file uses real ANSI C
 ?S: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style
 ?S: declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires
 ?S: special handling
 when using a C++ compiler and this variable is
 ?S: undefined. Consult the different d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes variables
 ?S: to get the same information for alternative ndbm.h include files.
 ?S:.
 ?C:NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ndbm.h> uses real ANSI C
 ?C: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations without any
 ?C: parameter information. While ANSI C prototypes are supported in C++,
 ?C: K&R style function declarations will yield errors.

?C:.

?S:d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES symbol,

?S: which indicates that the gdbm/ndbm.h include file uses real ANSI C

?S: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style

?S: declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires

?S: special handling when using a C++ compiler and this variable is

?S: undefined. Consult the different d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes variables

?S: to get the same information for alternative

ndbm.h include files.

?S:.

?C:GDBMNDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm/ndbm.h> uses real ANSI C

?C: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations without any

?C: parameter information. While ANSI C prototypes are supported in C++,

?C: K&R style function declarations will yield errors.

?C:.

?S:d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES symbol,

?S: which indicates that the gdbm-ndbm.h include file uses real ANSI C

?S: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style

?S: declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires

?S: special handling when using a C++ compiler and this variable is

?S: undefined. Consult the different d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes variables

?S: to get the same information for alternative ndbm.h include files.

?S:.

?C:GDBM_NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm-ndbm.h> uses real ANSI C

?C: prototypes

instead of K&R style function declarations without any

?C: parameter information. While ANSI C prototypes are supported in C++,

?C: K&R style function declarations will yield errors.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_ndbm I_NDBM /**/

?H:#\$i_gdbmndbm I_GDBMNDBM /**/

?H:#\$i_gdbm_ndbm I_GDBM_NDBM /**/

?H:#\$d_ndbm HAS_NDBM /**/

?H:#\$d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES /**/

?H:#\$d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes GDBMNDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES /**/

?H:#\$d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes GDBM_NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES /**/

?H:.

?T:d_dbm_open name hdr ihdr ndbm_hdr_protochk

?LINT:set d_ndbm d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes

d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes

: see if ndbm.h is available

set ndbm.h i_ndbm

eval \$inhdr

: Compatibility location for RedHat 7.1

```

set gdbm/ndbm.h i_gdbmndbm
eval $inhdr
: Compatibility location for Debian 4.0
set gdbm-ndbm.h i_gdbm_ndbm
eval $inhdr

val="$undef"
if $test "$i_ndbm" = "$define" -o "$i_gdbmndbm" = "$define" -o "$i_gdbm_ndbm" = "$define"; then
: see if dbm_open exists
set
dbm_open d_dbm_open
eval $inlibc
case "$d_dbm_open" in
$undef)
i_ndbm="$undef"
i_gdbmndbm="$undef"
i_gdbm_ndbm="$undef"
echo "We won't be including <ndbm.h>"
val="$undef"
;;
*) val="$define"
;;
esac
fi
set d_ndbm
eval $setvar

ndbm_hdr_protochk='name=$1; hdr=$2;
eval "ihdr=\"\$\"i_$name";
val="$undef";
if $test "$ihdr" = "$define"; then
$echo "Checking if your <$hdr> uses prototypes..." >&4;
case "$d_cplusplus" in
$define) ./protochk "$extern_C void dbm_close(DBM *);" literal "extern \"C\" {\" $ihdr $hdr literal \"}\" &&
val="$define" ;;
*) ./protochk "$extern_C void dbm_close(int, int);" $ihdr $hdr || val="$define" ;;
esac;
case "$val" in
$define) $echo "Your <$hdr> seems to have prototypes";;
*) $echo "Your <$hdr> does not seem to have prototypes";;
esac;
fi;
set "d_${name}_h_uses_prototypes";
eval $setvar'

set ndbm ndbm.h
eval $ndbm_hdr_protochk
set gdbmndbm gdbm/ndbm.h

```

```
eval $ndbm_hdr_protochk
set gdbm_ndbm gdbm-ndbm.h
eval $ndbm_hdr_protochk
```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_ndbm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_atanh: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_atanh:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ATANH symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the atanh() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ATANH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the atanh routine is

?C: available to do the inverse hyperbolic tangent function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_atanh HAS_ATANH /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_atanh

: see if atanh exists

set atanh d_atanh

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_atanh.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_off64_t: \

Inlibc Setvar Compile rm_try cat lseeksize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_off64_t:

?S: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports off64_t.

?S:.

?C:HAS_OFF64_T:

?C: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports off64_t.


```
?C:.
?H:#$d_off64_t HAS_OFF64_T /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_off64_t
: check for off64_t
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if you have off64_t..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main() { off64_t x = 7; }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
echo "You have off64_t."
else
val="$undef"
echo "You do not have off64_t."
case "$lseeksize" in
8) echo "(Your off_t is 64 bits, so you could use that.)" ;;
esac
fi
$rm_try
set
d_off64_t
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_off64_t.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017-2018, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dup3: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dup3:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_DUP3 if dup3() is
?S: available to duplicate file descriptors.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DUP3:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dup3 routine is
```

?C: available to duplicate file descriptors.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_dup3 HAS_DUP3 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_dup3

: see if dup3 exists

set dup3 d_dup3

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_dup3.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_tminsys.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_tminsys.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:47 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_tminsys: contains Setvar Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_tminsys:

?S: This variable conditionally defines TM_IN_SYS if this system

?S: declares "struct tm" in <sys/time.h> rather than <time.h>.

?S:.

?C:TM_IN_SYS (TMINSYS):

?C: This symbol is defined if this system declares "struct tm" in

?C: <sys/time.h> rather than <time.h>.

We can't just say

?C: -I/usr/include/sys because some systems have both time files, and

?C: the -I trick gets the wrong one.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_tminsys TM_IN_SYS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_tminsys

: see if struct tm is defined in sys/time.h

echo " "

if \$contains 'struct tm' `./findhdr time.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

echo "You have struct tm defined in <time.h> rather than <sys/time.h>." >&4

val="\$undef"

```

else
echo "You have struct tm defined in <sys/time.h> rather than <time.h>." >&4
val="$define"
fi
set d_tminsys
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_tminsys.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_internet.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_internet.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:02:04 ram
?RCS: patch10: most mailers support Internet addresses nowadays (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:24 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_internet: Myread Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_internet:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the INTERNET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that there is a mailer available
?S: which
?S: supports internet-style addresses (user@site.domain).
?S:.
?C:INTERNET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that there is a mailer available
?C: which supports internet-style addresses (user@site.domain).
?C:.
?H:#$d_internet INTERNET /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_internet
: check for internet mailer
dflt=y
case "$d_internet" in
"$undef") dflt=n;;
esac

```

cat <<EOM

Most mailers can deliver mail to addresses of the INTERNET persuasion, such as user@host.edu. Some older mailers, however, require the complete path to the destination to be specified in the address.

EOM

```
rp="Does your mailer understand INTERNET addresses?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
set d_internet
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_internet.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_gconvert.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:38 ram

?RCS: patch61: integrated new unit from perl5

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:55:59 ram

?RCS: patch56: improved comments about the Gconvert macro (ADO)

?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since it may exist but be unusable (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:51 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_Gconvert:

```
cat cc ccflags ldflags libs rm_try _o
```

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_Gconvert:

?S: This variable holds what Gconvert is defined as to convert

?S: floating point numbers into strings. It could be 'gconvert'

?S: or a more complex macro emulating gconvert with gcvt() or sprintf.

?S:.

?C:Gconvert:

?C: This preprocessor macro is defined to convert a floating point

?C: number to a string without a trailing decimal point. This

?C: emulates the behavior of sprintf("%g"), but is sometimes much more

?C: efficient. If gconvert() is not available, but gcvt() drops the

?C: trailing decimal point, then gcvt() is used. If all else fails,

?C: a macro using sprintf("%g") is used. Arguments for the Gconvert

?C: macro are: value, number of digits, whether trailing zeros should

?C: be retained, and the output buffer.

?C: Possible values are:

?C: d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))'

?C: d_Gconvert='gcvt((x),(n),(b))'

?C: d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))'

?C: The last two assume trailing zeros should

not be kept.

?C:.

?H:#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) \$d_Gconvert

?H:.

?T: xxx_list xxx_convert

?F:!try

?X:

: Check how to convert floats to strings.

echo " "

echo "Checking for an efficient way to convert floats to strings."

?X: We want to be sure to drop trailing decimal points (perl5

?X: needs this).

\$cat >try.c <<'EOP'

#ifdef TRY_gconvert

#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))

char *myname = "gconvert";

#endif

#ifdef TRY_gcvt

#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gcvt((x),(n),(b))

char *myname = "gcvt";

#endif

#ifdef TRY_sprintf

#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))

char *myname = "sprintf";

#endif

#include <stdio.h>

int

checkit(expect, got)

char *expect;

```

char *got;
{
    if (strcmp(expect, got)) {
        printf("%s oddity: Expected %, got %s\n",
            myname, expect, got);
        exit(1);
    }
}

int
int main()
{
    char buf[64];
    buf[63] = '\0';

    /* This must be 1st test on (which?) platform */
    /* Alan Burlison <AlanBurlsin@unn.unisys.com> */
    Gconvert(0.1, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("0.1",
        buf);

    Gconvert(1.0, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("1", buf);

    Gconvert(0.0, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("0", buf);

    Gconvert(-1.0, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("-1", buf);

    /* Some Linux gcvt's give 1.e+5 here. */
    Gconvert(100000.0, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("100000", buf);

    /* Some Linux gcvt's give -1.e+5 here. */
    Gconvert(-100000.0, 8, 0, buf);
    checkit("-100000", buf);

    exit(0);
}
EOP
?X: List of order in which to search for functions.
?X: Usual order of efficiency is gconvert gcvt sprintf
?X: Respect a previous or hinted value.
case "$d_Gconvert" in
    gconvert*) xxx_list='gconvert gcvt sprintf' ;;
    gcvt*) xxx_list='gcvt gconvert sprintf' ;;
    sprintf*) xxx_list='sprintf gconvert gcvt' ;;

```

```

*) xxx_list='gconvert gcvf sprintf' ;;
esac

for xxx_convert in $xxx_list; do
echo "Trying $xxx_convert"
$rm_try
if $cc $ccflags -DTRY_$xxx_convert $ldflags -o try \
try.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "$xxx_convert" found. >&4
if ./try; then
echo "I'll use $xxx_convert to convert floats
into a string." >&4
break;
else
echo "...But $xxx_convert didn't work as I expected."
fi
else
echo "$xxx_convert NOT found." >&4
fi
done

```

```

case "$xxx_convert" in
gconvert) d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))' ;;
gcvf) d_Gconvert='gcvf((x),(n),(b))' ;;
*) d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))' ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_gconvert.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getpagsz.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:13:10 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:14 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

```

?MAKE:d_getpagsz pagesize: Oldconfig Myread Inlibc cat contains +cc +ccflags \
libs rm Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpagsz:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPAGESIZE if getpagesize()
?S: is available to get the system page size.
?S:.
?S:pagesize (pagesize):
?S: This
variable holds the size in bytes of a system page.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPAGESIZE (GETPAGESIZE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpagesize system call
?C: is available to get system page size, which is the granularity of
?C: many memory management calls.
?C:.
?X: Don't name it PAGESIZE, this is sometimes used by <sys/param.h>
?C:PAGESIZE_VALUE (PAGESIZE):
?C: This symbol holds the size in bytes of a system page (obtained via
?C: the getpagesize() system call at configuration time or asked to the
?C: user if the system call is not available).
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpagsz HAS_GETPAGESIZE /**/
?H:#define PAGESIZE_VALUE $pagesize /* System page size, in bytes */
?H:.
?F:!page
?T:guess
?LINT:set d_getpagsz
: see if getpagesize exists
set getpagesize d_getpagsz
eval $inlibc

@if pagesize || PAGESIZE_VALUE
: determine the system page size
echo " "
guess='(OK to guess)'
case "$pagesize" in
")
$cat >page.c <<EOP
extern int getpagesize();
int main()
{
printf("%d\n", getpagesize());
}
EOP
echo
"Computing the granularity of memory management calls..." >&4
dflt='4096'

```



```

case "$d_getpagsz" in
"$define")
if $cc $ccflags -o page page.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=`./page`
guess="
else
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--guessing)"
fi
;;
*)
if $cc $ccflags -o page page.c $libs -lpw >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=`./page`
guess="
echo "(For your eyes only: I used the getpagesize() from -lpw.)"
else
if $contains PAGESIZE `./findhdr sys/param.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
$cat >page.c <<EOP
#include <sys/param.h>
int main()
{
printf("%d\n", PAGESIZE);
}
EOP
if $cc $ccflags -o page page.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=`./page`
guess="
echo "(Using value of PAGESIZE found in <sys/param.h>.)"
fi
fi
fi
;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$pagesize"; guess=";;
esac
rp="What is the system page size, in bytes$guess?"
. ./myread
pagesize=$ans
$rm -f page.c page

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5.36.0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getpagsz.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_getitimer: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_getitimer:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETITIMER symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the getitimer() routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETITIMER:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getitimer routine is
 ?C: available to return interval timers.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_getitimer HAS_GETITIMER /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_getitimer
 : see if getitimer exists
 set getitimer d_getitimer
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5.36.0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getitimer.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:siteman1dir siteman1direxp installsiteman1dir: Getfile \
 Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix man1dir sed
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?Y:TOP
 ?D:siteman1dir="
 ?S:siteman1dir:
 ?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
 ?S: manual source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
 ?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
 ?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
 ?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
 ?S: After perl

has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: man1 pages in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:siteman1direxp="

?S:siteman1direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the siteman1dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installsiteman1dir="

?S:installsiteman1dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as siteman1direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsiteman1dir

?LINT:set siteman1dir

?LINT:set siteman1direxp

: determine where add-on manual pages go

case "\$siteman1dir" in

) dflt=`echo \$man1dir | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$siteprefix#"` ;;

*) dflt=\$siteman1dir ;;

esac

case "\$dflt" in

"| ") dflt=none ;;

esac

fn=dn+~

rp='Pathname

where the site-specific manual pages should be installed'

./getfile

prefixvar=siteman1dir

./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/siteman1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_castneg.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:11:21 ram

?RCS: patch54: made sure cc and ccflags are conditional dependencies

?RCS: patch54: added improved test case for Interactive Unix

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:10:50 ram

?RCS: patch36: don't forget to tell user about compilation failures (ADO)

?RCS: patch36: declare signal handler correctly using 'signal_t' (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:47 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Can

the compiler cast negative / odd floats to unsigned values.

?X:

?MAKE:d_castneg castflags: cat +cc +ccflags rm_try Setvar signal_t

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_castneg:

?S: This variable conditionally defines CASTNEG, which indicates

?S: whether the C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.

?S:.

?S:castflags:

?S: This variable contains a flag that precise difficulties the

?S: compiler has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:

?S: 0 = ok

?S: 1 = couldn't cast < 0

?S: 2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000

?S: 4 = couldn't cast in argument expression list

?S:.

?C:CASTNEGFLOAT:

?C: This symbol is defined if the C compiler can cast negative

?C: numbers to unsigned longs, ints and shorts.

?C:.

?C:CASTFLAGS:

?C: This symbol contains flags that say what difficulties the compiler

?C: has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:

?C: 0 = ok

?C: 1 = couldn't cast < 0

?C: 2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000

?C: 4 = couldn't cast in argument expression list

?C:.

?H:#\$d_castneg CASTNEGFLOAT /**/

?H:#define

CASTFLAGS \$castflags /**/

?H:.

```

?F:!try
?LINT:set d_castneg
: check for ability to cast negative floats to unsigned
echo " "
echo 'Checking whether your C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.' >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
$signal_t blech() { exit(7); }
$signal_t blech_in_list() { exit(4); }
unsigned long dummy_long(p) unsigned long p; { return p; }
unsigned int dummy_int(p) unsigned int p; { return p; }
unsigned short dummy_short(p) unsigned short p; { return p; }
int main()
{
    double f = -123.;
    unsigned long along;
    unsigned int aint;
    unsigned short ashort;
    int result = 0;

    signal(SIGFPE, blech);
    along = (unsigned long)f;
    aint = (unsigned int)f;
    ashort = (unsigned short)f;
    if (along != (unsigned long)-123)
        result |= 1;
    if (aint != (unsigned int)-123)
        result |= 1;
    if (ashort != (unsigned short)-123)
        result |= 1;
    f = (double)0x40000000;
    f = f + f;
    along = 0;
    along = (unsigned long)f;
    if
    (along != 0x80000000)
        result |= 2;
    f -= 1.;
    along = 0;
    along = (unsigned long)f;
    if (along != 0x7fffffff)
        result |= 1;
    f += 2.;
    along = 0;
    along = (unsigned long)f;
    if (along != 0x80000001)
        result |= 2;

```

```

if (result)
    exit(result);
?X:
?X: The following is a test for Interactive Unix Version 4.1, which
?X: has an 'improved' compiler which can correctly cast negative
?X: floats in expression lists, but apparently not in argument lists.
?X: Contributed by Winfried Koenig <win@incom.rhein-main.de>
?X:

```

```

    signal(SIGFPE, blech_in_list);
    f = 123.;
    along = dummy_long((unsigned long)f);
    aint = dummy_int((unsigned int)f);
    ashort = dummy_short((unsigned short)f);
    if (along != (unsigned long)123)
        result |= 4;
    if (aint != (unsigned int)123)
        result |= 4;
    if (ashort != (unsigned short)123)
        result |= 4;
    exit(result);

```

```

}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    ./try
    castflags=$?
else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it can't)"
    castflags=7
fi
case
"$castflags" in
0) val="$define"
    echo "Yup, it can."
    ;;
*) val="$undef"
    echo "Nope, it can't."
    ;;
esac
set d_castneg
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

- * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_castneg.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getmnt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getmnt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETMNT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getmnt() routine is available
?S: to retrieve one or more mount info blocks by filename.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETMNT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getmnt routine is
?C: available to get filesystem mount info by filename.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getmnt HAS_GETMNT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getmnt
: see if getmnt exists
set getmnt d_getmnt
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getmnt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: libnlist.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libnlist.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:08:02 ram
?RCS: patch61: added usrinc and mips on the dependency line
?RCS: patch61: make sure we call ./mips
?RCS: patch61: added a ?LINT: hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:00 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libnlist: Loc libpth Guess usrinc _a

```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libnlist (libmld):
?S: This variable contains the name of the library required to
    get the
?S: definition of the nlist() function. On a MIPS RISC/OS box, it is -lmld.
?S: Under Sys Vr4, it is -lelf. Otherwise, its value is empty.
?S:..
?T:xxx
?LINT:use usrinc
: see if we need a special library for 'nlist()'
echo " "
: How about doing this if nlist is not in libc...
if ./mips ; then
    libnlist='-lmld'
else
    xxx=`./loc libelf$_a x $libpth`
    case "$xxx" in
    x) ;;
    *)
        libnlist="$xxx"
        ;;
    esac
fi
case "$libnlist" in
") echo "No special library for nlist() seems necessary." >&4
;;
*) echo "nlist() can be found in $libnlist." >&4
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libnlist.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uselongdouble: Myread Oldconfig Setvar cat test usemorebits
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:uselongdouble:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_LONG_DOUBLE symbol,
?S: and indicates that long doubles should be used when available.
?S:..
```



```

?C:USE_LONG_DOUBLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that long doubles should
?C: be used when available.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef USE_LONG_DOUBLE
?H:%<:#$uselongdouble USE_LONG_DOUBLE /**/
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:extern ccflags
?LINT:use usemorebits
?F:!uselongdouble.cbu
: Check for uselongdouble support
case "$ccflags" in
*-DUSE_LONG_DOUBLE*|*-DUSE_MORE_BITS*) uselongdouble="$define" ;;
esac

case "$uselongdouble" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*)
dflt='n';;
esac
cat <<EOM

```

Perl can be built to take advantage of long doubles which
(if available) may give more accuracy and range for floating point numbers.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

EOM

```

rp="Try to use long doubles if available?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)   val="$undef" ;;
esac
set uselongdouble
eval $setvar

```

```

case "$uselongdouble" in
true|[yY]*) uselongdouble="$define" ;;
esac

```

```

: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'. If the
: user has specified that long doubles should be used,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f uselongdouble.cbu; then
    echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding long doubles, using them..."
    . ./uselongdouble.cbu
else

```

```

    case "$uselongdouble" in
$define)
    $cat <<EOM
(Your platform does not have any specific hints for long doubles.)
EOM
;;
    esac
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/uselongdbl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_SHM_MAC.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_SHM_MAC.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18 12:05:41  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0  worldwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_SHM_MAC d_SHM_PRM d_SHM_SEG d_SHM_IMMU: cat d_shm test rm +cc +ccflags
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_SHM_MAC:
?S: Sometimes, the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/sysmacros.h, usually for
?S: the ctob() macro.
?S:.
?S:d_SHM_PRM:
?S: Sometimes, the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/param.h, usually for the
?S: NBPC constant.
?S:.
?S:d_SHM_SEG:
?S: Sometimes,
    the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/seg.h, usually for the
?S: SNUMSHIFT constant.
?S:.
?S:d_SHM_IMMU:
?S: Sometimes, the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/immu.h, usually for the
?S: stob() macro.
?S:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_SYSMACROS:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/sysmacros.h> because SHMLBA

```

```

?C: needs something from there, probably the ctob() macro.
?C:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_PARAM:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/param.h> because SHMLBA needs
?C: something from there, probably the NBPC constant.
?C:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_SEG:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/seg.h> because SHMLBA needs
?C: something from there, probably the SNUMSHFT constant.
?C:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_IMMU:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/immu.h> because SHMLBA needs
?C: something from there, probably the stob() macro. (tower_600 only?)
?C:.
?H:$d_SHM_MAC SHMLBA_WANTS_SYSMACROS /* SHMLBA wants ctob()? */
?H:$d_SHM_PRM SHMLBA_WANTS_PARAM /* SHMLBA wants NBPC? */
?H:$d_SHM_SEG SHMLBA_WANTS_SEG /* SHMLBA wants
SNUMSHFT? */
?H:$d_SHM_IMMU SHMLBA_WANTS_IMMU /* SHMLBA wants stob()? */
?H:.
?T:flags D_sys_immu D_sys_seg D_sys_sysmacros D_sys_param
: check for SHMLBA braindamage
d_SHM_MAC="$undef"
d_SHM_PRM="$undef"
d_SHM_SEG="$undef"
d_SHM_IMMU="$undef"
if $test "$d_shm" = "$define" ; then
echo " "
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Checking to see if SHMLBA needs additional headers.
The headers I'll be checking are:

    sys/macros.h (for the ctob() macro)
    sys/param.h (for NBPC)
    sys/seg.h (for SNUMSHFT)
    sys/immu.h (for the stob() macro)

EOM
$cat >shm_mac.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#ifdef I_SYS_IMMU
#include <sys/immu.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SYSMACROS
#include <sys/sysmacros.h>
#endif

```

```

#ifdef I_SYS_PARAM
#include <sys/param.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SEG
#include <sys/seg.h>
#endif

int main() {
    int foo = SHMLBA ;
}
EOCP
flags='xxx'
for D_sys_immu in " '-DI_SYS_IMMU'; do
for D_sys_seg in " '-DI_SYS_SEG'; do
for D_sys_sysmacros in " '-DI_SYS_SYSMACROS';
do
for D_sys_param in " '-DI_SYS_PARAM'; do
    case "$flags" in
'xxx')
        case "$D_sys_immu$D_sys_param$D_sys_sysmacros$D_sys_seg" in
        ")
            echo "Trying it normally..."
            ;;
        *)
            echo "Trying $D_sys_immu $D_sys_param $D_sys_sysmacros $D_sys_seg"
            ;;
        esac
        if $cc $ccflags \
        $D_sys_immu $D_sys_param $D_sys_sysmacros $D_sys_seg \
        -o shm_mac shm_mac.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
            set X $D_sys_immu $D_sys_param $D_sys_sysmacros $D_sys_seg
            shift
            flags="$*"
            echo "Succeeded with $flags"
        fi
        ;;
    esac
done
done
done
done
case "$flags" in
xxx)
    echo "I don't know how to keep SHMLBA happy. Good luck!"
    ;;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_PARAM*) d_SHM_PRM="$define";;

```

```

esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_SYSMACROS*) d_SHM_MAC="$define";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_SEG*) d_SHM_SEG="$define";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_IMMU*) d_SHM_IMMU="$define";;
esac
fi
$rm -f shm_mac*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_SHM_MAC.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_getnent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getnent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18 12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0  worldwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETNETENT if getnetent() is
?S: available to look up network names in some data base or another.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetent() routine is
?C: available to look up network names in some data base
?C: or another.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnent HAS_GETNETENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getnent
: see if getnetent exists
set getnetent d_getnent
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getnent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_bzero.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_bzero.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/10/16 13:48:15 ram

?RCS: patch12: added magic support for bzero()

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:01:33 ram

?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_BZERO, no macro remap on memset (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:46 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_bzero: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_bzero:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BZERO
symbol if

?S: the bzero() routine is available to set memory to 0.

?S:.

?C:HAS_BZERO:

?C: This symbol is defined if the bzero() routine is available to

?C: set a memory block to 0.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_bzero HAS_BZERO /**/

?H:.

?M:bzero: HAS_BZERO

?M:#ifndef HAS_BZERO

?M:#ifndef bzero

?M:#define bzero(s,l) memset((s),0,(l))

?M:#endif

?M:#endif

?M:.

?LINT:set d_bzero

: see if bzero exists

set bzero d_bzero

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_bzero.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethbyaddr.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethbyaddr: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethbyaddr:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostbyaddr() routine is available

?S: to look up hosts by their IP addresses.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostbyaddr() routine is

?C: available to look up hosts by their IP addresses.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gethbyaddr HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_gethbyaddr

: see if gethostbyaddr exists

set gethostbyaddr d_gethbyaddr

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_gethbyaddr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_termio.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:20:54 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./usg and ./Cpplib explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:26:38 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: don't include all three I_* symbols in config.h
 ?RCS: patch32: (had forgotten to undo this part last time)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:25:03 ram
 ?RCS: patch27: undone ADO's fix in previous patch since it was useless
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:05:23
 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: now include all three defines in config.h (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:44 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:i_termio i_sgtty i_termios: test Inlibc Cppsym Guess Setvar Findhdr Warn
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:i_termio:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIO symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <termio.h> rather
 ?S: than <sgtty.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?S:i_termios:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIOS symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the POSIX <termios.h> file is
 ?S: to be included.
 ?S:.
 ?S:i_sgtty:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SGTTY symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sgtty.h> rather
 ?S: than <termio.h>.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_TERMIO:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
 ?C: <termio.h> rather than <sgtty.h>. There are also differences in
 ?C: the ioctl() calls that depend on the value of
 this symbol.
 ?C:.
 ?C:I_TERMIOS:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
 ?C: the POSIX termios.h rather than sgtty.h or termio.h.
 ?C: There are also differences in the ioctl() calls that depend on the
 ?C: value of this symbol.
 ?C:.
 ?C:I_SGTTY:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
 ?C: <sgtty.h> rather than <termio.h>. There are also differences in
 ?C: the ioctl() calls that depend on the value of this symbol.


```

?C:.
?H:#$i_termio I_TERMIO /**/
?H:#$i_termios I_TERMIOS /**/
?H:#$i_sgTTY I_SGTTY /**/
?H:.
?T:val2 val3
?LINT:set i_termio i_sgTTY i_termios
: see if this is a termio system
val="$undef"
val2="$undef"
val3="$undef"
?X: Prefer POSIX-approved termios.h over all else
if $test `./findhdr termios.h`; then
    set tcsetattr i_termios
    eval $inlibc
    val3="$i_termios"
fi
echo " "
case "$val3" in
"$define") echo "You have POSIX termios.h... good!" >&4;;
*) if ./Cppsymb pyr; then
    case "`/bin/universe`" in
ucb) if $test `./findhdr
sgTTY.h`; then
    val2="$define"
    echo "<sgTTY.h> found." >&4
    else
    echo "System is pyramid with BSD universe."
    ./warn "<sgTTY.h> not found--you could have problems."
    fi;;
*) if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
    val="$define"
    echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
    else
    echo "System is pyramid with USG universe."
    ./warn "<termio.h> not found--you could have problems."
    fi;;
esac
?X: Start with USG to avoid problems if both usg/bsd was guessed
elif ./usg; then
if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
    echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
    val="$define"
elif $test `./findhdr sgTTY.h`; then
    echo "<sgTTY.h> found." >&4
    val2="$define"
else
    ./warn "Neither <termio.h> nor <sgTTY.h> found--cross fingers!"

```

```

fi
else
if $test `./findhdr sgty.h`; then
echo "<sgty.h> found." >&4
val2="$define"
elif $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
val="$define"
else
./warn "Neither <sgty.h> nor <termio.h> found--cross
fingers!"
fi
fi;;
esac
set i_termio; eval $setvar
val=$val2; set i_sgty; eval $setvar
val=$val3; set i_termios; eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_termio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Myinit.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:47:29 ram

?RCS: patch44: leading comment states this unit comes before option processing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:07 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: If you want to initialize any default values, copy this unit to your

?X: personal U directory and add the assignments to the end. This file

?X: is included after variables are initialized but before any old

?X: config.sh file is read in and before

any Configure switch processing.

?X:

?MAKE:Myinit: Init

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT: nocomment

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Myinit.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_pthread_attr_setscope: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_pthread_attr_setscope:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_PTHREAD_ATTR_SETSCOPE if

?S: pthread_attr_setscope() is available to set the contention scope

?S: attribute of a thread attribute object.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PTHREAD_ATTR_SETSCOPE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pthread_attr_setscope

?C: system call is available to set the contention scope attribute of

?C: a thread attribute object.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pthread_attr_setscope HAS_PTHREAD_ATTR_SETSCOPE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_pthread_attr_setscope

: see if pthread_attr_setscope exists

set pthread_attr_setscope d_pthread_attr_setscope

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_pthread_attr_ss.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_chsize.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_chsize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:50 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_chsize: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_chsize:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CHSIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the chsize() routine is available
?S: to truncate files. You might need a -lx to get this routine.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CHSIZE (CHSIZE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the chsize
    routine is available
?C: to truncate files. You might need a -lx to get this routine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_chsize HAS_CHSIZE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_chsize
: see if chsize exists
set chsize d_chsize
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_chsize.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: mboxchar.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mboxchar.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:13:12 ram
?RCS: patch56: ensure ctrl-A characters are visible in prompt (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:11:22 ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for MMDF mailboxes (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:15 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:mboxchar: cat package shsharp Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mboxchar:
?S: This variable
    contains the eventual value of the MBOXCHAR symbol,
?S: which is how a C program can identify a file as a mailbox.
?S:.
?C:MBOXCHAR:
?C: This symbol contains a character which will match the beginning
?C: of a mailbox file.
?C:.
?H:#define MBOXCHAR '$mboxchar' /**/
?H:.
?T:CTRLA
?INIT:CTRLA=`echo a | tr a '\001`
: determine how to determine when a file is a mailbox
case "$mboxchar" in
") dflt=F;;
?X: The following ^A is two-chars to ensure it will print out -- WED
"$CTRLA") dflt='^A';;
*) dflt="$mboxchar";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

In saving articles, \$package wants to differentiate between saving to mailbox format files and normal files. It does this by examining the first character of the file in question. On most systems the first line starts with "From ...", so the first character is an F. Other systems use magic cookies like control codes between articles, so one of those would be first. For example, MMDF messages are separated with lines of four control-A's (you may specify one as ^A, i.e. caret A).

```

EOM
rp="What's the first character of a mailbox file?"
. ./myread
mboxchar="$ans"
case "$mboxchar" in
'F') ;;
"$CTRLA") ;;
'^A'|'^a') mboxchar="$CTRLA";;
*) cat <<'EOM'

```

You will need to edit the shell script mbox.saver to properly append an article to a mailbox. The arguments to the script are documented in

```

EOM
case "$shsharp" in

```

```
false) echo "comments in mbox.saver.std.>";;
true) echo "comments in the shell script itself.>";;
esac
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/mboxchar.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setvbuf.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:57 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setvbuf.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setvbuf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setvbuf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETVBUF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setvbuf() routine is available
?S: to change buffering on an open stdio stream.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETVBUF :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setvbuf routine is
?C: available to change buffering on an open stdio stream.
?C: to a line-buffered mode.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setvbuf HAS_SETVBUF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setvbuf
: see if setvbuf exists
set setvbuf d_setvbuf
eval $inlibc
```

Found

in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_setvbuf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: instubperl.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
```

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:installusrbinperl: installbin cat bin Myread Setvar test Devel

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:set installusrbinperl

?Y:TOP

?S:installusrbinperl:

?S: This variable tells whether Perl should be installed also as

?S: /usr/bin/perl in addition to

?S: \$installbin/perl

?S:.

?C:INSTALL_USR_BIN_PERL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl is to be installed

?C: also as /usr/bin/perl.

?C:.

?H:#\$installusrbinperl INSTALL_USR_BIN_PERL /**/

?H:.

: determine

whether to install perl also as /usr/bin/perl

echo " "

if \$test -d /usr/bin -a "X\$installbin" != X/usr/bin; then

\$cat <<EOM

Many scripts expect perl to be installed as /usr/bin/perl.

If you want to, I can install the perl you are about to compile
as /usr/bin/perl (in addition to \$bin/perl).

EOM

if test -f /usr/bin/perl; then

\$cat <<EOM

However, please note that because you already have a /usr/bin/perl,
overwriting that with a new Perl would very probably cause problems.
Therefore I'm assuming you don't want to do that (unless you insist).

EOM

case "\$installusrbinperl" in

"\$define"|[yY]*) dflt='y';;

*) dflt='n';;

esac

else

\$cat <<EOM

Since you don't have a /usr/bin/perl I'm assuming creating one is okay.

EOM

```
case "$installusrbinperl" in
"$undef"|[nN]*) dflt='n';;
*) dflt='y';;
esac
fi
rp="Do you want to install perl as /usr/bin/perl?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
else
val="$undef"
fi
set
installusrbinperl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/instubperl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sitearch.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:21:30 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:sitearch sitearchexp installsitearch: afs cat Getfile \

Oldconfig Prefixit prefix test archname sitelib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:sitearch:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the SITEARCH symbol,

?S: which is the name of the private library for this package. It may

?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create

?S: this

directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).

?S:.

?S:sitearchexp:

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitearch, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?S:installsitearch:

?S: This variable is really the same as sitearchexp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?C:SITEARCH:

?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.

?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's

?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world. The program

?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.

?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?C: Individual sites may place their own extensions and modules in

?C: this directory.

?C:.

?C:SITEARCH_EXP:

?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITEARCH, to be used

?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal

with ~ expansion at run-time.

?C:.

?H:#define SITEARCH "\$sitearch" /**/

?H:#define SITEARCH_EXP "\$sitearchexp" /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx

: determine where site specific architecture-dependent libraries go.

xxx=`echo \$sitelib/\$sarchname | sed 's!^\$prefix!!'`

: xxx is usually lib/site_perl/archname.

set sitearch sitearch none

eval \$prefixit

case "\$sitearch" in

*) dflt="\$sitelib/\$sarchname" ;;

*) dflt="\$sitearch" ;;

esac

\$cat <<EOM

The installation process will also create a directory for
architecture-dependent site-specific extensions and modules.

EOM

fn=nd~+

rp='Pathname for the site-specific architecture-dependent library files?'

./getfile

if \$test "X\$sitearchexp" != "X\$ansexp"; then

```

installsitearch="
fi
sitearch="$ans"
sitearchexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
$cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which private files reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```

EOM
case
"$installsitearch" in
") dflt=`echo $sitearchexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`';
*) dflt="$installsitearch";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will private files be installed?'
. ./getfile
installsitearch="$ans"
else
installsitearch="$sitearchexp"
fi

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sitearch.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: Unix.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:06 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Unix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:06 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to define things that are common across all
?X: known UNIX platforms. If Configure is ported/used on a non-UNIX
?X: environment, then some of the following variables can be redefined in hint
?X: files.

```

?X:

?MAKE:Unix _exe _a _o exe_ext lib_ext obj_ext path_sep \
firstmakefile archobjs rm_try: Oldconfig rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:_exe:

?S: This
variable defines the extension used for executable files.

?S: DJGPP, Cygwin and OS/2 use '.exe'. Stratus VOS uses '.pm'.

?S: On operating systems which do not require a specific extension

?S: for executable files, this variable is empty.

?S:.

?S:_a:

?S: This variable defines the extension used for ordinary library files.

?S: For unix, it is '.a'. The '.' is included. Other possible

?S: values include '.lib'.

?S:.

?S:_o:

?S: This variable defines the extension used for object files.

?S: For unix, it is '.o'. The '.' is included. Other possible

?S: values include '.obj'.

?S:.

?S:firstmakefile:

?S: This variable defines the first file searched by make. On unix,

?S: it is makefile (then Makefile). On case-insensitive systems,

?S: it might be something else. This is only used to deal with

?S: convoluted make depend tricks.

?S:.

?S:archobjs:

?S: This variable defines any additional objects that must be linked

?S: in with the program on this architecture. On unix, it is usually

?S: empty.

It is typically used to include emulations of unix calls

?S: or other facilities. For perl on OS/2, for example, this would

?S: include os2/os2.obj.

?S:.

?X: Metaconfig's Obsolete symbol stuff is too over-eager. In the

?X: perl sources, it picks up things like "P" and "FLOCK" that are

?X: not used in the way Metaconfig thinks they are. Thus I can't

?X: just declare these obsolete and then run metaconfig -o.

?X: Instead, I'll just handle them here.

?X: Sadly, history has conspired to give us a web of definitions;

?X: this could have been much simpler.

?S:lib_ext:

?S: This is an old synonym for _a.

?S:.

?S:exe_ext:

?S: This is an old synonym for _exe.

?S:.

?S:obj_ext:
 ?S: This is an old synonym for _o.
 ?S:.
 ?S:path_sep:
 ?S: This is an old synonym for p_ in Head.U, the character
 ?S: used to separate elements in the command shell search PATH.
 ?S:.
 ?S:rm_try:
 ?S: This is a cleanup variable for try test programs.
 ?S: Internal Configure use only.
 ?S:.
 ?LINT: change p_
 ?INIT::
 Trailing extension. Override this in a hint file, if needed.
 ?INIT:: Extra object files, if any, needed on this platform.
 ?INIT:archobjs="
 : Define several unixisms.
 : Hints files or command line option can be used to override them.
 : The convoluted testing is in case hints files set either the old
 : or the new name.
 case "\$_exe" in
 ") case "\$exe_ext" in
 ") ;;
 *) _exe="\$exe_ext" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 esac
 case "\$_a" in
 ") case "\$lib_ext" in
 ") _a='.a';;
 *) _a="\$lib_ext" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 esac
 case "\$_o" in
 ") case "\$obj_ext" in
 ") _o='.o';;
 *) _o="\$obj_ext";;
 esac
 ;;
 esac
 case "\$p_" in
 ") case "\$path_sep" in
 ") p_='.';;
 *) p_="\$path_sep";;
 esac
 ;;
 esac

```

exe_ext=$_exe
lib_ext=$_a
obj_ext=$_o
path_sep=$p_

```

```

rm_try="$rm -f try try$_exe a.out .out try.[cho] try.$_o core.core.try* try.core*"

```

```

@if firstmakefile
: Which makefile gets called first. This is used by make depend.
case "$firstmakefile" in
") firstmakefile='makefile';;
esac

```

```

@end

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Unix.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_msgctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msgctl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:38 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msgctl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the msgctl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSGCTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgctl() routine is
?C: available to perform message control operations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgctl
HAS_MSGCTL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgctl
: see if msgctl exists

```

```
set msgctl d_msgctl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_msgctl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_stdlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_stdlib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:27 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_stdlib: Nothing

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_stdlib:

?S: This variable unconditionally defines the I_STDLIB symbol.

?S:.

?C:I_STDLIB:

?C: This symbol is always defined, indicating that <stdlib.h> exists

?C: and should be included.

?C:.

?H:#define I_STDLIB /**/

?H:.

: stub, used only to satisfy other units

i_stdlib='define'

Found in

path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_stdlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the WRITEME file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_writev: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_writev:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WRITEV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the writev() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_WRITEV:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the writev routine is

?C: available to do scatter writes.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_writev HAS_WRITEV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_writev

: see if writev exists

set writev d_writev

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_writev.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_strerror_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strerror_r strerror_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \

usethreads extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strerror_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRERROR_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the strerror_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:strerror_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of strerror_r.

?S: It is zero if d_strerror_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_strerror_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRERROR_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strerror_r routine

?C: is available to strerror

re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:STRERROR_R_PROTO:

```

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of strerror_r.
?C: It is zero if d_strerror_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_strerror_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H: #d_strerror_r HAS_STRERROR_R /**/
?H: #define STRERROR_R_PROTO $strerror_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T: try hdrs d_strerror_r_proto
: see if strerror_r exists
set strerror_r d_strerror_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_strerror_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h define string.h"
case "$d_strerror_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_strerror_r_proto=define
set d_strerror_r_proto strerror_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_strerror_r_proto" in
define)
case "$strerror_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int strerror_r(int, char*, size_t);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && strerror_r_proto=I_IBW ;;
esac
case "$strerror_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int strerror_r(int, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && strerror_r_proto=I_IBI
;;
esac
case "$strerror_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* strerror_r(int, char*, size_t);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && strerror_r_proto=B_IBW ;;
esac
case "$strerror_r_proto" in
"|0) d_strerror_r=undef
strerror_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling strerror_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$strerror_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) strerror_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$strerror_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in

```



```

define) echo "strerror_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_strerror_r=undef
strerror_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) strerror_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_strerror_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: sysman.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:08:43 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sysman.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:08:43 ram
?RCS: patch30: now explicitly states that /usr/man/man1 is the default
?RCS: patch30: added /usr/local/man/man1 to the search list
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:13:50 ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/man/man1 (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added temporary syspath variable to cut down on line length
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:55 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide
release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sysman: test Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sysman:
?S: This variable holds the place where the manual is located on this
?S: system. It is not the place where the user wants to put his manual
?S: pages. Rather it is the place where Configure may look to find manual
?S: for unix commands (section 1 of the manual usually). See mansrc.
?S:.
?T:syspath
: determine where manual pages are on this system

```

```

echo " "
case "$sysman" in
")
syspath="/usr/share/man/man1 /usr/man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/man1 /usr/man/man1 /usr/man/local/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/u_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/man.L /local/man/man1 /usr/local/man/man1"
sysman=`./loc . /usr/man/man1 $syspath`
;;
esac
if $test -d "$sysman"; then
echo "System manual is in $sysman." >&4
else
echo "Could not find manual pages in source form."
>&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/sysman.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_scannl.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:41:27 ram

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 13:59:12 ram

?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:00 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Does the scanf routine read "\n" correctly ? This is was not

?X: the case on AIX...

?X:

?MAKE:d_scannl: cat +cc +ccflags rm Setvar

```

?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_scannl:
?S: This
    variable conditionally defines SCAN_NL, which indicates
?S: whether the C library routines scanf() and friends can deal with
?S: a '\n' in the input correctly. They do most of the time.
?S:.
?C:SCAN_NL:
?C: This symbol is defined if the C library routines scanf() and friends
?C: can deal with a '\n' in the input correctly, so that you can say
?C: scanf("%d\n"); instead of scanf("%d"); getc(c); to handle the '\n'.
?C:.
?H:#$d_scannl SCAN_NL /* scanf("%d\n") works */
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_scannl
: does scanf handle "\n" correctly ?
echo " "
val="$define"
?X: I really want to say "\n" instead of '\n', because I am referring
?X: to the string given as argument to scanf().
echo 'Let''''s see if scanf() handles "\\n" correctly...' >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
    int i = 0, j = 0;
    scanf("%d\n%d", &i, &j);
    if (j != 3)
        exit(1);
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    if ./try <<'EOD'
2
3
EOD
    then
        echo "Yes, it does."
    else
        echo "No, it doesn't."
        val="$undef"
    fi
else
    echo
    "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Assuming it does.)"
fi
set d_scannl

```

```
eval $setvar
$rm -f try.* try
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_scannl.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_NOFILE.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:08:38 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:39 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:nofile d_gettblsz tablesize: Myread Guess cat +cc +ccflags +libs \
test rm Csym

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:nofile:

?S: This variable contains the number of file descriptors available to the

?S: process.

?S:.

?S:d_gettblsz:

?S: This variable conditionally handles remapping

of the getdtablesize()

?S: subroutine to ulimit(4,0), or the NOFILE manifest constant.

?S:.

?S:tablesize:

?S: This variable contains either the 'NOFILE' constant or 'ulimit(4, 0L)'

?S: and is used as the remapped value for the getdtablesize() macro.

?S:.

?C:getdtablesize:

?C: This catches use of the getdtablesize() subroutine, and remaps it

?C: to either ulimit(4,0) or NOFILE, if getdtablesize() isn't available.

?C:.

?C:VAL_NOFILE:

?C: This symbol contains the number of file descriptors available to the

?C: process, as determined at configuration time. Unless a static constant

?C: is needed, you should rely on getdtablesize() to obtain that number.

```

?C:.
?H:#$d_gettblsz getdtablesize() $tablesize /**/
?H:#define VAL_NOFILE $nofile /* Number of file descriptors */
?H:.
?F:!nofile
?T:d_ulimit4 val
: see if getdtablesize exists
echo " "
?X: Revert logical value (d_gettblsz is undef iff getdtablesize is present)
case "$d_gettblsz" in
$define) d_gettblsz="$undef";;
$undef) d_gettblsz="$define";;
esac
if
set getdtablesize val -f d_gettblsz; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'getdtablesize() found.' >&4
d_gettblsz="$undef"
tablesize="
@if VAL_NOFILE || nofile
$cat >nofile.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("%d\n", getdtablesize());
}
EOCP
nofile="
if $cc $ccflags -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
nofile=`./nofile 2>/dev/null`
fi
if $test "$nofile"; then
echo "(You have $nofile file descriptors available per process.)"
else
nofile='20'
if ./bsd; then
nofile='64'
fi
echo "(Hmm... Let's say you have $nofile file descriptors available.)"
fi
@end
else
echo 'getdtablesize() NOT found...' >&4
if set ulimit val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'Maybe ulimit(4,0) will work...'
$cat >nofile.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef GETPARAM_H
#include <sys/param.h>

```

```

#endif
int main()
{
    printf("%d %d\n",
#ifdef NOFILE
        NOFILE,
#else
        0,
#endif
    );
    ulimit(4,0);
    exit(0);
}

EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -DGETPARAM_H -o nofile nofile.c $libs
>/dev/null 2>&1 \
|| $cc $ccflags -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
set `./nofile`
d_gettblsz=$1
d_ulimit4=$2
if $test "$d_ulimit4" -lt 0; then
    echo "Your ulimit() call doesn't tell me what I want to know."
    echo "We'll just use NOFILE in this case."
    nofile=$d_gettblsz
    d_gettblsz="$define"
    tablesize='NOFILE'
else
    if $test "$d_gettblsz" -gt 0; then
        echo "Your system defines NOFILE to be $d_gettblsz, and" >&4
    else
        echo "I had trouble getting NOFILE from your system, but" >&4
    fi
echo "ulimit returns $d_ulimit4 as the number of available file descriptors." >&4
dflt='y';
echo " "
rp='Should I use ulimit to get the number of available file descriptors?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*)
    nofile=$d_ulimit4
    d_gettblsz="$define"
    tablesize='ulimit(4, 0L)'
    echo "Using ulimit(4,0)."
    ;;
*)
    nofile=$d_gettblsz
    d_gettblsz="$define"
    tablesize='NOFILE'
    echo "Using NOFILE."

```

```

;;
esac
fi
else
echo
"Strange, I couldn't get my test program to compile."
echo "We'll just use NOFILE in this case."
d_gettblsz="$define"
tablesize='NOFILE'
nofile=""
fi
else
echo 'Using NOFILE instead.'
d_gettblsz="$define"
tablesize='NOFILE'
nofile=""
fi
fi
@if VAL_NOFILE || nofile
case "$nofile" in
")
$cat >nofile.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef GETPARAM_H
#include <sys/param.h>
#endif
int main()
{
printf("%d\n",
#ifdef NOFILE
NOFILE,
#else
0,
#endif
);
exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -DGETPARAM_H -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 \
|| $cc $ccflags -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
nofile=`./nofile 2>/dev/null`
fi
if $test "$nofile"; then
echo "(You have $nofile file descriptors available per process.)"
else
nofile='20'
if ./bsd; then
nofile='64'

```

```

fi
echo "(Hmm... Let's say you have $nofile file descriptors available.)"
fi
;;
esac
@end
$rm -f nofile*

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_NOFILE.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: newsspool.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: newsspool.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:24 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:newsspool newsspoolexp: Getfile Oldconfig
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:newsspool:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the NEWSSPOOL symbol,
```

```
?S: which is the directory name where news articles are spooled. It
```

```
?S: may have a ~ on the front of it.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:newsspoolexp:
```

```
?S: This is the same as the newsspool variable, but is
```

```
filename expanded
```

```
?S: at configuration time, for programs not wanting to deal with it at
```

```
?S: run-time.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:NEWSSPOOL:
```

```
?C: This symbol contains the directory name where news articles are
```

```
?C: spooled. The program must be prepared to do ~ expansion on it.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?C:NEWSSPOOL_EXP:
```

```
?C: This is the same as NEWSSPOOL, but is filename expanded at
```

```
?C: configuration time, for use in programs not willing to do so
```

```
?C: at run-time.
```

```
?C:.
```



```
?H:#define NEWSSPOOL "$newsspool" /**/
?H:#define NEWSSPOOL_EXP "$newsspoolexp" /**/
?H:.
: locate news spool directory
case "$newsspool" in
")
dflt=/usr/spool/news
;;
*) dflt="$newsspool";;
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where are news spooled?'
./getfile
newsspool="$ans"
newsspoolexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/newsspool.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_newsadm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_newsadm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:36:53 ram
?RCS: patch61: added Guess dependency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:14:33 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./eunice explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:42 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_newsadm newsadmin: cat contains Guess Setvar Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_newsadm:
?S: This variable
conditionally defines the NEWS_ADMIN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that there is a user who is in charge
?S: of news administration.
```

```

?S:.
?S:newsadmin:
?S: This variable holds the login name of the news administrator, if any.
?S:.
?C:NEWS_ADMIN (NEWSADMIN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the login name of the news
?C: administrator.
?C:.
?H:#$d_newsadm NEWS_ADMIN "$newsadmin" /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_newsadm
: get news administrator name
case "$newsadmin" in
")
if $contains "^news:" /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
dflt=news
elif $contains "^usenet:" /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
dflt=usenet
elif ./eunice; then
dflt=system
else
dflt=root
fi
;;
*)
dflt="$newsadmin"
;;
esac
$cat <<'EOM'

```

Many systems keep their news in a private directory, or have a non-superuser in charge of administering news. (If you don't have such a user, take the default answer.) I need the login name (not directory) which is used for news administration.

```

EOM
rp="News
admin login?"
./myread
newsadmin="$ans"
case "$newsadmin" in
root) val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_newsadm
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_newsadm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_itimer.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_itimer.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:25 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_itimer: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_itimer:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ITIMER symbol, which

?S: indicates that the setitimer() routine exists. The setitimer()

?S: routine supports sub-second accuracy for one real-time and two

?S: cpu clocks.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ITIMER (ITIMER):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates

that the setitimer() routine exists.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_itimer HAS_ITIMER /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_itimer

: see if setitimer exists

set setitimer d_itimer

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_itimer.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_time.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:43 ram
?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:16:38 ram
?RCS: patch36: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:45 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: Maybe <sys/types.h> should be included?
?X:INC: i_systypes
?MAKE:d_time timetype: Csym Setvar Findhdr Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_time:
?S: This
    variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIME symbol, which indicates
?S: that the time() routine exists. The time() routine is normally
?S: provided on UNIX systems.
?S:.
?S:timetype:
?S: This variable holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,
?S: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?S: included). Anyway, the type Time_t should be used.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TIME (TIMER):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the time() routine exists.
?C:.
?C:Time_t (TIMETYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,
?C: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?C: included).
?C:.
?H:#$d_time HAS_TIME /**/
?H:#define Time_t $timetype /* Time type */
?H:.
?LINT:set d_time
: see if time exists
echo " "
if set time val -f d_time; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'time() found.' >&4
val="$define"
set time_t timetype long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
dflt="$timetype"
echo " "

```

```

rp="What type is returned by time() on this
system?"
. ./myread
timetype="$ans"
else
echo 'time() not found, hope that will do.' >&4
val="$undef"
timetype='int';
fi
set d_time
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_time.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2011, H.Merijn Brand & Tony Cook

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:st_ino_size st_ino_sign: cat echo i_stdlib Setvar Compile run rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:st_ino_sign:

?S: This variable contains the signedness of struct stat's st_ino.

?S: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.

?S:.

?S:st_ino_size:

?S: This variable contains the size of struct stat's st_ino in bytes.

?S:.

?C:ST_INO_SIZE:

?C: This variable contains the size of struct stat's st_ino in bytes.

?C:.

?C:ST_INO_SIGN:

?C: This symbol holds the signedness of struct stat's st_ino.

?C: 1 for unsigned, -1 for signed.

?C:.

?H:#define ST_INO_SIGN

\$st_ino_sign /* st_ino sign */

?H:#define ST_INO_SIZE \$st_ino_size /* st_ino size */

?H:.

?F:!try

: Check the size of st_ino

\$echo " "

\$echo "Checking the size of st_ino..." >&4

```

$cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
    struct stat st;
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof(st.st_ino));
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    val=`$run ./try`
    case "$val" in
        *) st_ino_size=4
           $echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $st_ino_size.)" >&4
           ;;
        *) st_ino_size=$val
           $echo "Your st_ino is $st_ino_size bytes long."
           ;;
    esac
else
    st_ino_size=4
    $echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing $st_ino_size.)" >&4
fi
$rm_try

```

```

: Check if st_ino is signed
$echo " "
$echo "Checking the sign of st_ino..." >&4
$cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    struct stat foo;
    foo.st_ino = -1;
    if (foo.st_ino < 0)
        printf("-1\n");
    else
        printf("1\n");
}
EOCP
set
try
if eval $compile; then

```

```

val=`$run ./try`
case "$val" in
") st_ino_sign=1
$echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
;;
*) st_ino_sign=$val
case "$st_ino_sign" in
1) $echo "Your st_ino is unsigned." ;;
-1) $echo "Your st_ino is signed." ;;
esac
;;
esac
else
st_ino_sign=1
$echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing unsigned.)" >&4
fi
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/st_ino_def.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ldbl_dig: Myread contains cat rm Setvar \

cppstdin cppflags cppminus

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ldbl_dig:

?S: This variable conditionally defines d_ldbl_dig if this system's

?S: header files provide LDBL_DIG, which is the number of significant

?S: digits in a long double precision number.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LDBL_DIG:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this system's <float.h>

?C: or <limits.h> defines the symbol LDBL_DIG, which is the number

?C: of significant digits in a long double precision number. Unlike

?C: for

DBL_DIG, there's no good guess for LDBL_DIG if it is undefined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ldbl_dig HAS_LDBL_DIG /* */

```
?H:
?F:!ldbl_dig.c
?LINT:set d_ldbl_dig
: See if number of significant digits in a double precision number is known
echo " "
$cat >ldbl_dig.c <<EOM
#include <limits.h>
#include <float.h>
#ifdef LDBL_DIG
printf("Contains LDBL_DIG");
#endif
EOM
$cpptest $cpptestflags $cpptestminus < ldbl_dig.c >ldbl_dig.E 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'LDBL_DIG' ldbl_dig.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "LDBL_DIG found." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "LDBL_DIG NOT found." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
$rm -f ldbl_dig.?
set d_ldbl_dig
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ldbl_dig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 Dagfinn Ilmari Mannsker & H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_siginfo_si_errno d_siginfo_si_pid d_siginfo_si_uid d_siginfo_si_addr d_siginfo_si_status

d_siginfo_si_band d_siginfo_si_value d_siginfo_si_fd: d_sigaction pidtype uidtype Hasfield_t

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_siginfo_si_errno:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ERRNO symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_errno member.

?S:.

?S:d_siginfo_si_pid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_PID symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_pid member.

?S:.

?S:d_siginfo_si_uid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_UID symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_uid member.

?S:.

?S:d_siginfo_si_addr:

?S: This

variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ADDR symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_addr member.

?S:.

?S:d_siginfo_si_status:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_STATUS symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_status member.

?S:.

?S:d_siginfo_si_band:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_BAND symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_band member.

?S:.

?S:d_siginfo_si_value:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_VALUE symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_value member.

?S:.

?S:d_siginfo_si_fd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_FD symbol,

?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_fd member.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ERRNO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the

?C: si_errno member

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_PID:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the

?C: si_pid member

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_UID:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the

?C: si_uid member

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ADDR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the

?C: si_addr member

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_STATUS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the

?C: si_status member

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_BAND:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the

?C: si_band member

?C:.

?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_VALUE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the

```

?C: si_value member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_FD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_fd member
?C:.
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_errno HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ERRNO /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_pid HAS_SIGINFO_SI_PID /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_uid HAS_SIGINFO_SI_UID /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_addr HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ADDR /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_status HAS_SIGINFO_SI_STATUS /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_band HAS_SIGINFO_SI_BAND /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_value HAS_SIGINFO_SI_VALUE /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_fd HAS_SIGINFO_SI_FD /**/
?H:.
:
see what siginfo fields we have
case "$d_sigaction" in
"$define")
echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_errno field...">&4
set d_siginfo_si_errno siginfo_t int si_errno $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_pid field...">&4
set d_siginfo_si_pid siginfo_t $pidtype si_pid $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_uid field...">&4
set d_siginfo_si_uid siginfo_t $uidtype si_uid $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_addr field...">&4
set d_siginfo_si_addr siginfo_t "void *" si_addr $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_status field...">&4
set d_siginfo_si_status siginfo_t int si_status $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_band field...">&4
set
d_siginfo_si_band siginfo_t long si_band $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_value field...">&4
set d_siginfo_si_value siginfo_t "union sigval" si_value $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

```

```

echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_fd field...">&4
set d_siginfo_si_fd siginfo_t int si_fd $d_sigaction signal.h
eval $hasfield_t;

;;
*)
d_siginfo_si_errno="$undef"
d_siginfo_si_pid="$undef"
d_siginfo_si_uid="$undef"
d_siginfo_si_addr="$undef"
d_siginfo_si_status="$undef"
d_siginfo_si_band="$undef"
d_siginfo_si_value="$undef"
d_siginfo_si_fd="$undef"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_siginfo_si.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_ndbm.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:16:53 ram

?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:23 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_ndbm: Inhdr Inlibc Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_ndbm (d_ndbm):

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NDBM symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that <ndbm.h> exists and should

?S: be included.

?S:.

?C:I_NDBM (HAS_NDBM NDBM):

?C: This

```

symbol, if defined, indicates that <ndbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_ndbm I_NDBM /**/
?H:.
?T:t_ndbm d_dbm_open
?LINT:set i_ndbm
: see if ndbm.h is available
?X: t_ndbm is a tentative check. We might just have the .h, not the lib -- ADO
set ndbm.h t_ndbm
eval $inhdr
case "$t_ndbm" in
$define)
: see if dbm_open exists
set dbm_open d_dbm_open
eval $inlibc
case "$d_dbm_open" in
$undef)
t_ndbm="$undef"
echo "We won't be including <ndbm.h>"
;;
esac
;;
esac
val="$t_ndbm"
set i_ndbm
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_ndbm.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: package.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:27:21 ram
?RCS: patch36: beware of non-ascii character sets when translating case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:37:02 ram
?RCS: patch14: skip definition of spackage if not otherwise used

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:11:10 ram
?RCS: patch10: added spackage, suitable for starting sentences
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:28 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:package spackage:
    Nothing
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:package:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed.
?S: It is primarily intended for the use of later Configure units.
?S:.
?S:spackage:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed,
?S: with the first letter uppercased, i.e. suitable for starting
?S: sentences.
?S:.
?C:PACKAGE:
?C: This variable contains the name of the package being built.
?C:.
?H:#define PACKAGE "$package"
?H:.
?T:first last
: set package name
package='<PACKAGENAME>'
@if spackage
first=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.).*/1/'`
last=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.*)/1/'`
?X:
?X: So early in the Configure script, we don't have ./tr set up and can't
?X: include Tr in our dependency or that would create a cycle. Therefore,
?X: we have to somehow duplicate the work done in Tr. That's life.
?X:
case "`echo AbyZ | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'`$last;;
*) spackage=`echo
$first | tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]'`$last;;
esac
@end

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/package.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_sysstat.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:

```

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysstat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:48:30 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysstat: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysstat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_STAT symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/stat.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_STAT (I_SYSSTAT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/stat.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysstat I_SYS_STAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
i_sysstat
: see if sys/stat.h is available
set sys/stat.h i_sysstat
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysstat.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getprpwnam: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getprpwnam:

```

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPRPWNAME if getprpwnam() is

?S: available to retrieve protected (shadow) password entries by name.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPRPWNAME:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprpwnam system call is

?C: available to retrieve protected (shadow) password entries by name.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getprpwnam HAS_GETPRPWNAME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getprpwnam

: see if getprpwnam exists

set getprpwnam d_getprpwnam

eval \$inlibc

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5.36.0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getprpwnam.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_statfs_f_flags: \

Hasfield i_sysparam i_sysmount i_systypes \

i_sysvfs i_sysstatfs Setvar d_statfs_s

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_statfs_f_flags:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_STATFS_F_FLAGS

?S: symbol, which indicates to struct statfs from has f_flags member.

?S: This kind of struct statfs is coming from sys/mount.h (BSD),

?S: not from sys/statfs.h (SYSV).

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRUCT_STATFS_F_FLAGS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct statfs

?C: does have the f_flags member containing the mount flags of

?C: the filesystem containing the file.

?C: This kind of struct statfs is coming from <sys/mount.h> (BSD 4.3),

?C: not from <sys/statfs.h> (SYSV). Older BSDs

(like Ultrix) do not

?C: have statfs() and struct statfs, they have ustat() and getmnt()

?C: with struct ustat and struct fs_data.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_statfs_f_flags HAS_STRUCT_STATFS_F_FLAGS /**/

?H:.

```
?LINT:set d_statfs_f_flags
: see if struct statfs knows about f_flags
case "$d_statfs_s" in
define)
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your struct statfs has f_flags field..." >&4
set d_statfs_f_flags statfs f_flags $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_sysparam sys/param.h $i_sysmount sys/mount.h
$i_sysvfs sys/vfs.h $i_sysstatfs sys/statfs.h
eval $hasfield
;;
*) val="$undef"
set d_statfs_f_flags
eval $setvar
;;
esac
case "$d_statfs_f_flags" in
"$define") echo "Yes, it does." ;;
*) echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_statfs_f_flags.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mkstemp: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mkstemp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKSTEMPS symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the mkstemp() routine is available

?S: to exclusively create and open a uniquely named (with a suffix)

?S: temporary file.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MKSTEMPS :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkstemp routine is

?C: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named

?C: (with a suffix) temporary file.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mkstemp HAS_MKSTEMPS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mkstemp

: see if mkstemp exists


```
set mkstemp d_mkstemp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_mkstemp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Prefixup.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Prefixup.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/30 14:30:40 ram

?RCS: patch49: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Used as: "set dflt; eval \$prefixup" to set \$dflt to be \$prefix/dir

?X: instead of \$prefixexp/dir, in case portability was involved somehow

?X: and \$prefix uses ~name expansion.

?X:

?MAKE:Prefixup: prefix prefixexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define prefixup

?S:prefixup:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to reset

?S: the leading

installation prefix correctly when \$prefix uses

?S: ~name expansion.

?S: set dflt

?S: eval \$prefixup

?S: That will set \$dflt to \$prefix/dir if it was \$prefixexp/dir and

?S: \$prefix differs from \$prefixexp.

?S:.

?V:prefixup

: set the prefixup variable, to restore leading tilde escape

prefixup='case "\$prefixexp" in

"\$prefix") ;;

*) eval "\$1=\`echo \\\\$1 | sed \\'s,^\$prefixexp,\$prefix,\\\'\\\'";;

esac'

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Prefixup.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memcpy.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:02:58 ram
?RCS: patch10: removed text recommending bcopy over memcpy (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:34 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memcpy: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCPY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memcpy() routine is available
?S: to copy blocks of
    memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMCPY (MEMCPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcpy routine is available
?C: to copy blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memcpy HAS_MEMCPY /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memcpy
: see if memcpy exists
set memcpy d_memcpy
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_memcpy.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_lockf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_lockf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:36 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lockf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lockf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LOCKF if lockf() is
?S: available to do file locking.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOCKF (LOCKF):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lockf routine is
?C: available to do file locking.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lockf
HAS_LOCKF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lockf
: see if lockf exists
set lockf d_lockf
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_lockf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: lns.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lns.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:

```

?X:
?X: This unit checks whether symbolic links are really supported.
?X: We can't rely on d_symlink because that may be listed in the
?X: C library but unimplemented.

?X:

?MAKE:lns: ln rm touch

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:lns:

?S: This variable holds the name of the command to make

?S: symbolic

links (if they are supported). It can be used

?S: in the Makefile. It is either 'ln -s' or 'ln'

?S:.

: determine whether symbolic links are supported

echo " "

\$touch blurfl

if \$ln -s blurfl sym > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then

echo "Symbolic links are supported." >&4

lns="\$ln -s"

else

echo "Symbolic links are NOT supported." >&4

lns="\$ln"

fi

\$rm -f blurfl sym

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/lns.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: ssize_t.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:24:21 ram

?RCS: patch61: integrated perl5 concerns for mis-configured sfio

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:30:28 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:33:06 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:ssizetype: Myread Typedef
sizetype cat rm \
+cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ssizetype:
?S: This variable defines ssizetype to be something like ssize_t,
?S: long or int. It is used by functions that return a count
?S: of bytes or an error condition. It must be a signed type.
?S: We will pick a type such that sizeof(SSize_t) == sizeof(Size_t).
?S:.
?C:SSize_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used by functions that return
?C: a count of bytes or an error condition. It must be a signed type.
?C: It is usually ssize_t, but may be long or int, etc.
?C: It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> or <unistd.h>
?C: to get any typedef'ed information.
?C: We will pick a type such that sizeof(SSize_t) == sizeof(Size_t).
?C:.
?H:#define SSize_t $ssizetype /* signed count of bytes */
?H:.
?F:!ssize.out !ssize
: see what type is used for signed size_t
set ssize_t ssizetype int stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
dflt="$ssizetype"
?X: Now check out whether sizeof(SSize_t) == sizeof(Size_t)
$cat
> ssize.c <<EOM
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#define Size_t $sizetype
#define SSize_t $dflt
int main()
{
if (sizeof(Size_t) == sizeof(SSize_t))
printf("$dflt\n");
else if (sizeof(Size_t) == sizeof(int))
printf("int\n");
else
printf("long\n");
fflush(stdout);
exit(0);
}
EOM

```

```

echo " "
?X: If $libs contains -lsfio, and sfio is mis-configured, then it
?X: sometimes (apparently) runs and exits with a 0 status, but with no
?X: output!. Thus we check with test -s whether we actually got any
?X: output. I think it has to do with sfio's use of _exit vs. exit,
?X: but I don't know for sure. --Andy Dougherty 1/27/97.
if $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o ssize ssize.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
./ssize > ssize.out 2>/dev/null && test -s ssize.out ; then
ssizetype=`$cat ssize.out`
echo "I'll be using $ssizetype for functions returning a byte count." >&4
else
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Help! I can't compile and run the ssize_t test program: please enlighten me!
(This
is probably a misconfiguration in your system or libraries, and
you really ought to fix it. Still, I'll try anyway.)

```

I need a type that is the same size as \$sizetype, but is guaranteed to be signed. Common values are ssize_t, int and long.

```

EOM
rp="What signed type is the same size as $sizetype?"
./myread
ssizetype="$ans"
fi
$rm -f ssize ssize$_o ssize.*

```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/ssizetype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017-2018, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkostemp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkostemp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MKOSTEMP if mkostemp() is
?S: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named (with a
?S: suffix) temporary file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKOSTEMP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkostemp routine is

```

?C: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named (with a
?C: suffix) temporary file.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mkostemp HAS_MKOSTEMP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mkostemp

: see if mkostemp exists

set mkostemp d_mkostemp

eval \$inlibc

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_mkostemp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_logb: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_logb:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOGB symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the logb() routine is available

?S: to extract the exponent of x.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LOGB:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the logb routine is

?C: available to do the logb function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_logb HAS_LOGB /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_logb

: see if logb exists

set logb d_logb

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_logb.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/files/fixcpp

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/errnolist.mk

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/makegloss

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/bindex

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014-2014, Karl Williamson & H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_wscmp: Compile cat rm_try run Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_wscmp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WSCMP symbol if the

?S: wcscmp() routine is available and can be used to compare wide

?S: character strings.

?S:.

?C:HAS_WSCMP:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wcscmp routine is

?C: available to compare two wide character strings.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_wscmp HAS_WSCMP /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

?LINT: set d_wscmp

: look for wcscmp

echo " "

\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

#include <stdio.h>

#include

<wchar.h>

int main ()

{

 wchar_t *s = L " ";

 return (wcscmp (s, s) ? 1 : 0);

}

EOCP

set try

?X: if \$cc \$ccflags \$ldflags -o try try.c \$libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

val="\$undef"

if eval \$compile; then

 `\$run ./try`

 case "\$?" in

0) echo "A working wcscmp() found." >&4

 val="\$define" ;;

*) echo "wcscmp() found, but it doesn't work" >&4

;;

esac


```

else
    echo "wcscmp() NOT found." >&4
fi
set d_wcscmp
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_wcscmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: i_sysutsname.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysutsname: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysutsname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSUTSNAME symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/utsname.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYSUTSNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/utsname.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysutsname I_SYSUTSNAME /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysutsname
: see if this is a sys/utsname.h system
set sys/utsname.h i_sysutsname
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_sysutsname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: vendorhtml1dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorhtml1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:vendorhtml1dir vendorhtml1direxp installvendorhtml1dir: html1dir Getfile \
  Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorhtml1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for html
?S: pages. It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this
  directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: html pages in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorhtml1direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorhtml1dir, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorhtml1dir="
?S:installvendorhtml1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorhtml1direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorhtml1dir
: Set the vendorhtml1dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") vendorhtml1dir="
  vendorhtml1direxp="
  ;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied html pages go.
  : There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
  : directory structure for the core html pages.
  : XXX Better default suggestions would be welcome.
  case "$vendorhtml1dir"
  in
  ") dflt=`echo "$html1dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#" ` ;;
  *) dflt=$vendorhtml1dir ;;
  esac
  case "$dflt" in
  "|") dflt=none ;;
  esac

```

```

fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied html pages?'
./getfile
vendorhtml1dir="$ans"
vendorhtml1direxp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorhtml1dir" = "X" && vendorhtml1dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorhtml1dir
./installprefix

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorhtml1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: spitshell.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: spitshell.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:22:12 ram
?RCS: patch61: removed useless chatter as this is now done very early
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:37:01 ram
?RCS: patch45: use 'test -f' instead of 'test -r' for exec-only cat progs (WED)
?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:33:00 ram
?RCS: patch32: don't create spitshell under the UU directory
?RCS:
?RCS: patch32: allow for cat in /bin or /usr/bin
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:12:58 ram
?RCS: patch10: made #-failure message more friendly (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:49 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:spitshell shsharp sharpbang: eunicefix sh Head
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:spitshell:

```

?S: This variable contains the command necessary to spit out a runnable
 ?S: shell on this system. It is either cat or a grep -v for # comments.
 ?S:.
 ?S:shsharp:
 ?S: This variable tells further Configure units whether your sh can
 ?S: handle # comments.
 ?S:.
 ?S:sharpbang:
 ?S: This variable contains the string #! if this system supports that
 ?S: construct.
 ?S:.
 ?F:!sharp
 ?T:xcat p
 ?X: "paths" comes from Head
 ?LINT:extern paths _exe
 : see if sh knows # comments
 ?X: This is loaded up early, so avoid being chatty.
 ?X: echo " "
 ?X: echo "Checking your \$sh to see if it knows about # comments..." >&2
 if ` \$sh -c '#' >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
 ?X: echo
 "Your \$sh handles # comments correctly."
 shsharp=true
 spitshell=cat
 ?X: echo " "
 ?X: echo "Okay, let's see if #! works on this system..."
 xcat=/bin/cat
 test -f \$xcat\$_exe || xcat=/usr/bin/cat
 if test ! -f \$xcat\$_exe; then
 for p in `echo \$PATH | sed -e "s/\$p\_/ /g"` \$paths; do
 if test -f \$p/cat\$_exe; then
 xcat=\$p/cat
 break
 fi
 done
 if test ! -f \$xcat\$_exe; then
 echo "Can't find cat anywhere!"
 exit 1
 fi
 fi
 echo "#!\$xcat" >sharp
 \$eunicefix sharp
 chmod +x sharp
 ./sharp > today 2>/dev/null
 if test -s today; then
 ?X: echo "It does."
 sharpbang='#!'
 else

```

echo "#! $xcat" > sharp
$unicefix sharp
chmod +x sharp
./sharp > today 2>/dev/null
if test -s today; then
?X: echo "It does."
    sharpbang="#! '
else
?X: echo "Okay, let's see if #! works on this system..."
?X: echo "It's just a comment."
    sharpbang=': use '
fi
fi
else
echo " "
echo "Your $sh doesn't grok # comments--I will strip them later on."
shsharp=false
?X: The
    spitshell script will be perused, so leave it out the UU directory
cd ..
echo "exec grep -v '^[ ]*#" >spitshell
chmod +x spitshell
$unicefix spitshell
spitshell=`pwd`/spitshell
cd UU
echo "I presume that if # doesn't work, #! won't work either!"
sharpbang=': use '
fi
rm -f sharp today

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/spitshell.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sbrksmart.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:35:41 ram

?RCS: patch45: now sets sbrksmart to undef explicitly when lacking sbrk()

?RCS: patch45: forgot a cast when using return value from sbrk()

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:16:45 ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sbrksmart: cat d_sbrk +cc +ccflags +libs rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sbrksmart:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SMART_SBRK if the sbrk()
?S: routine honors a negative argument to lower the break
value.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SMART_SBRK:
?C: This symbol is defined when the sbrk() system call may be used with
?C: a negative argument to lower the break value, therefore releasing
?C: core to the system. If not, you'd probably be better off using the
?C: mmap() system call.
?C:.
?H:#$sbrksmart HAS_SMART_SBRK /**/
?H:.
?T:dumb
?F:!sbrk
: see whether sbrk can release core to the kernel
echo " "
case "$d_sbrk" in
"$define")
echo "Let's see if your sbrk() is smart enough to release core..." >&4
$cat > sbrk.c <<EOC
#define INC 256 /* Small enough to be less than a page size */

int main()
{
char *obrk = (char *) sbrk(0);
char *nbrk;

nbrk = (char *) sbrk(INC);
if (nbrk == (char *) -1)
exit(1); /* Not enough memory */
if (nbrk != obrk)
exit(2); /* Unreliable sbrk() */
nbrk = (char *) sbrk(-INC);
if (nbrk == (char *) -1)
exit(3); /* May have understood negative arg as huge positive */
if (obrk != (char *) sbrk(0))
exit(4); /* Not smart, definitely */

exit(0); /* Ok */
}
EOC

```

```

sbrksmart="$undef"
dumb='--
assuming dumb sbrk().'
if $cc $ccflags -o sbrk sbrk.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
./sbrk >/dev/null 2>&1
case $? in
0) sbrksmart="$define"
    echo "Yes, it can be used with negative values." ;;
1) echo "Sorry, not enough memory $dumb" ;;
2) echo "No it's not, and besides it seems to be buggy..." ;;
3) echo "No, it fails with negative values." ;;
4) echo "Nope, your sbrk() is too dumb." ;;
*) echo "Err... Unexpected result $dumb" ;;
esac
else
    echo "(Could not compile test program $dumb)"
fi
;;
*)
    echo "Since you don't have sbrk(), let's forget about the smart test!"
sbrksmart="$undef"
;;
esac
$rm -f sbrk sbrk.* core

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sbrksmart.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysstatfs.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_sysstatfs: Inhdr Hasfield

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_sysstatfs:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSSTATFS symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/statfs.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_STATFS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/statfs.h> exists.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_sysstatfs I_SYS_STATFS /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_sysstatfs

: see if this is a sys/statfs.h system

set sys/statfs.h i_sysstatfs

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_sysstatfs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sethent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sethent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sethent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sethent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETHOSTENT if sethostent() is

?S: available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETHOSTENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sethostent() routine is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sethent HAS_SETHOSTENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sethent

: see if sethostent exists

set

sethostent d_sethent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_sethent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:


```

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:full_ar: ar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:full_ar:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'ar', whether or
?S: not the user has specified 'portability'. This is only used
?S: in the Makefile.SH.
?S:.
: Store the full pathname to the ar program for use in the C program
: Respect a hint or command line value for full_ar.
case "$full_ar" in
") full_ar=$ar ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/Loc_ar.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_su_chown.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_su_chown.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:40 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_su_chown: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_su_chown (d_rootchown):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the SU_CHOWN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that only root can chown() the owner
?S: of a file.
?S:.
?C:SU_CHOWN (ROOT_CHOWN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system allows only root
?C: can

```

```

change the owner of a file with chown().
?C:.
?H:#$d_su_chown SU_CHOWN /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_su_chown
: see if 'chown()' is restricted.
: but not too hard, as it is late and I am tired. -- HMS
echo " "
if set setreuid val -f d_su_chown; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'It looks like only root can chown() the owner of a file.' >&4
val="$define"
else
echo 'It looks like root or the owner can chown() a file away.' >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_su_chown
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_su_chown.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: i_execinfo.U 34 2010-11-27 11:55:39Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2011, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_execinfo: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_execinfo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_EXECINFO symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <execinfo.h>, for backtrace() support.
?S:.
?C:I_EXECINFO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <execinfo.h> for backtrace() support.
?C:.
?H:#$i_execinfo I_EXECINFO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_execinfo
: see if this is an execinfo.h system
set execinfo.h i_execinfo
eval

```

\$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_execinfo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_bsdjmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_bsdjmp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:31:10 ram

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:09:09 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./usg explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:45 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_bsdjmp: Guess Setvar cat +cc libs rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_bsdjmp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_BSDJMP

if BSD _setjmp and

?S: _longjmp routines are available to do non-local gotos without saving

?S: or restoring the signal mask flag.

?S:.

?C:USE_BSDJMP (BSDJMP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD _setjmp and _longjmp

?C: routines are available to do non-local gotos without saving or restoring

?C: the signal mask flag.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_bsdjmp USE_BSDJMP /**/

?H:.

?F:!set

?LINT:set d_bsdjmp

: see if _setjmp and _longjmp exists

?X: We can't check for these symbols with Inlibc because of the leading "_"

echo " "

case "\$d_bsdjmp" in

")

```

$cat >set.c <<EOP
#include <setjmp.h>
jmp_buf env;
int set = 1;
int main()
{
    if (_setjmp(env))
        exit(set);
    set = 0;
    _longjmp(env, 1);
    exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    if ./set >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        echo "Good! You have BSD _setjmp and _longjmp routines." >&4
        val="$define"
    else
        $cat <<EOM
Uh-Oh! You have BSD _setjmp and _longjmp, but they do not work properly!!
EOM
        val="$undef"
    fi
else
    if
    ./usg; then
        echo "You do not have _setjmp and _longjmp, but that's fine." >&4
    else
        cat <<EOM
It sounds strange for a BSD system to miss _setjmp and _longjmp, but that's ok.
EOM
        fi
        val="$undef"
    fi
;;
*) val="$d_bsdjmp"
case "$d_bsdjmp" in
    $define) echo "Good! You have BSD _setjmp and _longjmp routines." >&4;;
    $undef) echo "You do not have _setjmp and _longjmp, but that's fine." >&4;;
esac
;;
esac
set d_bsdjmp
eval $setvar
$rm -f set.c set

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_bsdjmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memchr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:32 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memchr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memchr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCHR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memchr() routine is available
?S: to scan a block of memory for a character.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMCHR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memchr routine is available
?C: to scan a block of memory for a character.
    If undefined, roll your own.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memchr HAS_MEMCHR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memchr
: see if memchr exists
set memchr d_memchr
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_memchr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setlocale_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setlocale_r setlocale_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
```

```

usethreads i_locale extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setlocale_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETLOCALE_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setlocale_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setlocale_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setlocale_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setlocale_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setlocale_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETLOCALE_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlocale_r routine
?C: is
    available to setlocale re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETLOCALE_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setlocale_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setlocale_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setlocale_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:$d_setlocale_r HAS_SETLOCALE_R /**/
?H:#define SETLOCALE_R_PROTO $setlocale_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setlocale_r_proto
: see if setlocale_r exists
set setlocale_r d_setlocale_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setlocale_r" in
"$define")
    hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_locale locale.h"
    case "$d_setlocale_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_setlocale_r_proto=define
        set d_setlocale_r_proto setlocale_r $hdrs
        eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_setlocale_r_proto" in
define)
    case "$setlocale_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int setlocale_r(int, const char*, char*, int);'
./protechk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setlocale_r_proto=I_ICBI ;;
esac
case "$setlocale_r_proto" in
"|0) d_setlocale_r=undef

```

```

setlocale_r_proto=0
echo
"Disabling setlocale_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$setlocale_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) setlocale_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setlocale_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$setthreads" in
define) echo "setlocale_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_setlocale_r=undef
setlocale_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) setlocale_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_setlocale_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isinfl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isinfl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISINFL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the isinfl() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ISINFL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isinfl routine is

?C: available to check whether a long double is an infinity.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_isinfl HAS_ISINFL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_isinfl

: see if isinfl exists

set isinfl d_isinfl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isinfl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: privlib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:17:09 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:44:23 ram

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:31:52 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:12:34 ram

?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/lib (WED)

?RCS: patch10: prompt phrasing made

more explicit (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:35 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:privlib privlibexp installprivlib: afs package cat Getfile \

Oldconfig Prefixit test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:privlib:

?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PRIVLIB symbol,

?S: which is the name of the private library for this package. It may

?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create

?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).

?S:.

?S:privlibexp:

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of privlib, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?S:installprivlib:

?S: This variable is really the same as privlibexp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?C:PRIVLIB:

?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.

?C: The library is

private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's

?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world. The program

?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.

?C:.

?C:PRIVLIB_EXP:

?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of PRIVLIB, to be used

?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.

?C:.

?H:#define PRIVLIB "\$privlib" /**/

?H:#define PRIVLIB_EXP "\$privlibexp" /**/

?H:.

: determine where private executables go

set dflt privlib lib/\$package

eval \$prefixit

\$cat <<EOM

There are some auxiliary files for \$package that need to be put into a private library directory that is accessible by everyone.

EOM

fn=d~+

rp='Pathname where the private library files will reside?'

./getfile

if \$test "X\$privlibexp" != "X\$sansexp"; then

installprivlib="

fi

privlib="\$ans"

privlibexp="\$sansexp"

if \$afs; then

\$cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which

private files reside from the directory in which they are installed

(and from

which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM

case "\$installprivlib" in

*) dflt=`echo \$privlibexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`;;

*) dflt="\$installprivlib";;

```

esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will private files be installed?'
. ./getfile
installprivlib="$ans"
else
installprivlib="$privlibexp"
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/privlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_dup2.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_dup2.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:56 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dup2: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_dup2:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_DUP2 if dup2() is

?S: available to duplicate file descriptors.

?S:.

?C:HAS_DUP2 (DUP2):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dup2 routine is

?C: available to duplicate file descriptors.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_dup2 HAS_DUP2 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_dup2

:

see if dup2 exists

set dup2 d_dup2

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_dup2.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: randfunc.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:39 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: randfunc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:39 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This is the new unit that should be used when random

?X: functions are to be used. It thus makes randbits.U obsolete.

?X:

?X: This unit gives a simple #define for Drand01, which produces

?X: doubles in the range [0,1) using the "best" random number

?X: generator available. The source should just call Drand01

?X: and not worry about the underlying

implementation.

?X: Andy Dougherty July 1998

?X:

?MAKE:randfunc drand01 seedfunc randbits randseedtype: \

Compile Myread Csym ccflags

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:randfunc:

?S: Indicates the name of the random number function to use.

?S: Values include drand48, random, and rand. In C programs,

?S: the 'Drand01' macro is defined to generate uniformly distributed

?S: random numbers over the range [0., 1.[(see drand01 and nrand).

?S:.

?S:drand01:

?S: Indicates the macro to be used to generate normalized

?S: random numbers. Uses randfunc, often divided by

?S: (double) (((unsigned long) 1 << randbits)) in order to

?S: normalize the result.

?S: In C programs, the macro 'Drand01' is mapped to drand01.

?S:.

?S:randseedtype:

?S: Indicates the type of the argument of the seedfunc.

?S:.

?S:seedfunc:

?S: Indicates the random number generating seed function.

?S: Values include srand48, srand, and srand.

?S:.

?S:randbits:

?S: Indicates how many bits are produced by the function used to generate normalized random numbers.

?S:.

?C:RANDFUNC:

?C: This symbol defines the random function used to define Drand01().

?C:.

?C:Drand01:

?C: This macro is to be used to generate uniformly distributed random numbers over the range [0., 1[. You may have to supply an 'extern double drand48();' in your program since SunOS 4.1.3 doesn't provide you with anything relevant in its headers.

?C: See HAS_DRAND48_PROTO.

?C:.

?C:Rand_seed_t:

?C: This symbol defines the type of the argument of the random seed function.

?C:.

?C:seedDrand01:

?C: This symbol defines the macro to be used in seeding the random number generator (see Drand01).

?C:.

?C:RANDBITS:

?C: This symbol indicates how many bits are produced by the function used to generate normalized random numbers.

?C: Values include 15, 16, 31, and 48.

?C:.

```
?H:#define RANDFUNC $randfunc /**/
?H:#define Drand01() $drand01 /**/
?H:#define Rand_seed_t $randseedtype /**/
?H:#define seedDrand01(x) $seedfunc((Rand_seed_t)x) /**/
?H:#define
  RANDBITS $randbits /**/
?H:.
```

?LINT:change ccflags

?LINT:unclosed \$randbits))"

: How can we generate normalized random numbers ?

```
echo " "
echo "Using our internal random number implementation..." >&4

case "$ccflags" in
*-Dmy_rand=*)*-Dmy_srand=*)
echo "Removing obsolete -Dmy_rand, -Dmy_srand, and -Drandbits from ccflags." >&4
ccflags="`echo $ccflags | sed -e 's/-Dmy_rand=random/ /'"
ccflags="`echo $ccflags | sed -e 's/-Dmy_srand=srandom/ /'"
```

```
ccflags="`echo $ccflags | sed -e 's/-Drandbits=[0-9][0-9]*/ /`"
;;
esac
```

```
randfunc=Perl_drand48
drand01="Perl_drand48()"
seedfunc="Perl_drand48_init"
randbits=48
randseedtype=U32
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/randfunc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strcspn.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strcspn.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:33 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strcspn: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strcspn:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRCSPN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strcspn() routine is available
?S: to scan strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRCSPN (STRCSPN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strcspn routine is
?C: available to scan
?C: strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strcspn HAS_STRCSPN /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strcspn
: see if strcspn exists
set strcspn d_strcspn
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strcspn.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fdclose: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fdclose:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FDCLOSE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fdclose() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FDCLOSE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fdclose routine is

?C: available to free a FILE structure without closing the underlying

?C: file descriptor. This function appeared in FreeBSD 10.2.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fdclose HAS_FDCLOSE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fdclose

: see if fdclose exists

set fdclose d_fdclose

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fdclose.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_strtoul.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:46:43 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_strtoul: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_strtoul:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOUL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the strtoul() routine is available
 ?S: to provide conversion of strings to unsigned long.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_STRTOUL (STRTOUL):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtoul routine is
 ?C: available
 to provide conversion of strings to unsigned long.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_strtoul HAS_STRTOUL /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_strtoul
 : see if strtoul exists
 set strtoul d_strtoul
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strtoul.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_readdir_r.U,v 0RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_readdir_r readdir_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_dirent extern_C
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_readdir_r:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READDIR_R symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that the readdir_r()
 ?S: routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:readdir_r_proto:
 ?S: This variable encodes the prototype of readdir_r.
 ?S: It is zero if d_readdir_r is undef, and one of the
 ?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir_r
 ?S: is defined.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_READDIR_R:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readdir_r routine
 ?C: is available to readdir re-entrantly.
 ?C:.
 ?C:READDIR_R_PROTO:
 ?C: This

```

symbol encodes the prototype of readdir_r.
?C: It is zero if d_readdir_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H: # $d_readdir_r HAS_READDIR_R /**/
?H: # define READDIR_R_PROTO $readdir_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T: try hdrs d_readdir_r_proto
: see if readdir_r exists
set readdir_r d_readdir_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_readdir_r" in
"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_dirent dirent.h"
case "$d_readdir_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_readdir_r_proto=define
set d_readdir_r_proto readdir_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_readdir_r_proto" in
define)
case "$readdir_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int readdir_r(DIR*, struct dirent*, struct dirent**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir_r_proto=I_TSR ;;
esac
case "$readdir_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int readdir_r(DIR*, struct dirent*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir_r_proto=I_TS
;;
esac
case "$readdir_r_proto" in
"|0) d_readdir_r=undef
readdir_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling readdir_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$readdir_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) readdir_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$readdir_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "readdir_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_readdir_r=undef
readdir_r_proto=0

```



```
;;
esac
;;
*) readdir_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_readdir_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: install.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: install.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/09/25 09:16:37 ram
?RCS: patch59: all possible install programs are now looked for
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:30:41 ram
?RCS: patch45: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:install installdir: Loc Oldconfig Getfile cat test startsh rm +cc \
eunicefix package contains mkdir echo n c
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:install:
?S: This variable contains the name of an install program that can accept
?S: BSD-style arguments.
It must correctly support -c, -s, and -m at least.
?S: It is a fully qualified pathname when found. If you have a local
?S: install.SH file at the root directory of your package, it is assumed to
?S: be the default script emulating a BSD install and the variable will be
?S: set to ./install. Otherwise, it is set to plain 'install', relying on
?S: the user's PATH to perform miracles.
?S:..
?S:installdir:
?S: This variable contains the name of a program that can install nested
?S: directories. Often set to 'mkdir -p', it can also be 'install -d' if
?S: you have such a beast and lack the former. If you have an install.SH
?S: file at the root directory of your package, it will be used in last
?S: resort, setting the variable to './install -d'. Otherwise, it is set to
?S: plain 'mkdir', and cross your fingers!
```

```

?S:.
?T:dir file tryit prog creatdir either
?F:!tryinst
: locate a BSD compatible install program
echo " "
echo "Looking for a BSD-compatible install program..." >&4
@if installdir
creatdir="
@end
case
"$install" in
")
tryit="
for dir in $pth; do
for file in ginstall installbsd scoinst install; do
if $test -f $dir/$file; then
tryit="$tryit $dir/$file"
fi
done
done
$cat >try.c <<EOC
int main()
{
printf("OK\n");
exit(0);
}
EOC
if $cc -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
cp try try.ns
strip try >/dev/null 2>&1
else
echo "(I can't seem to compile a trivial C program -- bypassing.)"
echo "try" >try
cp try try.ns
fi
$cat >tryinst <<EOS
$startsh
$rm -rf foo d
@if installdir
\ $1 -d foo/bar
@end
$mkdir d
\ $1 -c -m 764 try.ns d
\ $1 -c -s -m 642 try.ns d/try
EOS
chmod +x tryinst
$eunicefix tryinst
dflt="

```

```

either="
for prog in $tryit; do
    $echo $n "Checking $prog... $c"
    ./tryinst $prog >/dev/null 2>&1
@if installdir
    if $test -d foo/bar; then
        creatdir="$prog -d"
    fi
@end
(ls -l d/try >try.ls; ls -l d/try.ns >tryno.ls) 2>/dev/null
if (cmp -s d/try try && cmp -s d/try.ns try.ns && \
    $contains 'rwxrw-r--' tryno.ls && \
    $contains 'rw-r---w-' try.ls) >/dev/null 2>&1
then
    dflt="$prog"
    echo "ok, that will do."
    break
fi
echo "not good$either."
either=' either'
$rm -f try*.ls
done
$rm -rf foo d tryinst try try*.ls try.*
case "$dflt" in
    ")
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
    echo "Hopefully, $package comes with its own install script!"
    dflt='./install'
@else
    dflt='install'
@end
;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$install";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

I will be requiring a BSD-compatible install program (one that allows options like -s to strip executables or -m to specify a file mode) to install \$package.

If the question below contains a fully qualified default path, then it is probably ok. If it is an unqualified name such as 'install', then it means I was unable to find out a good install program I could use. If

```
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
```

you know of one, please tell me about it. If the default is './install',

then I shall be using the install script supplied with \$package.

@else

you know of one,

please tell me about it.

@end

EOM

@if {test -f ../install.SH}

fn='/fe~(install,./install)'

@else

fn='/fe~(install)'

@end

rp='Which install program shall I use?'

. ./getfile

install="\$ans"

@if installdir

: how can we create nested directories?

echo " "

echo "Ok, let's see how we can create nested directories..." >&4

case "\$installdir" in

*)

?X: First time, maybe we already found out a working one in \$creatdir above...

?X: Prefer "mkdir -p" because of bugs in GNU install when not running as root

\$mkdir -p foo/bar >/dev/null 2>&1

if \$test -d foo/bar; then

echo "Great, we can build them using 'mkdir -p'."

creatdir='mkdir -p'

else

case "\$creatdir" in

*)

if eval "\$install -d foo/bar"; \$test -d foo/bar; then

creatdir="install -d"

echo "It looks like '\$creatdir' will do it for us."

fi

::

*)

eval "\$creatdir foo/bar" >/dev/null 2>&1

if \$test -d foo/bar; then

echo "Ah! We can use '\$creatdir' to do just that."

else

creatdir="

fi

::

esac

fi

\$rm

```

-rf foo
case "$creatdir" in
")
    echo "Heck! Another ancient system lacking the comfort of modern ones!"
@if { test -f ../install.SH}
    echo "You can thank $package for bringing you its own install script!"
    installdir='../install -d'
@else
    echo "We have no choice but to use plain old 'mkdir' -- wish me luck!"
    installdir=mkdir
@end
;;
*) installdir="$creatdir";;
esac
;;
*) echo "As you already told me, '$installdir' should work.";;
esac

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/install.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_pthread_atfork: Inlibc cat Compile usethreads Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_pthread_atfork:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PTHREAD_ATFORK symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the pthread_atfork()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PTHREAD_ATFORK:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pthread_atfork routine

?C: is available to setup fork handlers.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pthread_atfork HAS_PTHREAD_ATFORK /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_pthread_atfork

: see whether the pthread_atfork exists

\$cat >try.c <<EOP

#include <pthread.h>

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
#ifdef PTHREAD_ATFORK
    pthread_atfork(NULL,NULL,NULL);
#endif
}
EOP
```

```
: see if pthread_atfork exists
set
try -DPTHREAD_ATFORK
if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
else
    val="$undef"
fi
case "$setthreads" in
$define)
    case "$val" in
$define) echo 'pthread_atfork found.' >&4    ;;
*)      echo 'pthread_atfork NOT found.' >&4    ;;
    esac
esac
set d_pthread_atfork
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_pthread_atfork.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: h_fcntl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: h_fcntl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:12 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:h_fcntl: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:h_fcntl:
?S: This is variable gets set in various places to tell i_fcntl that
```

?S: <fcntl.h> should be included.

?S:.

: Initialize h_fcntl

h_fcntl=false

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/h_fcntl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* \$Id: rename.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:42 ram Exp ram \$

*

* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

*

* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

* of the source tree for dist 4.0.

*

* \$Log: rename.C,v \$

* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:42 ram

* patch16: created

*

*/

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/C/fake/rename.C

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getgrent.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getgrent.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getgrent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getgrent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGENT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getgrent() routine is available

?S: for sequential access of the group database.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETGENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrent routine is

?C: available for sequential access of the group database.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getgrent HAS_GETGRENTH /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getgrent

: see if getgrent exists

set getgrent d_getgrent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_getgrent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_wifstat.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:47:43 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_wifstat.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:47:43 ram

?RCS: patch61: added a ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:09:10 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/03/21 08:47:46 ram

?RCS: patch52: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_wifstat: Compile d_uwait Oldconfig cat rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_wifstat:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines USE_WIFSTAT

if the C program can

?S: safely use the WIFxxx macros with the kind of wait() parameter

?S: declared in the program (see UNION_WAIT), or if it can't. Should

?S: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and

?S: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable

?S: to not compile properly.

?S:.

?C:USE_WIFSTAT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the argument

?C: for the WIFxxx set of macros such as WIFSIGNALED or WIFEXITED can

?C: be of the same kind as the one used to hold the wait() status. Should


```

?C: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and
?C: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable
?C: to not compile properly. See also UNION_WAIT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wifstat USE_WIFSTAT /**/
?H:.
?T:type
?F:!foo
: see if we can use WIFxxx macros
echo " "
case "$d_wifstat" in
"$define") echo "As before, you can safely use WIFEXITED and friends!" >&4;;
"$undef") echo "You still can't use WIFEXITED
and friends!" >&4;;
*)
echo "Let's see whether you can use the WIFEXITED(status) macro and its"
case "$d_uwait" in
"$define") type='union wait';
*) type='int';;
esac
echo "friends with status declared as '$type status'..."
$cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main()
{
$type status;
int e = 0;

#ifdef WIFEXITED
if (WIFEXITED(status))
printf("\n");
exit(0);
#else
exit(2);
#endif
}
EOCP
d_wifstat="$undef"
set foo
if eval $compile; then
if ./foo >/dev/null; then
echo "Great! Looks like we can use the WIFxxx macros." >&4
d_wifstat="$define"
else
echo "You don't seem to have WIFxxx macros, but that's ok." >&4
fi

```

```

else
  echo "Apparently you can't use WIFxxx macros properly." >&4
fi
$rm -f foo.* foo core
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_wifstat.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_gethent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETHOSTENT if gethostent() is

?S: available to dup file descriptors.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOSTENT (GETHOSTENT):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostent routine is

?C: available to lookup host names in some data base or other.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gethent HAS_GETHOSTENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_gethent

: see if gethostent exists

set gethostent d_gethent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_gethent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2012 Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:Assert: cat

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:./static_assert.h

: static assertion checking include file

?X:

?X: C programs can include this file to perform STATIC_ASSERT() checks

?X: which are done at compile-time and cause the compilation to fail when

?X: the expression is false.

?X:

?X: It is sufficient to compile with: \$cc -c \$ccflags try.c

?X: There is no need to link the file to spot the assertion failure.

?X:

```
$cat >static_assert.h <<'EOC'
#define STATIC_ASSERT(expr) \
do { switch (0) { case ((expr) ? 1 : 0): case 0: break; } }
while(0)
EOC
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Assert.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sighold.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sighold.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:21 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sighold: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sighold:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SIGHOLD if sighold() is

?S: available to hold signals.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SIGHOLD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sighold routine is

?C: available to hold signals.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sighold HAS_SIGHOLD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sighold

:

see if sighold exists

set sighold d_sighold

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sighold.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_nl_langinfo: Inlibc i_langinfo

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_nl_langinfo:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NL_LANGINFO symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the nl_langinfo() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_NL_LANGINFO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nl_langinfo routine is

?C: available to return local data. You will also need <langinfo.h>

?C: and therefore I_LANGINFO.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_nl_langinfo HAS_NL_LANGINFO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_nl_langinfo

?LINT:use i_langinfo

: see if nl_langinfo exists

set nl_langinfo d_nl_langinfo

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_nl_langinfo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_seteuid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_seteuid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:08 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_seteuid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_seteuid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETEUID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the seteuid() routine is available
?S: to change the effective uid of the current program.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETEUID (SETEUID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the seteuid
    routine is available
?C: to change the effective uid of the current program.
?C:.
?H:#$d_seteuid HAS_SETEUID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_seteuid
: see if seteuid exists
set seteuid d_seteuid
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_seteuid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uidsize: Myread Typedef uidtype Compile run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

```

?S:uidsize:
?S: This variable contains the size of a uidtype in bytes.
?S:.
?C:Uid_t_size:
?C: This symbol holds the size of a Uid_t in bytes.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t_size $uidsize /* UID size */
?H:.
?T:yyy zzz
?F:!try
: Check size of UID
echo " "
case "$uidtype" in
*_t) zzz="$uidtype" ;;
*) zzz="uid" ;;
esac
echo "Checking the size of $zzz..." >&4
cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include
<stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
    printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($uidtype));
    exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
yyy=`$run ./try`
case "$yyy" in
") uidsize=4
echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $uidsize.)" >&4
;;
*) uidsize=$yyy
echo "Your $zzz is $uidsize bytes long."
;;
esac
else
uidsize=4
echo "(I can't compile the test program--guessing $uidsize.)" >&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/uidsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sunmath.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sunmath: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sunmath:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SUNMATH symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sunmath.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SUNMATH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sunmath.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sunmath I_SUNMATH /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sunmath
: see if this is a sunmath.h system
set sunmath.h i_sunmath
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_sunmath.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fd_set.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:16 ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 06:57:23 ram
?RCS: patch30: extended scope for fd_set checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:06:27 ram
```

```

?RCS: patch16: comments for HAS_FD_* symbols were not consistent
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:02 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fd_set d_fd_macros d_fds_bits: cat +cc +ccflags rm Oldconfig
\
d_socket i_systime i_sysselect i_syssock
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fd_set:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_SET symbol,
?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the fd_set typedef.
?S:.
?S:d_fd_macros:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_MACROS symbol,
?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the macros which
?S: manipulate an fd_set.
?S:.
?S:d_fds_bits:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FDS_BITS symbol,
?S: which indicates if your fd_set typedef contains the fds_bits member.
?S: If you have an fd_set typedef, but the dweebs who installed it did
?S: a half-fast job and neglected to provide the macros to manipulate
?S: an fd_set, HAS_FDS_BITS will let us know how to fix the gaffe.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FD_SET:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fd_set typedef
?C: in <sys/types.h>
?C:.
?C:HAS_FD_MACROS:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the macros used
to
?C: manipulate an fd_set.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FDS_BITS:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fds_bits member in
?C: fd_set. This knowledge is useful if fd_set is available but the macros
?C: aren't.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fd_set HAS_FD_SET /**/
?H:#$d_fd_macros HAS_FD_MACROS /**/
?H:#$d_fds_bits HAS_FDS_BITS /**/
?H:.
?F:!fd_set
: check for fd_set items
$cat <<EOM

```

Checking to see how well your C compiler handles fd_set and friends ...

EOM

?X: The FD_SET macros can be in strange places. On some SysV-based

?X: systems, they are in <sys/bsdtypes.h>, which is included (perhaps)

?X: by <sys/socket.h>. We won't force people to include

?X: <sys/bsdtypes.h> because it might introduce other

?X: incompatibilities.

```
$cat >fd_set.c <<EOCP
```

```
#$i_systime I_SYS_TIME
```

```
#$i_sysselect I_SYS_SELECT
```

```
#$d_socket HAS_SOCKET
```

```
#$i_syssock I_SYS_SOCKET
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#ifdef HAS_SOCKET
```

```
#ifdef I_SYS_SOCKET
```

```
#include <sys/socket.h> /* Might include <sys/bsdtypes.h> */
```

```
#endif
```

```
#endif
```

```
#ifdef I_SYS_TIME
```

```
#include
```

```
<sys/time.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#ifdef I_SYS_SELECT
```

```
#include <sys/select.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
int main() {
```

```
fd_set fds;
```

```
#ifdef TRYBITS
```

```
if(fds.fds_bits);
```

```
#endif
```

```
#if defined(FD_SET) && defined(FD_CLR) && defined(FD_ISSET) && defined(FD_ZERO)
```

```
exit(0);
```

```
#else
```

```
exit(1);
```

```
#endif
```

```
}
```

```
EOCP
```

```
if $cc $ccflags -DTRYBITS -o fd_set fd_set.c >fd_set.out 2>&1 ; then
```

```
d_fds_bits="$define"
```

```
d_fd_set="$define"
```

```
echo "Well, your system knows about the normal fd_set typedef..." >&4
```

```
if ./fd_set; then
```

```
echo "and you have the normal fd_set macros (just as I'd expect)." >&4
```

```
d_fd_macros="$define"
```

```
else
```

```
$cat >&4 <<'EOM'
```

but not the normal fd_set macros! Gaaack! I'll have to cover for you.

```

EOM
    d_fd_macros="$undef"
fi
else
    $cat <<'EOM'
Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with fd_set. Checking further...
EOM
if $cc $ccflags -o fd_set fd_set.c >fd_set.out 2>&1 ; then
    d_fds_bits="$undef"
    d_fd_set="$define"
    echo "Well, your system has some sort of fd_set available..." >&4
    if ./fd_set; then
        echo "and you have the
normal fd_set macros." >&4
        d_fd_macros="$define"
    else
        $cat <<'EOM'
but not the normal fd_set macros! Gross! More work for me...
EOM
    d_fd_macros="$undef"
fi
else
    echo "Well, you got zip. That's OK, I can roll my own fd_set stuff." >&4
    d_fd_set="$undef"
    d_fds_bits="$undef"
    d_fd_macros="$undef"
fi
fi
$rm -f fd_set*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fd_set.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_safemcpy.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 15:41:12 ram

?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check

?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove

```

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:58:46 ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/03/21 08:47:26 ram
?RCS: patch52: swapped two first arguments of memcpy() calls
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:15:10
    ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:53:12 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_safemcpy: cat d_memcpy +cc +optimize +ccflags +libs +ldflags rm \
    d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_safemcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY symbol if
?S: the memcpy() routine can do overlapping copies.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY (SAFE_MEMCPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcpy routine is available
?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks. Otherwise you should
?C: probably use memmove() or memcpy(). If neither is defined, roll your
?C: own version.
?C:.
?H:#$d_safemcpy HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY /**/
?H:.
?F:!safemcpy
?LINT: set d_safemcpy
: can memcpy handle overlapping blocks?
?X:
    assume the worst
    val="$undef"
    case "$d_memcpy" in
    "$define")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking to see if your memcpy() can do overlapping copies..." >&4
    $cat >foo.c <<EOCP
    #$i_memory I_MEMORY
    #$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
    #$i_string I_STRING
    #$i_unistd I_UNISTD

```

```

EOCP
$cat >>foo.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
# include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
# include <string.h>
#else
# include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h> /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

/* Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
   try to store the string in read-only memory. */
memcpy(abc, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy0123456789", 36);

for (align = 7; align >= 0; align--) {
for (len = 36; len; len--) {
b = buf+align;
memcpy(b, abc, len);
for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
memcpy(b+off, b, len);
memcpy(b, b+off, len);
if (memcmp(b, abc, len))
exit(1);
}
}
}
exit(0);
}
EOCP
if
$cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags \
-o safemcpy foo.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
if ./safemcpy 2>/dev/null; then

```

```

echo "Yes, it can."
val="$define"
else
echo "It can't, sorry."
case "$d_memmove" in
"$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
esac
fi
else
echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
case "$d_memmove" in
"$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
esac
fi
;;
esac
$rm -f foo.* safemcpy core
set d_safemcpy
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_safemcpy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_dbm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_dbm.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:48:20 ram

?RCS: patch61: added I_RPCSVCD_BM check

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:16:05 ram

?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:15 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_dbm i_rpcsvcdbm: Inhdr Inlibc Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_dbm (d_odbm):

?S: This variable conditionally defines

```

the I_DBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <dbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_rpcsvcdbm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_RPC SVC_DBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <rpcsvc/dbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included. Some System V systems might need this instead of <dbm.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_DBM (HAS_ODBM ODBM):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <dbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?C:I_RPC SVC_DBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <rpcsvc/dbm.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_dbm I_DBM /**/
?H:#$i_rpcsvcdbm I_RPC SVC_DBM /**/
?H:.
?T:d_dbmclose
?LINT:set i_dbm i_rpcsvcdbm
: see if dbm.h is available
?X: We might just have the header, not the library.
?X: We look for dbmclose() rather than dbmopen() because
?X: some versions of SCO Unix have -ldb, but are missing dbmclose(). -- ADO
?X: Some System V systems have <rpcsvc/dbm.h> instead of <dbm.h>.
: see if dbmclose exists
set dbmclose
d_dbmclose
eval $inlibc

case "$d_dbmclose" in
$define)
set dbm.h i_dbm
eval $inhdr
case "$i_dbm" in
$define)
val="$undef"
set i_rpcsvcdbm
eval $setvar
;;
*) set rpcsvc/dbm.h i_rpcsvcdbm
eval $inhdr
;;
esac
;;
*) echo "We won't be including <dbm.h>"

```

```

val="$undef"
set i_dbm
eval $setvar
val="$undef"
set i_rpcsvcdbm
eval $setvar
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_dbm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_csh.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:32:18 ram

?RCS: patch61: added full_csh to preserve the full path even when portable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:53 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_csh full_csh: csh Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_csh:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the CSH symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the C-shell exists.

?S:.

?S:full_csh:

?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'csh', whether

or

?S: not the user has specified 'portability'. This is only used

?S: in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which

?S: can share this executable will have the same full pathname to

?S: 'csh.'

?S:.

?C:HAS_CSH:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C-shell exists.

?C:.

?C:CSH:

```

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the full pathname of csh.
?C:.
?X: Previously, I just did $d_csh CSH "$full_csh", but that caused
?X: problems on VMS where the config.sh extraction program changes
?X: $undef to a real cpp undef, and they then had #undef CSH ""
?X: which the compiler didn't like. It's easy to work around this,
?X: so I did. --AD 3/1998.
?X: And we don't want to define CSH if !HAS_CSH, but we don't want
?X: those lines in config.h if they don't need CSH, so protect with ?CSH
?X: and not ?%<. --RAM, 15/02/2004
?H:?%<:#$d_csh HAS_CSH /**/
?H:?CSH:#ifdef HAS_CSH
?H:?CSH:#define CSH "$full_csh" /**/
?H:?CSH:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set d_csh
: get csh whereabouts
case
"$csh" in
'csh') val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_csh
eval $setvar
: Respect a hint or command line value for full_csh.
case "$full_csh" in
") full_csh=$csh ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_csh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: installprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: installprefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision

```



```

?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:installprefix installprefixexp: Getfile Loc \
Oldconfig afs cat package prefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:installprefix:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory below which
?S: "make install" will install the package. For most users, this
?S: is the same
as prefix. However, it is useful for
?S: installing the software into a different (usually temporary)
?S: location after which it can be bundled up and moved somehow
?S: to the final location specified by prefix.
?S:.
?S:installprefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of installprefix
?S: with all ~-expansion done.
?S:.
: determine installation prefix for where package is to be installed.
if $afs; then
$cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which files will reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```

EOM
case "$installprefix" in
") dflt=`echo $prefix | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`;;
*) dflt="$installprefix";;
esac
else
$cat <<EOM

```

In some special cases, particularly when building \$package for distribution, it is convenient to distinguish the directory in which files should be installed from the directory (\$prefix) in which they will eventually reside. For most users, these two directories are the same.

```

EOM
case "$installprefix" in
") dflt=$prefix ;;
*) dflt=$installprefix;;
esac
fi
fn=d~
rp="What installation prefix should I use for installing files?"

```

```
./getfile
installprefix="$ans"
installprefixexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/installprefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_systimeb.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systimeb.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:37 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks wether <sys/timeb.h> should be included
?X: or not when using ftime() (for struct timeb definition).
?X:
?X: Force looking for <sys/time.h> for struct timeb.
?X:INC: i_systime
?MAKE:i_systimeb: test contains Loc Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systimeb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIMEB,
    which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/timeb.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TIMEB (I_SYSTIMEB):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/timeb.h>, in order to define struct timeb (some systems
?C: define this in <sys/time.h>). This is useful when using ftime().
?C: You should include <sys/time.h> if I_SYS_TIMEB is not defined,
?C: nor is I_SYS_TIME.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systimeb I_SYS_TIMEB /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set i_systimeb
: see where struct timeb is defined
echo " "
```

```

xxx=`./findhdr sys/timeb.h`
if $test "$xxx"; then
if $contains 'struct timeb' $xxx >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
echo "You have struct timeb defined in <sys/timeb.h>." >&4
else
val="$undef"
echo "Assuming struct timeb is defined in <sys/time.h>." >&4
fi
else
val="$undef"
echo "No <sys/timeb.h> -- Assuming struct timeb is defined in <sys/time.h>." >&4
fi
set i_systimeb
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_systimeb.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_neterno.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:20:29 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_neterno.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:20:29 ram
?RCS: patch36: forgot to initialize 'val' to an empty value (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:22:10 ram
?RCS: patch32: removed spurious echo
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:02:05 ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_neterno: Inhdr +cc +ccflags rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick
add $@ %<
?S:i_neterno:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NET_ERRNO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <net/errno.h> exists and should

```

?S: be included.

?S:.

?C:I_NET_ERRNO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <net/errno.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_neterrno I_NET_ERRNO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_neterrno

: see if net/errno.h is available

val="

set net/errno.h val

eval \$inhdr

: Unfortunately, it causes problems on some systems. Arrgh.

case "\$val" in

\$define)

cat > try.c <<'EOM'

#include <stdio.h>

#include <errno.h>

#include <net/errno.h>

int func()

{

return ENOTSOCK;

}

EOM

if \$cc \$ccflags -c try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then

echo "We'll be including <net/errno.h>." >&4

else

echo "We won't be including <net/errno.h>." >&4

val="\$undef"

fi

\$rm_try

::

esac

set i_neterrno

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_neterrno.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2015 Jarkko Hietaniemi, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:longdblmantbits doublemantbits nvmantbits: Inlibc cat Compile run \

rm_try Setvar echo i_sunmath usequadmath \

d_longdbl longdblkind nvsize doublesize longdblsize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:doublemantbits:

?S: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits

?S: there are in double precision floating point format.

?S: Note that this is usually DBL_MANT_DIG minus one, since

?S: with the standard IEEE 754 formats DBL_MANT_DIG includes

?S: the implicit bit which doesn't really exist.

?S:.

?S:longdblmantbits:

?S: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits

?S: there are in long double precision floating point format.

?S: Note that this can be LDBL_MANT_DIG minus one,

?S: since

LDBL_MANT_DIG can include the IEEE 754 implicit bit.

?S: The common x86-style 80-bit long double does not have

?S: an implicit bit.

?S:.

?S:nvmantbits:

?S: This variable tells how many bits the mantissa of a Perl NV has,

?S: not including the possible implicit bit.

?S:.

?C:DOUBLEMANTBITS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits

?C: there are in double precision floating point format.

?C: Note that this is usually DBL_MANT_DIG minus one, since

?C: with the standard IEEE 754 formats DBL_MANT_DIG includes

?C: the implicit bit, which doesn't really exist.

?C:.

?C:LONGDBLMANTBITS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits

?C: there are in long double precision floating point format.

?C: Note that this can be LDBL_MANT_DIG minus one,

?C: since LDBL_MANT_DIG can include the IEEE 754 implicit bit.

?C: The common x86-style 80-bit long double does not have

?C: an implicit bit.

?C:.

?C:NVMANTBITS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits

?C: (not

including implicit bit) there are in a Perl NV.

?C: This depends on which floating point type was chosen.

?C:.

?H:#define DOUBLEMANTBITS \$doublemantbits

?H:#define LONGDBLMANTBITS \$longdblmantbits

```

?H:#define NVMANTBITS    $nvmantbits
?H:.
?F:!try
: Check the length of the double mantissa
$echo "Checking how many mantissa bits your doubles have..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#$i_sunmath I_SUNMATH
#include <float.h>
#ifdef I_SUNMATH
# include <sunmath.h>
#endif
#ifdef DBL_MANT_DIG
# define BITS (DBL_MANT_DIG - 1) /* the implicit bit does not count */
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
#ifdef BITS
printf("%d\n", BITS);
#endif
return 0;
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
doublemantbits=`$run ./try`
else
doublemantbits="$undef"
fi
$rm_try

: Check the length of the longdouble mantissa
$echo "Checking how many mantissa bits your long doubles have..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#$i_sunmath I_SUNMATH
#include <float.h>
#ifdef I_SUNMATH
# include <sunmath.h>
#endif
#$d_longdbl
HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
#ifdef HAS_LONG_DOUBLE && defined(LDBL_MANT_DIG)
# if ($longdblkind == 3) || ($longdblkind == 4) /* 80-bit extended precision */
/* This format has no implicit bit. Beware, however, that for
* this format the bare LDBL_MANT_DIG is misleading for inf/nan:
* the top three bits are used for inf (100) / qnan (11x) / snan (101),
* and the top bit must have been one since 387, zero is plain invalid.
* For normal fp values, the LDBL_MANT_DIG is fine, though. */
# define BITS LDBL_MANT_DIG

```

```

# elif ($longdblkind == 5 || $longdblkind == 6 || $longdblkind == 7 || $longdblkind == 8) /* double double */
/* LDBL_MANT_DIG of 106 (twice 53) would be logical, but for some
* reason e.g. Irix thinks 107. But in any case, we want only
* the number of real bits, the implicit bits are of no interest. */
# define BITS 2 * (DBL_MANT_DIG - 1)
# else
# define BITS (LDBL_MANT_DIG - 1) /* the implicit bit does not count */
# endif
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
int
main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
#ifdef BITS
printf("%d\n", BITS);
#endif
return 0;
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    longdblmantbits=`$run ./try`
else
    longdblmantbits="$undef"
fi
$rm_try

```

```

: Check the length of the NV mantissa
$echo "Checking how many mantissa bits your NVs have..." >&4
if test "X$susequadmath" = "X$define"; then
    nvmantbits=112 # 128-1-15
else
    if test "X$nvsize" = "X$doublesize"; then
        nvmantbits="$doublemantbits"
    else
        if test "X$nvsize" = "X$longdblsize"; then
            nvmantbits="$longdblmantbits"
        else
            nvmantbits="$undef"
        fi
    fi
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5.36.0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/mantbits.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_niin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_niin.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:24 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit looks wether <netinet/in.h> is available or not

?X:

?MAKE:i_niin i_sysin: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_niin:

?S: This variable conditionally defines I_NETINET_IN, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <netinet/in.h>. Otherwise,

?S: you may try <sys/in.h>.

?S:.

?S:i_sysin:

?S: This variable conditionally

defines I_SYS_IN, which indicates

?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/in.h> instead of

?S: <netinet/in.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_NETINET_IN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <netinet/in.h>. Otherwise, you may try <sys/in.h>.

?C:.

?C:I_SYS_IN (I_SYSIN):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/in.h> instead of <netinet/in.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_niin I_NETINET_IN /**/

?H:#\$i_sysin I_SYS_IN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_niin i_sysin

: see if this is a netinet/in.h or sys/in.h system

set netinet/in.h i_niin sys/in.h i_sysin

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_niin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.


```

?RCS: $Id: abortsig.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:19 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: abortsig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:19 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:20 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:abortsig: Myread Oldconfig Guess cat Compile rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:abortsig:
?S: This variable holds the name of the signal used by the abort() call.
?S:.
?C:ABORTSIG:
?C: This symbol holds the signal number (symbol)
    used by the abort() call. To
?C: actually define the signal symbol, <signal.h> should be included.
?C:.
?H:#define ABORTSIG $abortsig /**/
?H:.
?T:signal
: which signal is sent by abort ?
echo " "
case "$abortsig" in
")
    echo "Checking to see which signal is sent to the process by abort()..." >&4
    echo "abort" > abort.sh
    chmod +x abort.sh
?X: SIGABRT should replace SIGIOT on USG machines in a near future (1991).
    for signal in SIGIOT SIGILL SIGABRT; do
        case "$abortsig" in
            ") $cat >abort.c <<EOP
#include <signal.h>
caught() { exit(0); }
int main()
{
#ifdef $signal
    signal($signal, caught);
#endif

```

```

if (-1 == abort())
    exit(1);
exit(1);
}
EOP
?X: We have to use the abort.sh script otherwise sh behaves strangely on AIX.
    set abort
    if eval $compile; then
        (./abort.sh) >/dev/null 2>&1
        case $? in
            0) abortsig="$signal";;
            esac
        fi
        ;;
    esac
done
;;
esac
case "$abortsig" in
    ") echo "(I wasn't able to compute the signal name--guessing)"
    if ./usg; then
        dflt="SIGIOT"
    else
        dflt="SIGILL"
    fi;;
*)
    dflt="$abortsig"
    ;;
esac
rp="Which signal does abort() send to the process (signal name)?"
. ./myread
abortsig="$ans"
$rm -f core abort.sh abort abort.c

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/abortsig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

```

?RCS: $Log: i_sysfile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:11:36 ram
?RCS: patch56: removed <> characters from comment, per metalint suggestion
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:01:23 ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for i_sysfile
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:31 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysfile: h_sysfile Inhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysfile:
?S: This variable conditionally defines
    the I_SYS_FILE symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/file.h> to get R_OK and friends.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_FILE (I_SYSFILE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/file.h> to get definition of R_OK and friends.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysfile I_SYS_FILE /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?D:i_sysfile="
?LINT:change h_sysfile
?LINT:set i_sysfile
: see if this is a sys/file.h system
val="
set sys/file.h val
eval $inhdr

: do we need to include sys/file.h ?
case "$val" in
"$define")
echo " "
if $h_sysfile; then
val="$define"
echo "We'll be including <sys/file.h>." >&4
else
val="$undef"
echo "We won't be including <sys/file.h>." >&4
fi
;;
*)
h_sysfile=false
;;
esac

```

```
set i_sysfile
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_sysfile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: nblock_io.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:17:14 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: nblock_io.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:17:14 ram

?RCS: patch61: simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well

?RCS: patch61: force use of "startsh" at the head of the generated script

?RCS: patch61: added new files to the ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 14:13:22 ram

?RCS: patch56: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well.

?X: (Problem reported on FreeBSD;

it's unclear if this helps.) --AD

?X:

?MAKE:o_nonblock eagain rd_nodata d_eofnblk: cat rm_try Compile run \

d_open3 h_sysfile h_fcntl signal_t hint Oldconfig Setvar \

startsh i_unistd i_fcntl i_stdlib d_fork d_pipe d_alarm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:o_nonblock:

?S: This variable bears the symbol value to be used during open() or fcntl()

?S: to turn on non-blocking I/O for a file descriptor. If you wish to switch

?S: between blocking and non-blocking, you may try ioctl(FIOSNBIO) instead,

?S: but that is only supported by some devices.

?S:.

?S:eagain:

?S: This variable bears the symbolic errno code set by read() when no

?S: data is present on the file and non-blocking I/O was enabled (otherwise,

?S: read() blocks naturally).

?S:.

?S:rd_nodata:

?S: This variable holds the return code from read() when no data is

?S: present. It should be -1, but some systems return 0 when O_NDELAY is
 ?S: used, which is a shame because you cannot make the difference between
 ?S: no data and an EOF.. Sigh!

?S:.

?S:d_eofnblk:

?S: This
 variable conditionally defines EOF_NONBLOCK if EOF can be seen
 ?S: when reading from a non-blocking I/O source.

?S:.

?C:VAL_O_NONBLOCK:

?C: This symbol is to be used during open() or fcntl(F_SETFL) to turn on
 ?C: non-blocking I/O for the file descriptor. Note that there is no way
 ?C: back, i.e. you cannot turn it blocking again this way. If you wish to
 ?C: alternatively switch between blocking and non-blocking, use the
 ?C: ioctl(FIOSNBIO) call instead, but that is not supported by all devices.

?C:.

?C:VAL_EAGAIN:

?C: This symbol holds the errno error code set by read() when no data was
 ?C: present on the non-blocking file descriptor.

?C:.

?C:RD_NODATA:

?C: This symbol holds the return code from read() when no data is present
 ?C: on the non-blocking file descriptor. Be careful! If EOF_NONBLOCK is
 ?C: not defined, then you can't distinguish between no data and EOF by
 ?C: issuing a read(). You'll have to find another way to tell for sure!

?C:.

?C:EOF_NONBLOCK:

?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that a read() on
 ?C: a non-blocking file descriptor will return 0 on EOF, and not the value
 ?C: held in RD_NODATA (-1 usually, in that case!).

?C:.

?H:#define VAL_O_NONBLOCK \$o_nonblock

?H:#define VAL_EAGAIN \$again

?H:#define RD_NODATA \$rd_nodata

?H:#\$d_eofnblk EOF_NONBLOCK

?H:.

?T:status

?F:!try.out !try.ret !try.err !try !mtry

?LINT:use d_open3

: check for non-blocking I/O stuff

case "\$h_sysfile" in

true) echo "#include <sys/file.h>" > head.c;;

*)

 case "\$h_fcntl" in

 true) echo "#include <fcntl.h>" > head.c;;

 *) echo "#include <sys/fcntl.h>" > head.c;;

 esac

```

;;
esac
echo " "
echo "Figuring out the flag used by open() for non-blocking I/O..." >&4
case "$o_nonblock" in
")
$cat head.c > try.c
$cat >>try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_fcntl I_FCNTL
#ifdef I_FCNTL
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
int main() {
#ifdef O_NONBLOCK
printf("O_NONBLOCK\n");
exit(0);
#endif
#ifdef
O_NDELAY
printf("O_NDELAY\n");
exit(0);
#endif
?X: Stevens "Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment" page 364 mentions
?X: the FNDELAY symbol, used in 4.3BSD (source: Paul Marquess).
#ifdef FNDELAY
printf("FNDELAY\n");
exit(0);
#endif
exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
o_nonblock=`$run ./try`
case "$o_nonblock" in
") echo "I can't figure it out, assuming O_NONBLOCK will do.";;
*) echo "Seems like we can use $o_nonblock.";;
esac
else
echo "(I can't compile the test program; pray O_NONBLOCK is right!)"
fi
;;
*) echo "Using $hint value $o_nonblock.";;

```

```

esac
$rm_try

echo " "
echo "Let's see what value errno gets from read() on a $o_nonblock file..." >&4
case "$eagain" in
")
case "$d_fork:$d_pipe:$d_alarm" in
define:define:define)
$cat head.c > try.c
$cat >>try.c <<EOCP
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_fcntl
I_FCNTL
#ifdef I_FCNTL
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
#define MY_O_NONBLOCK $o_nonblock
#ifdef errno /* XXX need better Configure test */
extern int errno;
#endif
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#include <unistd.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>
$signal_t blech(int x) { exit(3); }
EOCP
$cat >> try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
int pd[2];
int pu[2];
char buf[1];
char string[100];
int ret;

ret = pipe(pd); /* Down: child -> parent */
if (ret != 0)
exit(3);
ret = pipe(pu); /* Up: parent -> child */

```

```

if (ret != 0)
    exit(3);
if (0 != fork()) {
    close(pd[1]); /* Parent reads from pd[0] */
    close(pu[0]); /* Parent writes (blocking) to pu[1] */
#ifdef F_SETFL
    if (-1 == fcntl(pd[0], F_SETFL, MY_O_NONBLOCK))
        exit(1);
#else
    exit(4);
#endif
    signal(SIGALRM, blech);
    alarm(5);
    if ((ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1)) > 0) /* Nothing to read! */
        exit(2);
    sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
    ret = write(2, string, strlen(string));
    if (ret != strlen(string))
        exit(3);
    alarm(0);
#ifdef EAGAIN
    if (errno == EAGAIN) {
        printf("EAGAIN\n");
        goto ok;
    }
#endif
#ifdef EWOULDBLOCK
    if (errno == EWOULDBLOCK)
        printf("EWOULDBLOCK\n");
#endif
ok:
    ret = write(pu[1], buf, 1); /* Unblocks child, tell it to close our pipe */
    if (ret != 1)
        exit(3);
    sleep(2); /* Give it time to close our pipe */
    alarm(5);
    ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1); /* Should read EOF */
    alarm(0);
    sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
    ret = write(4, string, strlen(string));
    if (ret != strlen(string))
        exit(3);
    exit(0);
}

close(pd[0]); /* We write to pd[1] */
close(pu[1]); /* We read from pu[0] */

```



```

ret = read(pu[0], buf, 1); /* Wait for parent to signal us we may continue */
if (ret != 1)
    exit(3);
close(pd[1]); /* Pipe pd is now fully closed! */
exit(0); /* Bye bye, thank you for playing! */
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
?X: Use script to avoid the possible 'alarm call' message
echo "$startsh" >mtry
echo "$run ./try >try.out 2>try.ret 4>try.err
|| exit 4" >>mtry
chmod +x mtry
$run ./mtry >/dev/null 2>&1
case $? in
0) eagain=`$cat try.out`;
1) echo "Could not perform non-blocking setting!";;
2) echo "I did a successful read() for something that was not there!";;
3) echo "Hmm... non-blocking I/O does not seem to be working!";;
4) echo "Could not find F_SETFL!";;
*) echo "Something terribly wrong happened during testing.";;
esac
rd_nodata=`$cat try.ret`
echo "A read() system call with no data present returns $rd_nodata."
case "$rd_nodata" in
0|-1) ;;
*)
echo "(That's peculiar, fixing that to be -1.)"
rd_nodata=-1
;;
esac
case "$eagain" in
")
echo "Forcing errno EAGAIN on read() with no data available."
eagain=EAGAIN
;;
*)
echo "Your read() sets errno to $eagain when no data is available."
;;
esac
status=`$cat try.err`
case "$status" in
0) echo "And it correctly returns 0 to signal EOF.";;
-1) echo "But it also returns -1 to signal EOF, so be careful!";;
*)
echo "However, your read() returns '$status' on EOF???";;
esac

```

```

val="$define"
if test "$status" = "$rd_nodata"; then
    echo "WARNING: you can't distinguish between EOF and no data!"
    val="$undef"
fi
else
    echo "I can't compile the test program--assuming errno EAGAIN will do."
    eagain=EAGAIN
fi
;;
*) echo "Can't figure out how to test this--assuming errno EAGAIN will do."
    eagain=EAGAIN
    val="$define"
    ;;
esac
set d_eofnblk
eval $setvar
;;
*)
    echo "Using $hint value $eagain."
    echo "Your read() returns $rd_nodata when no data is present."
    case "$d_eofnblk" in
        "$define") echo "And you can see EOF because read() returns 0.";;
        "$undef") echo "But you can't see EOF status from read() returned value.";;
    *)
        ?X: Should not happen, but if it does, assume the worst!
        echo "(Assuming you can't see EOF status from read anyway.)"
        d_eofnblk=$undef
        ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
$rm_try head.c mtry

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/nblock_io.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: socksizetype.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:socksizetype: \

Protochk Oldconfig Myread cat d_socket d_socklen_t sizetype \

usesocks i_socks i_systypes extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:socksizetype:

?S: This variable holds the type used for the size argument

?S: for various socket calls like accept. Usual values include

?S: socklen_t, size_t, and int.

?S:.

?C:Sock_size_t:

?C: This symbol holds the type used for the size argument of

?C: various socket calls (just the base type, not the pointer-to).

?C:.

?H:#define Sock_size_t \$socksizetype /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx yyy try

@if Sock_size_t

: check for type of the size argument to socket calls

case "\$d_socket" in

"\$define")

\$cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type is the last argument
of accept().

EOM

yyy="

case "\$d_socklen_t" in

"\$define") yyy="\$yyy socklen_t"

esac

yyy="\$yyy \$sizetype int long unsigned"

for xxx in \$yyy; do

case "\$socksizetype" in

") try="\$extern_C int accept(int, struct sockaddr *, \$xxx *);"

case "\$usesocks" in

"\$define")

if ./protochk "\$try" \$i_systypes sys/types.h \$d_socket sys/socket.h literal '#define INCLUDE_PROTOTYPES'

\$i_socks socks.h.; then

echo "Your system accepts '\$xxx *' for the last argument of accept()."

socksizetype="\$xxx"

fi

::

*) if ./protochk "\$try" \$i_systypes sys/types.h \$d_socket sys/socket.h; then

echo "Your system accepts '\$xxx *' for the last argument of accept()."

socksizetype="\$xxx"

fi

::

esac

::

esac

done

: In case none of those worked, prompt the user.

```

case "$socksizetype" in
") rp='What is the type for socket address structure sizes?'
dflt='int'
. ./myread
socksizetype=$ans
;;
esac
;;
*) : no sockets, so pick relatively harmless default
socksizetype='int'
;;
esac
@end

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/socksizetype.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_cuserid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_cuserid.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:25 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_cuserid: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_cuserid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CUSERID symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the cuserid() routine is available

?S: to get character login names.

?S:.

?C:HAS_CUSERID :

?C: This symbol,

if defined, indicates that the cuserid routine is

?C: available to get character login names.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_cuserid HAS_CUSERID /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_cuserid

: see if cuserid exists

set cuserid d_cuserid

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_cuserid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2021 Nicholas Clark & H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_thread_local perl_thread_local: cat echo Setvar Compile run rm_try hint

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_thread_local:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_THREAD_LOCAL symbol. In

?S: turn that gives a linkage specification for thread-local storage.

?S:.

?S:perl_thread_local:

?S: This variable gives the value for the PERL_THREAD_LOCAL symbol (when

?S: defined), which gives a linkage specification for thread-local storage.

?S:.

?C:PERL_THREAD_LOCAL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, gives a linkage specification for thread-local

?C: storage. For example, for a C11 compiler this will be _Thread_local.

?C: Beware, some compilers are sensitive to the C language standard they are

?C: told

to parse. For example, suncc defaults to C11, so our probe will

?C: report that _Thread_local can be used. However, if the -std=c99 is later

?C: added to the compiler flags, then _Thread_local will become a syntax

?C: error. Hence it is important for these flags to be consistent between

?C: probing and use.

?C:.

?H:\$d_thread_local PERL_THREAD_LOCAL \$perl_thread_local /**/

?H:.

?T:thread_local

?F:!try

?LINT:set d_thread_local

: see what flavor, if any, of thread local storage is supported

echo " "

echo "Checking to see if your system supports C11 thread local storage..."

\$cat > try.c <<'EOCP'

#include <stdio.h>

```

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>

static int plus_one = 1;
static int minus_one = -1;

PROBE_MACRO int *minion;

int callback (const void *a, const void *b) {
    int val_a = *minion * *(const int *)a;
    int val_b = *minion * *(const int *)b;
    return val_a < val_b ? -1 : val_a > val_b;
}

#define SIZE 8

void *thread_function(void *arg) {
    /* thread local variables
    should start zeroed in each thread. */
    if (minion != NULL) {
        fprintf(stderr, "__thread variable started with %p, should be NULL\n",
            minion);
        exit(2);
    }
    minion = &minus_one;

    int array[SIZE];
    unsigned int i;
    for (i = 0; i < SIZE; ++i) {
        /* "Hash randomisation" - this array isn't in sorted order: */
        array[i ^ 5] = i * i;
    }

    qsort(array, SIZE, sizeof(int), callback);

    int bad = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < SIZE; ++i) {
        int want = (SIZE - 1 - i) * (SIZE - 1 - i);
        int have = array[i];
        if (want != have) {
            ++bad;
            fprintf(stderr, "array[%u] - want %i, have %i\n", i, want, have);
        }
    }
    if (bad)
        exit(3);

    return NULL;
}

```

```

}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    if (minion != NULL) {
        fprintf(stderr, "__thread variable started with %p, should be NULL\n",
            minion);
        exit(4);
    }

    minion = &plus_one;

    pthread_t
    tid;
    int result = pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread_function, NULL);
    if (result) {
        fprintf(stderr, "pthread_create failed (%d)\n", result);
        exit(5);
    }

    result = pthread_join(tid, NULL);
    if (result) {
        fprintf(stderr, "pthread_join failed (%d)\n", result);
        exit(6);
    }

    if (minion == NULL) {
        fprintf(stderr, "__thread variable should not be NULL\n");
        exit(7);
    }
    if (!(minion == &plus_one && *minion == 1)) {
        fprintf(stderr, "__thread variable should be %d @ %p, not %d @ %p\n",
            1, &plus_one, *minion, minion);
        exit(8);
    }

    return 0;
}
EOCP

```

Respect a hint (or previous) value for perl_thread_local, if there is one.

case "\$perl_thread_local" in

~) # Check the various possibilities, and break out on success.

for thread_local in _Thread_local __thread; do

set try -DPROBE_MACRO=\$thread_local

if eval \$compile && \$run ./try; then

\$echo "Your compiler supports \$thread_local."

>&4

val=\$define

```

perl_thread_local="$thread_local";
break;
fi
$echo "Your compiler does NOT support $thread_local." >&4
val="$undef"
done
;;
*thread*|*Thread*) # Some variant of thread local exists.
echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_thread_local."
val=$define
;;
*) # Unrecognized previous value -- blindly trust the supplied
# value and hope it makes sense. Use old value for
# d_thread_local, if there is one.
echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_thread_local."
case "$d_thread_local" in
") val=$define ;;
*) val=$d_thread_local ;;
esac
;;
esac
set d_thread_local
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_thread_local.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 Tony Cook

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:dtraceobject dtracexnolib: usedtrace dtrace cc ccflags optimize \

Compile cat rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:dtraceobject:

?S: Whether we need to build an object file with the dtrace tool.

?S:.

?S:dtracexnolib:

?S: Whether dtrace accepts -xnolib. If available we call dtrace -h

?S: and dtrace -G with -xnolib to allow dtrace to run in a jail on

?S: FreeBSD.

?S:.

?F: !perltrace.h

?T:xnolib

: Probe whether dtrace builds an object, as newer Illumos requires an input


```

: object file that uses at least one of the probes defined in the .d file
case "$usedtrace" in
$define)
    case "$dtracexnolib" in
    $define|true|[yY]*)
        dtracexnolib=$define
    $dtrace -h -xnolib -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h
;;
    *)
        if $dtrace -h -xnolib -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h 2>&1 ; then
            dtracexnolib=$define
            echo "Your dtrace accepts -xnolib"
        elif $dtrace -h -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h 2>&1 ; then
            dtracexnolib=$undef
            echo "Your dtrace doesn't accept -xnolib"
        else
            echo "Your dtrace doesn't work at all, try building without dtrace support" >&4
            exit 1
        fi
    ;;
    *)
        dtracexnolib=$undef
    $dtrace -h -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h
;;
esac
case $dtracexnolib in
$define) xnolib=-xnolib ;;
*) xnolib= ;;
esac

case "$dtraceobject" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
    dtraceobject=$define
    ;;
    *)
        $cat >try.c <<EOM
#include "perldtrace.h"
int main(void) {
    PERL_LOADED_FILE("dummy");
    return 0;
}
EOM
    dtraceobject=$undef
    if $cc -c -o try.o $optimize $ccflags try.c \
        && $dtrace -G $xnolib -s ../perldtrace.d try.o >/dev/null 2>&1; then

        dtraceobject=$define
        echo "Your dtrace builds an object file"
    fi
esac

```

```

    fi
    ;;
    *) dtraceobject=$undef ;;
esac
$rm_try perldtrace.o perldtrace.h
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/dtraceobject.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: alignbytes.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:02:28 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: alignbytes.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:02:28 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:25:20 ram

?RCS: patch23: avoid ALIGNBYTES, since it conflicts on NetBSD

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:23 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:alignbytes: Myread Compile cat rm_try multiarch run test nvtype

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:alignbytes:

?S: This

variable holds the number of bytes required to align a

?S: double-- or a long double when applicable. Usual values are

?S: 2, 4 and 8. The default is eight, for safety.

?S:.

?X: This used to be called ALIGNBYTES, but that conflicts with

?X: <machines/param.h> in NetBSD.

?C:MEM_ALIGNBYTES (ALIGNBYTES):

?C: This symbol contains the number of bytes required to align a

?C: double, or a long double when applicable. Usual values are 2,

?C: 4 and 8. The default is eight, for safety. For cross-compiling

?C: or multiarch support, Configure will set a minimum of 8.

?C:.

?H:?%<:#define MEM_ALIGNBYTES \$alignbytes

```

?H:.
?F:!try
: check for alignment requirements
echo " "
case "$alignbytes" in
    *) echo "Checking alignment constraints..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
struct foobar {
    char foo;
    $nvtype bar;
} try_algn;
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", (int)((char *)&try_algn.bar - (char *)&try_algn.foo));
    return(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    dflt=`$run
./try`
else
    dflt='8'
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program...)"
fi
case "$multiarch" in
    *$define*)
        : The usual safe value is 8, but Darwin with -Duselongdouble
        : needs 16. Hence, we will take 8 as a minimum, but allow
        : Configure to pick a larger value if needed.
        if $test "$dflt" -lt 8; then
            dflt='8'
            echo "Setting alignment to 8 for multiarch support.">&4
        fi
        ;;
    esac
    ;;
    *) dflt="$alignbytes"
    ;;
esac
rp="Doubles must be aligned on a how-many-byte boundary?"
. ./myread
alignbytes="$ans"
$rm_try

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/alignbytes.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Prefixit.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Prefixit.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/30 14:29:22 ram
?RCS: patch49: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Used as: "set dflt var dir; eval $prefixit" to set $dflt to be
?X: $prefix/dir by default, or the previous $var depending on certain
?X: conditions:
?X: - If the $oldprefix variable is empty, then $prefix holds the same
?X: value as on previous runs. Therefore, reuse $var if set, otherwise
?X: set $dflt to $prefix/dir.
?X: - If $oldprefix is not
?X: empty, then set $dflt to $prefix/dir if $var
?X: is empty (first run). Otherwise, if $var is $oldprefix/dir, then
?X: change it to $prefix/dir. If none of the above, reuse the old $var.
?X:
?X: When dir is omitted, the dflt variable is set to $var if prefix did not
?X: change, to an empty value otherwise. If dir=none, then a single space
?X: in var is kept as-is, even if the prefix changes.
?X:
?MAKE:Prefixit: prefix oldprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define prefixit
?S:prefixit:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to reset
?S: the leading installation prefix correctly when it is changed.
?S: set dflt var [dir]
?S: eval $prefixit
?S: That will set $dflt to $var or $prefix/dir depending on the
?S: value of $var and $oldprefix.
?S:.
?V:prefixit
?T:tp
: set the prefixit variable, to compute a suitable default value
prefixit='case "$3" in
""|none)
```

```

case "$oldprefix" in
"" ) eval "$1=\"\$2\"";;
*)
case "$3" in
"" ) eval "$1=";;
none)
eval "tp=\"\$2\"";
case
"$tp" in
""|" "|none) eval "$1=\"\$2\"";;
*) eval "$1=";;
esac;;
esac;;
esac;;
*)
eval "tp=\"\$oldprefix-\$2-\""; eval "tp=\"\$tp\"";
case "$tp" in
--/*--|\~*--) eval "$1=\"\$prefix/$3\"";;
/*-$oldprefix/*|\~*-$oldprefix/*)
eval "$1=`echo \$2 | sed 's,^$oldprefix,$prefix,\"`";;
*) eval "$1=\"\$2\"";;
esac;;
esac'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Prefixit.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_tcgetpgrp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tcgetpgrp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:12:08 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tcgetpgrp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tcgetpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TCGETPGRP symbol, which

```

?S: indicates to the C program that the tcgetpgrp() routine is available.

?S: to get foreground process group ID.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TCGETPGRP

:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tcgetpgrp routine is

?C: available to get foreground process group ID.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_tcgetpgrp HAS_TCGETPGRP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_tcgetpgrp

: see if tcgetpgrp exists

set tcgetpgrp d_tcgetpgrp

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_tcgetpgrp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Warn_v7EXT.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Warn_v7EXT.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:01:42 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./v7 explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:17 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit issues warnings to V7 sites that they are living dangerously.

?X: This unit needs to get mentioned in End.U to get included.

?X:

?MAKE:Warn_v7EXT: package Guess

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

: Warnings

if ./v7;

then

cat <<EOM

NOTE: the V7 compiler may ignore some #undefs that \$package uses. If so,

you may get messages about redefining EXT. Some V7 compilers also have difficulties with #defines near buffer boundaries, so beware. You may have to play with the spacing in some .h files, believe it or not.

EOM

fi

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Warn_v7EXT.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: mallocsrc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:10:26 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for Free_t, the type of free()

?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with \$_o all over the place

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:10:46 ram

?RCS: patch23: added support for MYMALLOC, mainly for perl5 (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:12 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:mallocsrc mallocobj usemymalloc malloctype d_mymalloc \

freetype: Myread \

Oldconfig

package Guess Setvar rm cat +cc +ccflags Findhdr \

i_malloc i_stdlib sed libs _o ptrsize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?X: Put near top so that other tests don't erroneously include

?X: -lmalloc. --AD 22 June 1998

?Y:TOP

?S:usemymalloc:

?S: This variable contains y if the malloc that comes with this package

?S: is desired over the system's version of malloc. People often include

?S: special versions of malloc for efficiency, but such versions are often

?S: less portable. See also mallocsrc and mallocobj.

?S: If this is 'y', then -lmalloc is removed from \$libs.

?S:.

?S:mallocsrc:

?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.c that comes with
 ?S: the package, if that malloc.c is preferred over the system malloc.
 ?S: Otherwise the value is null. This variable is intended for generating
 ?S: Makefiles.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_mymalloc:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines MYMALLOC in case other parts
 ?S: of the source want to take special action if MYMALLOC is used.
 ?S: This may include different sorts
 of profiling or error detection.
 ?S:.
 ?S:mallocobj:
 ?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.o that this package
 ?S: generates, if that malloc.o is preferred over the system malloc.
 ?S: Otherwise the value is null. This variable is intended for generating
 ?S: Makefiles. See malloclsrc.
 ?S:.
 ?S:freetype:
 ?S: This variable contains the return type of free(). It is usually
 ?S: void, but occasionally int.
 ?S:.
 ?S:malloctype:
 ?S: This variable contains the kind of ptr returned by malloc and realloc.
 ?S:.
 ?C:Free_t:
 ?C: This variable contains the return type of free(). It is usually
 ?C: void, but occasionally int.
 ?C:.
 ?C:Malloc_t (MALLOCPTRTYPE):
 ?C: This symbol is the type of pointer returned by malloc and realloc.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#define Malloc_t \$malloctype /**/
 ?H:#define Free_t \$freetype /**/
 ?H:.
 ?C:MYMALLOC:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we're using our own malloc.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_mymalloc MYMALLOC /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:change libs
 ?X: Cannot test for malloclsrc; it
 is the unit's name and there is a bug in
 ?X: the interpreter which defines all the names, even though they are not used.
 @if mallocobj
 : determine which malloc to compile in
 echo " "
 case "\$usemymalloc" in
 [yY]*|true|\$define) dflt='y' ;;


```

[nN]*|false|$undef) dflt='n' ;;
*)
case "$ptrsize" in
4) dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n' ;;
esac
;;
esac
rp="Do you wish to attempt to use the malloc that comes with $package?"
. ./myread
usemymalloc="$ans"
case "$ans" in
y*|true)
usemymalloc='y'
malloclsrc='malloc.c'
malloclobj="malloc$_o"
d_mymalloc="$define"
?X: Maybe libs.U should be dependent on malloclsrc.U, but then
?X: most packages that use dist probably don't supply their own
?X: malloc, so this is probably an o.k. compromise
case "$libs" in
*-lmalloc*)
: Remove malloc from list of libraries to use
echo "Removing unneeded -lmalloc from library list" >&4
set `echo X $libs | $sed -e 's/-lmalloc / /' -e 's/-lmalloc$/\'`
shift
libs="$*"
echo "libs = $libs" >&4
;;
esac
;;
*)
usemymalloc='n'
malloclsrc=""
malloclobj=""
d_mymalloc="$undef"
;;
esac

@end
@if
MALLOCPTRTYPE || Malloc_t || Free_t
: compute the return types of malloc and free
echo " "
$cat >malloc.c <<END
#$i_malloc I_MALLOC
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#include <stdio.h>

```

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_MALLOC
#include <malloc.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef TRY_MALLOC
void *malloc();
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FREE
void free();
#endif
END
@if MALLOCPTRTYPE || Malloc_t
case "$malloctype" in
")
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_MALLOC malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
malloctype='void *'
else
malloctype='char *'
fi
;;
esac
echo "Your system wants malloc to return '$malloctype', it would seem." >&4
@end

@if Free_t
case "$freetype" in
")
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_FREE malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
freetype='void'
else
freetype='int'
fi
;;
esac
echo "Your system uses $freetype free(), it would seem." >&4
@end
$rm -f malloc.[co]
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/mallocsrc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_strtol.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:46:43 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strtoul.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:46:43 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtoul: Inlibc cat longsize Compile run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtoul:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOUL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtoul() routine is available
?S: to provide conversion of strings to unsigned long.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOUL (STRTOUL):
?C: This
    symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtoul routine is
?C: available to provide conversion of strings to unsigned long.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtoul HAS_STRTOUL /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: see if strtoul exists
set strtoul d_strtoul
eval $inlibc

case "$d_strtoul" in
"$define")
    $cat <<EOM
Checking whether your strtoul() works okay...
EOM
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <stdio.h>
static int bad = 0;
void check(const char *s, unsigned long eul, int een) {
    unsigned long gul;
    errno = 0;
    gul = strtoul(s, 0, 10);
    if (!(gul == eul) && (errno == een)))

```

```

    bad++;
}
int main() {
    check(" 1", 1L, 0);
    check(" 0", 0L, 0);
EOCP
    case "$longsize" in
    8)
        $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
        check("18446744073709551615", 18446744073709551615UL, 0);
        check("18446744073709551616", 18446744073709551615UL, ERANGE);
        #if 0 /* strtoul() for /^-/ strings is undefined. */
        check("-1", 18446744073709551615UL, 0);
        check("-18446744073709551614", 2, 0);
        check("-18446744073709551615", 1,
        0);
        check("-18446744073709551616", 18446744073709551615UL, ERANGE);
        check("-18446744073709551617", 18446744073709551615UL, ERANGE);
        #endif
EOCP
        ;;
    4)
        $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
        check("4294967295", 4294967295UL, 0);
        check("4294967296", 4294967295UL, ERANGE);
        #if 0 /* strtoul() for /^-/ strings is undefined. */
        check("-1", 4294967295UL, 0);
        check("-4294967294", 2, 0);
        check("-4294967295", 1, 0);
        check("-4294967296", 4294967295UL, ERANGE);
        check("-4294967297", 4294967295UL, ERANGE);
        #endif
EOCP
        ;;
    *)
: Should we write these tests to be more portable by sprintf-ing
: ~0 and then manipulating that char string as input for strtol?
        ;;
    esac
    $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
    if (!bad)
        printf("ok\n");
    return 0;
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    case "$run ./try" in

```

```

ok) echo "Your strtoul() seems to be working okay." ;;
*) cat <<EOM >&4
Your strtoul() doesn't seem to be working okay.
EOM
    d_strtoul="$undef"
    ;;
esac
else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test
program--assuming it doesn't)"
    d_strtoul="$undef"
fi
;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_strtoul.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strerror.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/13 15:20:27 ram
?RCS: patch27: now uses new macro support for cleaner Strerror def
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 14:58:26 ram
?RCS: patch23: renamed strerror into Strerror to protect name space (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:08:56 ram
?RCS: patch16: protected code looking for sys_errnolist[] with @if
?RCS: patch16: added default value for d_sysernlst
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:35 ram
?RCS: Baseline
for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strerror d_syserrlst d_sysernlst d_strerror: contains Csym Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strerror:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRERROR if strerror() is

```

?S: available to translate error numbers to strings.

?S:.

?S:d_syserrlst:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRLIST if sys_errlist[] is

?S: available to translate error numbers to strings.

?S:.

?S:d_sysernlst:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST if sys_errnolist[]

?S: is available to translate error numbers to the symbolic name.

?S:.

?S:d_strerror:

?S: This variable holds what Strerror is defined as to translate an error

?S: code condition into an error message string. It could be 'strerror'

?S: or a more complex macro emulating strerror with sys_errlist[], or the

?S: "unknown" string when both strerror and sys_errlist are missing.

?S:.

?C:HAS_STRERROR (STRERROR):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strerror routine is

?C: available

to translate error numbers to strings. See the writeup

?C: of Strerror() in this file before you try to define your own.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SYS_ERRLIST (SYSERRLIST):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errlist array is

?C: available to translate error numbers to strings. The extern int

?C: sys_nerr gives the size of that table.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST (SYSERRNOLIST):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errnolist array is

?C: available to translate an errno code into its symbolic name (e.g.

?C: ENOENT). The extern int sys_nerrno gives the size of that table.

?C:.

?C:Strerror:

?C: This preprocessor symbol is defined as a macro if strerror() is

?C: not available to translate error numbers to strings but sys_errlist[]

?C: array is there.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_strerror HAS_STRERROR /**/

?H:#\$d_syserrlst HAS_SYS_ERRLIST /**/

?H:#\$d_sysernlst HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST /**/

?H:#define Strerror(e) \$d_strerror

?H:.

?D:d_sysernlst="

?T:xxx val

: see if strerror and/or sys_errlist[]

exist

echo " "

if set strerror val -f d_strerror; eval \$csym; \$val; then

```

echo 'strerror() found.' >&4
d_strerror="$define"
d_strerrorm='strerror(e)'
if set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "(You also have sys_errlist[], so we could roll our own strerror.)"
d_syserrlst="$define"
else
echo "(Since you don't have sys_errlist[], strerror() is welcome.)"
d_syserrlst="$undef"
fi
elif xxx=`./findhdr string.h`; test "$xxx" || xxx=`./findhdr strings.h`; \
$contains '#[ ]*define.*strerror' "$xxx" >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo 'strerror() found in string header.' >&4
d_strerror="$define"
d_strerrorm='strerror(e)'
if set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "(Most probably, strerror() uses sys_errlist[] for descriptions.)"
d_syserrlst="$define"
else
echo "(You don't appear to have any sys_errlist[], how can this be?)"
d_syserrlst="$undef"
fi
elif set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "strerror()
not found, but you have sys_errlist[] so we'll use that." >&4
d_strerror="$undef"
d_syserrlst="$define"
d_strerrorm='((e)<0||(e)>=sys_nerr?"unknown":sys_errlist[e])'
else
echo 'strerror() and sys_errlist[] NOT found.' >&4
d_strerror="$undef"
d_syserrlst="$undef"
d_strerrorm=""unknown""
fi
@if d_syserrlst || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
if set sys_errnolist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "(Symbolic error codes can be fetched via the sys_errnolist[] array.)"
d_syserrlst="$define"
else
echo "(However, I can't extract the symbolic error code out of errno.)"
d_syserrlst="$undef"
fi
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strerror.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtoq: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtoq:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOQ symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtouq() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOQ:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtouq routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long longs (quads).
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtoq HAS_STRTOQ /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtoq
: see if strtouq exists
set strtouq d_strtoq
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_strtoq.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_termio.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_termio.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:20:54 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg and ./Cpplib explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:26:38 ram
?RCS: patch32: don't include all three I_* symbols in config.h
?RCS: patch32: (had forgotten to undo this part last time)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:25:03 ram
?RCS: patch27: undone ADO's fix in previous patch since it was useless

```


?RCS:
?RCS:
Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:05:23 ram
?RCS: patch23: now include all three defines in config.h (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:44 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_termio i_sgtty i_termios: test Inlibc Cppsym Guess Setvar Findhdr Warn run
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:i_termio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <termio.h> rather
?S: than <sgtty.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_termios:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIOS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the POSIX <termios.h> file is
?S: to be included.
?S:.
?S:i_sgtty:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SGTTY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sgtty.h> rather
?S: than <termio.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_TERMIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: <termio.h> rather than <sgtty.h>. There are also differences in
?C: the
ioctl() calls that depend on the value of this symbol.
?C:.
?C:I_TERMIOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: the POSIX termios.h rather than sgty.h or termio.h.
?C: There are also differences in the ioctl() calls that depend on the
?C: value of this symbol.
?C:.
?C:I_SGTTY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: <sgtty.h> rather than <termio.h>. There are also differences in
?C: the ioctl() calls that depend on the value of this symbol.
?C:.
?H:#\$i_termio I_TERMIO /**/
?H:#\$i_termios I_TERMIOS /**/
?H:#\$i_sgtty I_SGTTY /**/
?H:.
?T:val2 val3
?LINT:set i_termio i_sgtty i_termios

```

: see if this is a termio system
val="$undef"
val2="$undef"
val3="$undef"
?X: Prefer POSIX-approved termios.h over all else
if $test `./findhdr termios.h`; then
    set tcsetattr i_termios
    eval $inlibc
    val3="$i_termios"
fi
echo " "
case "$val3" in
    "$define") echo "You have POSIX termios.h... good!" >&4;;
    *)
        if ./Cpplib.py; then
            case "`$run /bin/universe`" in
                ucb) if $test `./findhdr sgty.h`; then
                    val2="$define"
                    echo "<sgty.h> found." >&4
                    else
                        echo "System is pyramid with BSD universe."
                        ./warn "<sgty.h> not found--you could have problems."
                        fi;;
                *) if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
                    val="$define"
                    echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
                    else
                        echo "System is pyramid with USG universe."
                        ./warn "<termio.h> not found--you could have problems."
                        fi;;
            esac
        ?X: Start with USG to avoid problems if both usg/bsd was guessed
        elif ./usg; then
            if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
                echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
                val="$define"
                elif $test `./findhdr sgty.h`; then
                    echo "<sgty.h> found." >&4
                    val2="$define"
                    else
                        ./warn "Neither <termio.h> nor <sgty.h> found--cross fingers!"
                        fi
            else
                if $test `./findhdr sgty.h`; then
                    echo "<sgty.h> found." >&4
                    val2="$define"
                    elif $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
                        echo "<termio.h>

```

```

found." >&4
val="$define"
else
./warn "Neither <sgtty.h> nor <termio.h> found--cross fingers!"
fi
fi;;
esac
set i_termio; eval $setvar
val=$val2; set i_sgtty; eval $setvar
val=$val3; set i_termios; eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_termio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endsent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_endsent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endsent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endsent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDSERVENT if endservent() is

?S: available to close whatever was being used for service queries.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDSERVENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endservent() routine is

?C: available to close whatever was being used for

service queries.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_endsent HAS_ENDSERVENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_endsent

: see if endservent exists

set endservent d_endsent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_endsent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_db.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:10:22 ram

?RCS: patch56: conditionally use const in test programs (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:14:42 ram

?RCS: patch54: extended for more intimate DB probing (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:21:50 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_db db_hashtype db_prefixtype: Inhdr +cc +ccflags rm_try contains cat \
d_const

?MAKE: -pick

add \$@ %<

?S:i_db:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DB symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program may include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.

?S:.

?S:db_hashtype:

?S: This variable contains the type of the hash structure element

?S: in the <db.h> header file. In older versions of DB, it was

?S: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.

?S:.

?S:db_prefixtype:

?S: This variable contains the type of the prefix structure element

?S: in the <db.h> header file. In older versions of DB, it was

?S: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.

?S:.

?C:I_DB:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.

?C:.

?C:DB_Prefix_t:

```

?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element
?C: in the <db.h> header file. In older versions of DB, it was
?C: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.
?C:.
?C:DB_Hash_t:
?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element
?C: in the <db.h> header
file. In older versions of DB, it was
?C: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.
?C:.
?H:#$i_db I_DB /**/
?H:#define DB_Hash_t $db_hashtype /**/
?H:#define DB_Prefix_t $db_prefixtype /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_db
: see if this is a db.h system
set db.h i_db
eval $inhdr

@if DB_Hash_t
case "$i_db" in
define)
: Check the return type needed for hash
echo " "
echo "Checking return type needed for hash for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$d_const HASCONST
#ifndef HASCONST
#define const
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>
u_int32_t hash_cb (ptr, size)
const void *ptr;
size_t size;
{
}
HASHINFO info;
int main()
{
info.hash = hash_cb;
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >try.out 2>&1 ; then
if $contains warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
db_hashtype='int'
else
db_hashtype='u_int32_t'

```

```

fi
else
    echo "I can't seem to compile the test program." >&4
    db_hashtype=int
fi
$rm_try
echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_hashtype for hash."
;;
*) db_hashtype=int
;;
esac

@end
@if
    DB_Prefix_t
case "$i_db" in
define)
    : Check the return type needed for prefix
    echo " "
    echo "Checking return type needed for prefix for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
    cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$d_const HASCONST
#ifdef HASCONST
#define const
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>
size_t prefix_cb (key1, key2)
const DBT *key1;
const DBT *key2;
{
}
BTREEINFO info;
int main()
{
    info.prefix = prefix_cb;
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >try.out 2>&1 ; then
    if $contains warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
        db_prefixtype='int'
    else
        db_prefixtype='size_t'
    fi
else
    echo "I can't seem to compile the test program." >&4
    db_prefixtype='int'
fi

```

```

$rm_try
echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_prefixtype for prefix."
;;
*) db_prefixtype='int'
;;
esac

```

@end

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_db.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pthratrj.U,v $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_old_pthread_create_joinable old_pthread_create_joinable: \
```

```
cat Compile rm_try Setvar usethreads i_pthread
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_old_pthread_create_joinable:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines pthread_create_joinable.
```

```
?S: undef if pthread.h defines PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:old_pthread_create_joinable:
```

```
?S: This variable defines the constant to use for creating joinable
```

```
?S: (aka undetached) pthreads. Unused if pthread.h defines
```

```
?S: PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE. If used, possible values are
```

```
?S: PTHREAD_CREATE_UNDETACHED and __UNDETACHED.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:OLD_PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates how to create pthread
```

```
?C: in joinable (aka undetached)
```

```
state. NOTE: not defined
```

```
?C: if pthread.h already has defined PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE
```

```
?C: (the new version of the constant).
```

```
?C: If defined, known values are PTHREAD_CREATE_UNDETACHED
```

```
?C: and __UNDETACHED.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_old_pthread_create_joinable OLD_PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE $old_pthread_create_joinable /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
: how to create joinable pthreads
```

```
if test "X$usethreads" = "X$define" -a "X$i_pthread" = "X$define"; then
```

```
echo " "
```

```
echo "Checking what constant to use for creating joinable pthreads..." >&4
```

```

$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <pthread.h>
int main() {
    int detachstate = JOINABLE;
}
EOCP
set try -DJOINABLE=PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE
if eval $compile; then
    echo "You seem to use PTHREAD_CREATE_JOINABLE." >&4
    val="$undef" # Yes, undef.
    set d_old_pthread_create_joinable
    eval $setvar
    val=""
    set old_pthread_create_joinable
    eval $setvar
else
    set try -DJOINABLE=PTHREAD_CREATE_UNDETACHED
    if eval $compile; then
        echo "You seem to use PTHREAD_CREATE_UNDETACHED." >&4
        val="$define"
        set
        d_old_pthread_create_joinable
        eval $setvar
        val=PTHREAD_CREATE_UNDETACHED
        set old_pthread_create_joinable
        eval $setvar
    else
        set try -DJOINABLE=__UNDETACHED
        if eval $compile; then
            echo "You seem to use __UNDETACHED." >&4
            val="$define"
            set d_old_pthread_create_joinable
            eval $setvar
            val=__UNDETACHED
            set old_pthread_create_joinable
            eval $setvar
        else
            echo "Egads, nothing obvious found. Guessing that you use 0." >&4
            val="$define"
            set d_old_pthread_create_joinable
            eval $setvar
            val=0
            set old_pthread_create_joinable
            eval $setvar
        fi
    fi
fi
$rm_try

```



```

else
    d_old_pthread_create_joinable="$undef"
    old_pthread_create_joinable=""
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_pthratrj.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: archname.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:24:32 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: archname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:24:32 ram
?RCS: patch61: changed the way the archname is mangled from uname
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:05:24 ram
?RCS: patch54: protect against spaces in "uname -m" output (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/02/15 14:14:21 ram
?RCS: patch51: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:archname myarchname useversionedarchname: sed Loc Myread Oldconfig \
osname test rm usethreads usemultiplicity use64bitint
use64bitall \
archname64 uselongdouble longdblsize doublesize targetarch Setvar \
api_versionstring usequadmath
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:archname:
?S: This variable is a short name to characterize the current
?S: architecture. It is used mainly to construct the default archlib.
?S:.
?S:myarchname:
?S: This variable holds the architecture name computed by Configure in
?S: a previous run. It is not intended to be perused by any user and
?S: should never be set in a hint file.
?S:.
?S:useversionedarchname:
?S: This variable indicates whether to include the $api_versionstring
?S: as a component of the $archname.
?S:.

```

```

?C:ARCHNAME:
?C: This symbol holds a string representing the architecture name.
?C: It may be used to construct an architecture-dependant pathname
?C: where library files may be held under a private library, for
?C: instance.
?C:.
?H:#define ARCHNAME "$archname" /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx tarch
?F:!archname.cbu
?INIT:archname=""
: determine the architecture name
echo " "
?X:
We always recompute archname in case osname changes. However, we need
?X: to be careful since, as ADO rightfully pointed out, some systems pick
?X: silly architecture names (0001307135000-aix on AIX or 9000/715-ux under
?X: HP-UX). Therefore, we allow hint files to superseed our guess and ask
?X: the user for confirmation.
if xxx=`./loc arch blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
    tarch=`arch`-$osname"
elif xxx=`./loc uname blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx" ; then
    if uname -m > tmparch 2>&1 ; then
        tarch=`$sed -e 's/ *$//' -e 's/ /_g' \
            -e 's/$/'-$osname/' tmparch`
    else
        tarch="$osname"
    fi
    $rm -f tmparch
else
    tarch="$osname"
fi
case "$myarchname" in
    "$tarch") ;;
    *)
        echo "(Your architecture name used to be $myarchname.)"
        archname=""
        ;;
esac
case "$targetarch" in
    ") ;;
?X: Very GCCian.
*) archname=`echo $targetarch|sed 's,^[^]*-,`" ;;
esac
myarchname="$tarch"
case "$sarchname" in
    ") dflt="$tarch";;
    *) dflt="$sarchname";;

```

```

esac
rp='What is your architecture name'
./myread
archname="$ans"

:
    optionally add API version to the architecture for versioned archlibs
case "$useversionedarchname" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*)                dflt='n';;
esac
rp='Add the Perl API version to your archname?'
./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) useversionedarchname="$define" ;;
*)   useversionedarchname="$undef" ;;
esac
case "$useversionedarchname" in
$define)
case "$archname" in
*-$api_versionstring)
echo "...and architecture name already has -$api_versionstring" >&4
;;
*)
archname="$archname-$api_versionstring"
echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac

@if usethreads
case "$usethreads" in
$define)
echo "Threads selected." >&4
case "$archname" in
*-thread*) echo "...and architecture name already has -thread." >&4
;;
*)   archname="$archname-thread"
echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if usemultiplicity
case "$usemultiplicity" in
$define)

```

```

echo "Multiplicity selected."
>&4
case "$archname" in
*-multi*) echo "...and architecture name already has -multi." >&4
;;
*) archname="$archname-multi"
echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if use64bitint
case "$use64bitint$use64bitall" in
*" $define"*)
case "$archname64" in
")
echo "This architecture is naturally 64-bit, not changing architecture name." >&4
;;
*)
case "$use64bitint" in
"$define") echo "64 bit integers selected." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$use64bitall" in
"$define") echo "Maximal 64 bitness selected." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$archname" in
*-$archname64*) echo "...and architecture name already has $archname64." >&4
;;
*) archname="$archname-$archname64"
echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac
esac
@end
@if uselongdouble
case "$uselongdouble" in
$define)
echo "Long doubles selected." >&4
case "$longdblsize" in
$doublesize)
echo "...but long doubles are equal to doubles, not
changing architecture name." >&4
;;
*)
case "$archname" in

```

```

*-ld*) echo "...and architecture name already has -ld." >&4
;;
*)   archname="$archname-ld"
    echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if usequadmath
case "$usequadmath" in
$define)
    echo "quadmath selected." >&4
    case "$archname" in
*-quadmath*) echo "...and architecture name already has -quadmath." >&4
;;
*)   archname="$archname-quadmath"
    echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
if $test -f archname.cbu; then
    echo "Your platform has some specific hints for architecture name, using them..."
    . ./archname.cbu
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/archname.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_float.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_float.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:21:57 ram

```

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_float: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_float:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FLOAT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <float.h> to get symbols like DBL_MAX
?S: or DBL_MIN, i.e. machine dependent floating point values.
?S:.
?C:I_FLOAT:
?C: This
    symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <float.h> to get definition of symbols like DBL_MAX or
?C: DBL_MIN, i.e. machine dependent floating point values.
?C:.
?H:#$i_float I_FLOAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_float
: see if this is a float.h system
set float.h i_float
eval $inhdr

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_float.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setproctitle: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setproctitle:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPROCTITLE symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setproctitle() routine
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPROCTITLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setproctitle routine is
?C: available to set process title.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setproctitle HAS_SETPROCTITLE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setproctitle
: see if setproctitle exists

```

```
set setproctitle d_setproctitle
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_setproctitle.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sig_name.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 16:21:25 ram

?RCS: patch61: brand new algorithm for sig_name and (new!) sig_num

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 14:14:54 ram

?RCS: patch56: added <asm/signal.h> lookup for linux

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:24:11 ram

?RCS: patch54: now looks for <linux/signal.h> too (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:06:57 ram

?RCS: patch30: final echo was missing to close awk-printed string

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1

1994/05/06 15:17:55 ram

?RCS: patch23: signal list now formatted to avoid scroll-ups (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:47 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sig_name sig_name_init sig_num sig_num_init sig_count sig_size: \

awk Signal Oldconfig rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sig_name:

?S: This variable holds the signal names, space separated. The leading

?S: SIG in signal name is removed. A ZERO is prepended to the

?S: list. This is currently not used.

?S:.

?S:sig_name_init:

?S: This variable holds the signal names, enclosed in double quotes and

?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NAME definition

?S: below. A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
 ?S: terminated with a plain 0. The leading SIG in signal names
 ?S: is removed. See sig_num.
 ?S:.
 ?S:sig_num:
 ?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, space separated. A ZERO is
 ?S: prepended to the list (corresponding to the fake SIGZERO), and
 ?S: the list is terminated
 with a 0. Those numbers correspond to
 ?S: the value of the signal listed in the same place within the
 ?S: sig_name list.
 ?S:.
 ?S:sig_num_init:
 ?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, enclosed in double quotes and
 ?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NUM definition
 ?S: below. A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
 ?S: terminated with a plain 0.
 ?S:.
 ?S:sig_count (sig_name.U):
 ?S: This variable holds a number larger than the largest valid
 ?S: signal number. This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.
 ?S:.
 ?S:sig_size:
 ?S: This variable contains the number of elements of the sig_name
 ?S: and sig_num arrays, excluding the final NULL entry.
 ?S:.
 ?C:SIG_NAME:
 ?C: This symbol contains a list of signal names in order of
 ?C: signal number. This is intended
 ?C: to be used as a static array initialization, like this:
 ?C: char *sig_name[] = { SIG_NAME };
 ?C: The signals in the list are separated with commas, and each signal
 ?C: is surrounded by double
 quotes. There is no leading SIG in the signal
 ?C: name, i.e. SIGQUIT is known as "QUIT".
 ?C: Gaps in the signal numbers (up to NSIG) are filled in with NUMnn,
 ?C: etc., where nn is the actual signal number (e.g. NUM37).
 ?C: The signal number for sig_name[i] is stored in sig_num[i].
 ?C: The last element is 0 to terminate the list with a NULL. This
 ?C: corresponds to the 0 at the end of the sig_num list.
 ?C:.
 ?C:SIG_NUM:
 ?C: This symbol contains a list of signal numbers, in the same order as the
 ?C: SIG_NAME list. It is suitable for static array initialization, as in:
 ?C: int sig_num[] = { SIG_NUM };
 ?C: The signals in the list are separated with commas, and the indices
 ?C: within that list and the SIG_NAME list match, so it's easy to compute
 ?C: the signal name from a number or vice versa at the price of a small

?C: dynamic linear lookup.

?C: Duplicates are allowed, but are moved to the end of the list.

?C: The signal number corresponding to sig_name[i] is sig_number[i].

?C: if (i
 < NSIG) then sig_number[i] == i.

?C: The last element is 0, corresponding to the 0 at the end of

?C: the sig_name list.

?C:.

?C:SIG_COUNT:

?C: This variable contains a number larger than the largest

?C: signal number. This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.

?C:.

?C:SIG_SIZE:

?C: This variable contains the number of elements of the sig_name

?C: and sig_num arrays, excluding the final NULL entry.

?C:.

?H:#define SIG_NAME \$sig_name_init /**/

?H:#define SIG_NUM \$sig_num_init /**/

?H:#define SIG_COUNT \$sig_count /**/

?H:#define SIG_SIZE \$sig_size /**/

?H:.

?T:i doinit

?F:!= !signal_cmd

?X: signal.cmd creates a file signal.lst which has two columns:

?X: NAME number, e.g.

?X: HUP 1

?X: The list is sorted on signal number, with duplicates moved to

?X: the end..

: generate list of signal names

echo " "

case "\$sig_name_init" in

 ") doinit=yes ;;

 *) case "\$sig_num_init" in

 "[*,*) doinit=yes ;;

 esac ;;

 esac

case "\$doinit" in

 yes)

 echo "Generating a list of signal names and

 numbers..." >&4

 ./signal_cmd

 sig_count=`\$awk '/^NSIG/ { printf "%d", \$2 }' signal.lst`

 sig_name=`\$awk 'BEGIN { printf "ZERO " }

 !/^NSIG/ { printf "%s ", \$1 }' signal.lst`

 sig_num=`\$awk 'BEGIN { printf "0 " }

 !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d ", \$2 }' signal.lst`

 sig_name_init=`\$awk 'BEGIN { printf "\"ZERO\\", " }

 !/^NSIG/ { printf "\"%s\\", ", \$1 }

```

        END { printf "0\n" }' signal.lst`
sig_num_init=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "0, " }
        !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d, ", $2}
        END { printf "0\n"}' signal.lst`
;;
esac
echo "The following $sig_count signals are available:"
echo " "
echo $sig_name | $awk \
'BEGIN { linelen = 0 }
{
for (i = 1; i <= NF; i++) {
name = "SIG" $i " "
linelen = linelen + length(name)
if (linelen > 70) {
printf "\n"
linelen = length(name)
}
printf "%s", name
}
printf "\n"
}'
sig_size=`echo $sig_name | awk '{print NF}'`
$rm -f signal signal.c signal.awk signal.lst signal_cmd

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sig_name.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2009 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getnameinfo: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getnameinfo:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNAMEINFO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnameinfo() function

?S: is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETNAMEINFO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnameinfo() function

?C: is available for use.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getnameinfo HAS_GETNAMEINFO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getnameinfo

: see if getnameinfo exists

set getnameinfo d_getnameinfo

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getnameinfo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dirfd: Compile cat rm Setvar i_dirent i_sysdir i_sysndir i_systypes i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_dirfd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DIRFD constant,

?S: which indicates to the C program that dirfd() is available

?S: to return the file descriptor of a directory stream.

?S:.

?C:HAS_DIRFD:

?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that dirfd

?C: is available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_dirfd HAS_DIRFD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_dirfd

?X: Can't use Inlibc because dirfd() might be a macro.

: Look

for dirfd

echo " "

\$cat >dirfd.c <<EOM

#include <stdio.h>

#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include <stdlib.h>

#endif

#\$i_dirent I_DIRENT /**/

#\$i_sysdir I_SYS_DIR /**/

#\$i_sysndir I_SYS_NDIR /**/

```
#$i_systypes I_SYS_TYPES /**/
```

```
#if defined(I_SYS_TYPES)
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#if defined(I_DIRENT)
```

```
#include <dirent.h>
```

```
#else
```

```
#ifdef I_SYS_NDIR
```

```
#include <sys/ndir.h>
```

```
#else
```

```
#ifdef I_SYS_DIR
```

```
#include <sys/dir.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#endif
```

```
#endif
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    DIR *dirp = opendir(".");
```

```
    if (dirfd(dirp) >= 0)
```

```
        exit(0);
```

```
    else
```

```
        exit(1);
```

```
}
```

```
EOM
```

```
val=$undef
```

```
set dirfd
```

```
if eval $compile; then
```

```
    val="$define"
```

```
fi
```

```
case "$val" in
```

```
$define) echo "dirfd() found." >&4 ;;
```

```
*) echo "dirfd() NOT found." >&4 ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
set d_dirfd
```

```
eval $setvar
```

```
$rm -f dirfd*
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_dirfd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_grp.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:20 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: GRPASSWD detection added by Andy Dougherty July 14, 1998.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_grp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:20 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_grp d_grpasswd: \
contains rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Inhdr Findhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_grp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GRP symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <grp.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_grpasswd:
?S: This variable conditionally
defines GRPASSWD, which indicates
?S: that struct group in <grp.h> contains gr_passwd.
?S:.
?C:I_GRP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <grp.h>.
?C:.
?C:GRPASSWD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct group
?C: in <grp.h> contains gr_passwd.
?C:.
?H:#$i_grp I_GRP /**/
?H:#$d_grpasswd GRPASSWD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_grp d_grpasswd
?T: xxx
: see if this is an grp system
set grp.h i_grp
eval $inhdr

case "$i_grp" in
$define)
xxx=`./findhdr grp.h`
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx >$$.h

if $contains 'gr_passwd' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
val="$define"
else
val="$undef"
fi
set d_grpasswd

```

```
eval $setvar
```

```
$rm -f $$h
```

```
;;
```

```
*)
```

```
val="$sundef";
```

```
set d_grpasswd; eval $setvar
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_grp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: voidflags.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:27:58 ram

?RCS: patch61: don't prompt them if the void support is high enough for us

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:37:44 ram

?RCS: patch45: cosmetic change to avoid spurious blank lines when using -s

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:01 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:voidflags defvoidused: cat sed rm rm_try contains +cc +ccflags package \

Oldconfig Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:voidflags:

?S: This

variable contains the eventual value of the VOIDFLAGS symbol,

?S: which indicates how much support of the void type is given by this

?S: compiler. See VOIDFLAGS for more info.

?S:.

?S:defvoidused:

?S: This variable contains the default value of the VOIDUSED symbol (15).

?S:.

?X: Exceptionally, we have to explicitly alias the symbol name for

?X: config_h.SH, otherwise the comment would not appear.

```

?C:VOIDFLAGS ~ %<:
?C: This symbol indicates how much support of the void type is given by this
?C: compiler. What various bits mean:
?C:
?C: 1 = supports declaration of void
?C: 2 = supports arrays of pointers to functions returning void
?C: 4 = supports comparisons between pointers to void functions and
?C: addresses of void functions
?C: 8 = supports declaration of generic void pointers
?C:
?C: The package designer should define VOIDUSED to indicate the requirements
?C: of the package. This can be done either by #defining VOIDUSED before
?C: including
?C: config.h, or by defining defvoidused in Myinit.U. If the
?C: latter approach is taken, only those flags will be tested. If the
?C: level of void support necessary is not present, defines void to int.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef VOIDUSED
?H:%<:#define VOIDUSED $defvoidused
?H:%<:#endif
?H:%<:#define VOIDFLAGS $voidflags
?H:%<:#if (VOIDFLAGS & VOIDUSED) != VOIDUSED
?H:%<:#define void int /* is void to be avoided? */
?H:%<:#define M_VOID /* Xenix strikes again */
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:void
?F:!out !try.c !flags
?LINT:usefile .out flags try.c
?INIT:: full support for void wanted by default
?INIT:defvoidused=15
?INIT:
?LINT:known void M_VOID VOIDUSED
: check for void type
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how well your C compiler groks the void type..." >&4
$cat >flags <<EOM

```

Support flag bits are:

- 1: basic void declarations.
- 2: arrays of pointers to functions returning void.
- 4: operations between pointers to and addresses of void functions.
- 8: generic void pointers.

```

EOM
case
"$voidflags" in
")

```

```

$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#if TRY & 1
void sub() {
#else
sub() {
#endif
extern void moo(); /* function returning void */
void (*goo)(); /* ptr to func returning void */
#if TRY & 8
void *hue; /* generic ptr */
#endif
#if TRY & 2
void (*foo[10])();
#endif

#if TRY & 4
if(goo == moo) {
    exit(0);
}
#endif
exit(0);
}
int main() { sub(); }
EOCP
?X: This unit used to use cc -S in those tests to try to speed up things, but
?X: unfortunately, AIX 3.2 does not support this option.
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=$defvoidused try.c >.out 2>&1 ; then
voidflags=$defvoidused
echo "Good. It appears to support void to the level $package wants."
if $contains warning .out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "However, you might get some warnings that look like this:"
    $sed -e 's/^/ ' .out
fi
else
echo "Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with void. Checking further..." >&4
$cat >&4 flags
$rm -f flags
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=1 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo
    "It supports 1..."
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=3 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        echo "It also supports 2..."
        if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=7 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
            voidflags=7
            echo "And it supports 4 but not 8 definitely."
        else
            echo "It doesn't support 4..."
            if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=11 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then

```



```

voidflags=11
echo "But it supports 8."
else
voidflags=3
echo "Neither does it support 8."
fi
fi
else
echo "It does not support 2..."
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=13 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
voidflags=13
echo "But it supports 4 and 8."
else
if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=5 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
voidflags=5
echo "And it supports 4 but has not heard about 8."
else
echo "However it supports 8 but not 4."
fi
fi
fi
else
echo "There is no support at all for void."
voidflags=0
fi
fi
esac
?X: Only prompt user if support does not match the
level we want
case "$voidflags" in
"$defvoidused")
echo "Good. I already know it supports void to the level $package wants."
;;
*)
dflt="$voidflags";
test -f flags && $cat flags
rp="Your void support flags add up to what?"
. ./myread
voidflags="$ans"
;;
esac
$rm_try flags

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/voidflags.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: models.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:13:17 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:02:39 ram
 ?RCS: patch6: added default for large
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:17 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:models split small medium large huge: test cat Myread sysman Oldconfig \
 Loc Warn contains rm
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:models:
 ?S: This variable contains the list of memory models supported by
 this
 ?S: system. Possible component values are none, split, unsplit, small,
 ?S: medium, large, and huge. The component values are space separated.
 ?S:.
 ?S:split:
 ?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
 ?S: to produce a program that will run in separate I and D space, for those
 ?S: machines that support separation of instruction and data space. It is
 ?S: up to the Makefile to use this.
 ?S:.
 ?S:small:
 ?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
 ?S: to produce a program running with a small memory model. It is up to
 ?S: the Makefile to use this.
 ?S:.
 ?S:medium:
 ?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
 ?S: to produce a program running with a medium memory model. If the
 ?S: medium model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large
 ?S: model programs. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
 ?S:.
 ?S:large:
 ?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
 ?S: to

produce a program running with a large memory model. It is up to

?S: the Makefile to use this.

?S:.

?S:huge:

?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader

?S: to produce a program running with a huge memory model. If the

?S: huge model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large

?S: model programs. It is up to the Makefile to use this.

?S:.

?T:unsplit tans modelcc

?F!:pdp11

?D:large=

?LINT:extern cc

: see what memory models we can support

case "\$models" in

")

?X: We may not use Cppsym or we get a circular dependency through cc.

?X: But this should work regardless of which cc we eventually use.

```
$cat >pdp11.c <<'EOP'
```

```
int main() {
```

```
#ifdef pdp11
```

```
    exit(0);
```

```
#else
```

```
    exit(1);
```

```
#endif
```

```
}
```

```
EOP
```

?X: Run cc in a subshell in case they don't have a 'cc' command.

?X: Presumably they do have gcc or something.

```
case "$cc" in
```

```
    ") modelcc="$cc" ;;
```

```
    *) modelcc="cc" ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
( $modelcc -o pdp11 pdp11.c ) >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
if $test -f pdp11 && ./pdp11 2>/dev/null;
```

```
then
```

```
    dflt='unsplit split'
```

```
else
```

```
    tans=`./loc . X /lib/small /lib/large /usr/lib/small /usr/lib/large /lib/medium /usr/lib/medium /lib/huge`
```

```
    case "$tans" in
```

```
        X) dflt='none';;
```

```
        *) if $test -d /lib/small || $test -d /usr/lib/small; then
```

```
            dflt='small'
```

```
        else
```

```
            dflt=
```

```
        fi
```

```
        if $test -d /lib/medium || $test -d /usr/lib/medium; then
```

```
            dflt="$dflt medium"
```

```

fi
if $test -d /lib/large || $test -d /usr/lib/large; then
    dflt="$dflt large"
fi
if $test -d /lib/huge || $test -d /usr/lib/huge; then
    dflt="$dflt huge"
fi
esac
fi;;
*) dflt="$models";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

Some systems have different model sizes. On most systems they are called small, medium, large, and huge. On the PDP11 they are called unsplit and split. If your system doesn't support different memory models, say "none". If you wish to force everything to one memory model, say "none" here and put the appropriate flags later when it asks you for other cc and ld flags. Venix systems may wish to put "none" and let the compiler figure things out. (In the following question multiple model names should be space separated.)

The default for most systems is "none".

```

EOM
rp="Which memory models are supported?"
. ./myread
models="$ans"

case "$models" in
none)
    small="
    medium="
    large="
    huge="
    unsplit="
    split="
    ;;
*split)
case "$split" in
") if $contains '\-i' $sysman/ld.1 >/dev/null 2>&1 || \
    $contains '\-i' $sysman/cc.1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt='-i'
    else
    dflt='none'
    fi;;
*) dflt="$split";;
esac

```

rp="What flag indicates separate I and D space?"

```
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans=";;
esac
split="$tans"
unsplit=";;
*large*|*small*|*medium*|*huge*)
case "$models" in
*large*)
case "$large" in
") dflt='-Ml';;
*) dflt="$large";;
esac
```

rp="What flag indicates large model?"

```
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans=";
esac
large="$tans";;
*) large=";;
esac
case "$models" in
*huge*) case "$huge" in
")
dflt='-Mh';;
*) dflt="$huge";;
esac
```

rp="What flag indicates huge model?"

```
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans=";
esac
huge="$tans";;
*) huge="$large";;
esac
case "$models" in
*medium*) case "$medium" in
") dflt='-Mm';;
*) dflt="$medium";;
esac
```

rp="What flag indicates medium model?"

```
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
```

```

none) tans="";
esac
medium="$tans";;
*) medium="$large";;
esac
case "$models" in
*small*) case "$small" in
") dflt='none';;
*) dflt="$small";;
esac
rp="What flag indicates small model?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans="";
esac
small="$tans";;
*) small="";;
esac
;;
*)
./warn "Unrecognized memory models--you may have to edit Makefile.SH"
;;
esac
$rm -f pdp11.* pdp11

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/models.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_poll.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_langinfo: Inhdr Hasfield

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_langinfo:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LANGINFO symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <langinfo.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_LANGINFO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <langinfo.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_langinfo I_LANGINFO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_langinfo

: see if this is a langinfo.h system

set langinfo.h i_langinfo

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_langinfo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_chroot.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_chroot.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:17 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_chroot: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_chroot:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CHROOT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the chroot() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_CHROOT :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the chroot routine

is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_chroot HAS_CHROOT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_chroot

: see if chroot exists

set chroot d_chroot

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_chroot.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: registers.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: registers.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:19:41 ram

?RCS: patch61: removed empty ?LINT lines

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:28:33 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./Cpplib explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:41 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:registers reg1 reg2 reg3 reg4 reg5 reg6 reg7 reg8 reg9 reg10 reg11 \

reg12 reg13 reg14 reg15 reg16: awk rm Cpplib

Myread Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:registers:

?S: This variable contains the number of register declarations paid

?S: attention to by the C compiler.

?S:.

?S:reg1:

?S: This variable, along with reg2, reg3, etc. contains the eventual

?S: value for the symbols register1, register2, register3, etc. It has

?S: either the value "register" or is null.

?S:.

?C:register1:

?C: This symbol, along with register2, register3, etc. is either the word

?C: "register" or null, depending on whether the C compiler pays attention

?C: to this many register declarations. The intent is that you don't have

?C: to order your register declarations in the order of importance, so you

?C: can freely declare register variables in sub-blocks of code and as

?C: function parameters. Do not use register<n> more than once per routine.

?C:.

?LINT:describe reg2 reg3 reg4 reg5 reg6 reg7 reg8 reg9 reg10 reg11

?LINT:describe reg12 reg13 reg14 reg15 reg16

?LINT:known register2 register3 register4 register5 register6

register7

?LINT:known register8 register9 register10 register11 register12 register13

?LINT:known register14 register15 register16

?H:#define register1 \$reg1 /**/


```

?H:#define register2 $reg2 /**/
?H:#define register3 $reg3 /**/
?H:#define register4 $reg4 /**/
?H:#define register5 $reg5 /**/
?H:#define register6 $reg6 /**/
?H:#define register7 $reg7 /**/
?H:#define register8 $reg8 /**/
?H:#define register9 $reg9 /**/
?H:#define register10 $reg10 /**/
?H:#define register11 $reg11 /**/
?H:#define register12 $reg12 /**/
?H:#define register13 $reg13 /**/
?H:#define register14 $reg14 /**/
?H:#define register15 $reg15 /**/
?H:#define register16 $reg16 /**/
?H:.
?F:!.foo
: see how many register declarations we want to use
case "$registers" in
")
if ./Cppsymb vax; then
dflt=6
elif ./Cppsymb sun mc68000 mips; then
dflt=10
elif ./Cppsymb pyr; then
dflt=14
elif ./Cppsymb ns32000 ns16000; then
dflt=5
elif ./Cppsymb $smallmach; then
dflt=3
else
: if you have any other numbers
for me, please send them in
dflt=6
fi;;
*) dflt=$registers ;;
esac
?LINT:set reg2 reg3 reg4 reg5 reg6 reg7 reg8 reg9 reg10 reg11
?LINT:set reg12 reg13 reg14 reg15 reg16
cat <<EOM

```

Different C compilers on different machines pay attention to different numbers of register declarations. About how many register declarations in each routine does your C compiler pay attention to? (OK to guess)

```

EOM
rp="Maximum register declarations?"
./myread

```

```

registers=$ans
reg1=""
$awk "BEGIN { for (i=1; i<=16; i++) printf \"reg%d=\\n\\\", i}\" \
</dev/null >.foo
. ./foo
$awk "BEGIN { for (i=1; i<=$registers; i++) printf \"reg%d=register\\n\\\", i}\" \
</dev/null >.foo
. ./foo
$rm -f .foo

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/registers.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_longdbl.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_longdbl.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_longdbl longdblsize d_ldexpl longdblkind \
d_long_double_style_ieee d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble \
d_long_double_style_ieee_extended d_long_double_style_ieee_std \
d_long_double_style_vax: Compile Setvar Myread \
Inlibc run echo cat rm_try test doublesize i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_longdbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LONG_DOUBLE if
?S: the long double type is supported.
?S:.
?S:d_ldexpl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LDEXPL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ldexpl() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:longdblsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the LONG_DOUBLESIZE symbol,
which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long double,
?S: if this system supports long doubles. Note that this is
?S: sizeof(long double), which may include unused bytes.
?S:.
?S:longdblkind:
?S: This variable, if defined, encodes the type of a long double:
?S: 0 = double,
?S: 1 = IEEE 754 128-bit little endian,

```

?S: 2 = IEEE 754 128-bit big endian,
 ?S: 3 = x86 80-bit little endian,
 ?S: 4 = x86 80-bit big endian,
 ?S: 5 = double-double 128-bit little endian,
 ?S: 6 = double-double 128-bit big endian,
 ?S: 7 = 128-bit mixed-endian double-double (64-bit LEs in BE),
 ?S: 8 = 128-bit mixed-endian double-double (64-bit BEs in LE),
 ?S: 9 = 128-bit PDP-style mixed-endian long doubles,
 ?S: -1 = unknown format.
 ?S:..
 ?S:d_long_double_style_ieee:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE
 ?S: if the long double is any of the IEEE 754 style long doubles:
 ?S: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD, LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED,
 ?S: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDDOUBLE.
 ?S:..
 ?S:d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble:
 ?S: This
 variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDDOUBLE
 ?S: if the long double is the 128-bit IEEE 754 double-double.
 ?S:..
 ?S:d_long_double_style_ieee_extended:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED
 ?S: if the long double is the 80-bit IEEE 754 extended precision.
 ?S: Note that despite the 'extended' this is less than the 'std',
 ?S: since this is an extension of the double precision.
 ?S:..
 ?S:d_long_double_style_ieee_std:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD
 ?S: if the long double is the 128-bit IEEE 754.
 ?S:..
 ?S:d_long_double_style_vax:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX
 ?S: if the long double is the 128-bit VAX format H.
 ?S:..
 ?C:HAS_LONG_DOUBLE:
 ?C: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports long
 ?C: doubles.
 ?C:..
 ?C:LONG_DOUBLESIZE:
 ?C: This symbol contains the size of a long double, so that the
 ?C: C
 preprocessor can make decisions based on it. It is only
 ?C: defined if the system supports long doubles. Note that this
 ?C: is sizeof(long double), which may include unused bytes.
 ?C:..
 ?C:HAS_LDEXPL:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ldexpl routine is

?C: available to shift a long double floating-point number

?C: by an integral power of 2.

?C:.

?C:LONG_DOUBLEKIND:

?C: LONG_DOUBLEKIND will be one of

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLE

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_BE

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_LE

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_VAX_H_FLOAT

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT

?C: It is only defined

if the system supports long doubles.

?C:.

?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double

?C: is any of the IEEE 754 style long doubles:

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD, LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED,

?C: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDDOUBLE.

?C:.

?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDDOUBLE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is

?C: the 128-bit double-double.

?C:.

?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is

?C: the 80-bit IEEE 754. Note that despite the 'extended' this

?C: is less than the 'std', since this is an extension of

?C: the double precision.

?C:.

?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is

?C: the 128-bit IEEE 754.

?C:.

?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is

?C: the 128-bit VAX format H.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ldexpl HAS_LDEXPL /**/

?H:#\$d_longdbl HAS_LONG_DOUBLE /**/

?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#ifdef

```

HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLESIZE $longdblsize /**/
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLEKIND $longdblkind /**/
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLE 0
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 1
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 2
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 3
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 4
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE 5
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE 6
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_BE 7
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_LE 8
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_VAX_H_FLOAT 9
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT -1
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE
/* back-compat */
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE /* back-compat */
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble
LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDDOUBLE
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee_extended
LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee_std LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_vax LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#endif
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLE LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT
?LINT:known
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_BE
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_LE
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_VAX_H_FLOAT
?LINT:set d_longdbl
?LINT:set d_ldexpl
: check for long doubles
echo " " >&4
echo "Checking to see if you have long double..." >&4
echo 'int main() { long double x = 7.0; }' > try.c

```

```

set try
if eval $compile; then
    val="$define"
    echo "You have long double." >&4
else
    val="$undef"
    echo "You do not have long double." >&4
fi
$rm_try
set d_longdbl
eval $setvar

: see if ldexpl exists
set ldexpl d_ldexpl
eval $inlibc

@if LONG_DOUBLESIZE || longdblsize
: check for length of long double
?X: Check only if d_longdbl and if longdblsize is not already set.
case "${d_longdbl}${longdblsize}" in
$define)
    echo " " >&4
    echo "Checking to see how big your long doubles are..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", sizeof(long
double));
}
EOCP
set try
?X: Don't use compile_ok because some compilers warn you that they have
?X: 'long double' as just 'double'.
set try
if eval $compile; then
    longdblsize=`$run ./try`
    echo "Your long doubles are $longdblsize bytes long." >&4
else
    dflt='8'
    echo " " >&4
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)" >&4
    rp="What is the size of a long double (in bytes)?"
    ./myread
    longdblsize="$ans"
fi
if $test "X$doublesize" = "X$longdblsize"; then
    echo "That isn't any different from an ordinary double." >&4

```

```

echo "I'll keep your setting anyway, but you may see some" >&4
echo "harmless compilation warnings." >&4
fi
;;
esac
$rm_try
@end

$echo "Checking the kind of long doubles you have..." >&4
case "$d_longdbl" in
define)
$cat <<EOP >try.c
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#define LONGDBLSIZE $longdblsize
#define DOUBLESIZE $doublesize
#include <float.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
static const long double
d = -0.1L;
int main() {
    unsigned const char* b = (unsigned const char*)&d;
    #if DOUBLESIZE == LONGDBLSIZE
        printf("0\n"); /* if it floats like double */
        exit(0);
    #endif
    #if (LDBL_MANT_DIG == 113 || FLT128_MANT_DIG == 113) && LONGDBLSIZE == 16
        if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[1] == 0x99 && b[15] == 0xBF) {
            /* IEEE 754 128-bit little-endian */
            printf("1\n");
            exit(0);
        }
        if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[14] == 0x99 && b[15] == 0x9A) {
            /* IEEE 128-bit big-endian, e.g. solaris sparc */
            printf("2\n");
            exit(0);
        }
    #endif
    /* For alignment 32-bit platforms have the 80 bits in 12 bytes,
    * while 64-bits platforms have it in 16 bytes. The trailing bytes
    * cannot be trusted. */
    #if LDBL_MANT_DIG == 64 && (LONGDBLSIZE == 16 || LONGDBLSIZE == 12)
        if (b[0] == 0xCD && b[9] == 0xBF) {
            /* x86 80-bit little-endian, sizeof 12 (ILP32, Solaris x86)
            * or 16 (LP64, Linux and OS X), 4 or 6 bytes of padding.
            * Also known as "extended precision". */

```

```

printf("3\n");
exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[9] == 0xCD) {
/* Is there ever big-endian 80-bit, really?
*
* The Motorola 68881 had another "extended precision" format:
* sign:1 exp:15 zero:16 integer:1 mantissa:63
* for total of 96 bits of bytes. The zero bits were unused.
* See "M68000 FAMILY PROGRAMMER'S REFERENCE MANUAL" for more details.
* If it ever becomes relevant, this format should be allocated a
* new doublekind code since it is quite different from the Intel x87.
*/
printf("4\n");
exit(0);
}
#endif
#if (LDBL_MANT_DIG == 106 || LDBL_MANT_DIG == 107) && LONGDBLSIZE == 16
/* software "double double", the 106 is 53+53.
* but irix thinks it is 107. */
if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0x3C && b[8] == 0x9A && b[15] == 0xBF) {
/* double double 128-bit fully little-endian,
* little-endian doubles in little-endian order,
* 9a 99 99 99 99 99 59 3c 9a 99 99 99 99 99 b9 bf */
printf("5\n");
exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[7]
== 0x9A && b[8] == 0x3C && b[15] == 0x9A) {
/* double double 128-bit fully big-endian,
* big-endian doubles in big-endian order,
* e.g. PPC/Power and MIPS:
* bf b9 99 99 99 99 99 9a 3c 59 99 99 99 99 99 9a */
printf("6\n");
exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0xBF && b[8] == 0x9A && b[15] == 0x3C) {
/* double double 128-bit mixed endian.
* little-endian doubles in big-endian order,
* e.g. ppc64el,
* 9a 99 99 99 99 99 b9 bf 9a 99 99 99 99 99 59 3c */
printf("7\n");
exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0x3C && b[7] == 0x9A && b[8] == 0xBF && b[15] == 0x9A) {
/* double double 128-bit mixed endian,
* big-endian doubles in little-endian order,
* 3c 59 99 99 99 99 99 9a bf b9 99 99 99 99 99 9a */

```



```

    printf("8\n");
    exit(0);
}
#endif
/* We are largely making this up because it may well be
 * that the VAX format H was never made available to C,
 * only to Fortran. */
#if LONGDBLSIZE == 16 && defined(__vax__)
    if (b[0]
        == 0xFD && b[15] == 0x99) {
        /* VAX format H, PDP-11 mixed endian. */
        printf("9\n");
        exit(0);
    }
#endif
printf("-1\n"); /* unknown */
exit(0);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    longdblkind=`$run ./try`
else
    longdblkind=-1
fi
;;
*) longdblkind=0 ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
0) echo "Your long doubles are doubles." >&4 ;;
1) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit little endian long doubles." >&4 ;;
2) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit big endian long doubles." >&4 ;;
3) echo "You have x86 80-bit little endian long doubles." >&4 ;;
4) echo "You have x86 80-bit big endian long doubles." >&4 ;;
5) echo "You have 128-bit fully little-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit LEs in LE)." >&4 ;;
6) echo "You have 128-bit fully big-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit BEs in BE)." >&4 ;;
7) echo "You have 128-bit mixed-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit LEs in BE)." >&4 ;;
8) echo "You have 128-bit mixed-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit BEs in LE)." >&4 ;;
;;
9) echo "You have 128-bit PDP-style mixed-endian long doubles (VAX format H)." >&4 ;;
*) echo "Cannot figure out your long double." >&4 ;;
esac
d_long_double_style_ieee=$undef
d_long_double_style_ieee_std=$undef
d_long_double_style_ieee_extended=$undef
d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble=$undef
d_long_double_style_vax=$undef
case "$longdblkind" in

```

```

1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8) d_long_double_style_ieee=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
1|2) d_long_double_style_ieee_std=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
3|4) d_long_double_style_ieee_extended=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
5|6|7|8) d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
9) d_long_double_style_vax=$define ;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_longdbl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_speedopt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_speedopt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:15:51 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./Cpplib explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:27 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_speedopt: Myread Cpplib Oldconfig cat models Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_speedopt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the SPEED_OVER_MEM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it can
?S: burn memory in order to save
?S: CPU time.
?S:.
?C:SPEED_OVER_MEM (SPEEDOVERMEM):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program can use more
?C: memory in order to reduce CPU time. The symbol doesn't say whether

```

?C: we are more interested in saving text space or data space.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_speedopt SPEED_OVER_MEM /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_speedopt

: do we want speed at the expense of memory

\$cat <<'EOM'

I can try to optimize this package for either speed or memory. If you have limited address space you may wish to optimize for memory. Otherwise you should probably optimize for speed.

EOM

```
case "$d_speedopt" in
  *) if ./Cpplib $smallmach; then
    case "$models" in
      *large*|*huge*) dflt=speed;;
      *) dflt=memory;;
    esac
  else
    dflt=speed
  fi
;;
*define*) dflt=speed;;
*) dflt=memory;;
esac
rp="What to optimize for?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
  mem*) val="$undef";;
  *) val="$define";;
esac
set d_speedopt
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_speedopt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sitescript.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitescript.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitescript sitescriptexp installsitescript : Getfile Oldconfig test \
  Setprefixvar sitebin siteprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitescript="
?S:sitescript:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question. It
?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?S: The standard
  distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: scripts in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitescriptexp="
?S:sitescriptexp:
?S: This is the same as the sitescript variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsitescript="
?S:installsitescript:
?S: This variable is usually the same as sitescriptexp, unless you are on
?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitescript
?LINT:set sitescript
?LINT:set sitescriptexp
: determine where add-on public executable scripts go
case "$sitescript" in
  ") dflt=$siteprefix/script
  $test -d $dflt || dflt=$sitebin ;;
  *) dflt="$sitescript" ;;
esac
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname where add-on public executable scripts
  should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitescript
. ./setprefixvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installldirs/sitescript.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_voidsig.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:12:46 ram

?RCS: patch54: made cppflags dependency optional

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:20:35 ram

?RCS: patch32: now sets signal_t only once d_voidsig is known (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:59:54 ram

?RCS: patch30: now properly sets signal_t when re-using previous value

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:56 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_voidsig signal_t: rm contains

cppstdin cppminus +cppflags test Myread \

Oldconfig Setvar Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_voidsig:

?S: This variable conditionally defines VOIDSIG if this system

?S: declares "void (*signal(...))()" in signal.h. The old way was to

?S: declare it as "int (*signal(...))()".

?S:.

?S:signal_t:

?S: This variable holds the type of the signal handler (void or int).

?S:.

?C:VOIDSIG:

?C: This symbol is defined if this system declares "void (*signal(...))()" in

?C: signal.h. The old way was to declare it as "int (*signal(...))()". It

?C: is up to the package author to declare things correctly based on the

?C: symbol.

?C:.

?C:Signal_t (SIGNAL_T):

?C: This symbol's value is either "void" or "int", corresponding to the

?C: appropriate return type of a signal handler. Thus, you can declare

```

?C: a signal handler using "Signal_t (*handler())", and define the
?C: handler using "Signal_t handler(sig)".
?C:.
?H:#$d_voidsig VOIDSIG /**/
?H:#define Signal_t $signal_t /* Signal handler's return
    type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_voidsig
: see if signal is declared as pointer to function returning int or void
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr signal.h`
$test "$xxx" && $cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < $xxx >$$.tmp 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'int.*\*[ ]*signal' $$tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
    val="$undef"
elif $contains 'void.*\*[ ]*signal' $$tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "You have void (*signal())() instead of int." >&4
    val="$define"
elif $contains 'extern[ ]*(\[*]signal' $$tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
    val="$undef"
else
    case "$d_voidsig" in
    ")
        echo "I can't determine whether signal handler returns void or int..." >&4
        dflt=void
        rp="What type does your signal handler return?"
        ./myread
        case "$ans" in
        v*) val="$define";;
        *) val="$undef";;
        esac;;
    "$define")
        echo "As you already told me, signal handler returns void." >&4;;
    *)
        echo "As you already told
me, signal handler returns int." >&4;;
        esac
    fi
    set d_voidsig
    eval $setvar
    case "$d_voidsig" in
    "$define") signal_t="void";;
    *) signal_t="int";;
    esac
    $rm -f $$tmp

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_voidsig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_safemcpy.U,v 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 15:41:12 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_safemcpy.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 15:41:12 ram

?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check

?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:58:46 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/03/21 08:47:26 ram

?RCS: patch52: swapped two first arguments of memcpy() calls

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:15:10 ram

?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:53:12 ram

?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:58 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_safemcpy: Compile cat d_memcpy rm_try run \

d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_safemcpy:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY symbol if

?S: the memcpy() routine can do overlapping copies.

?S: For overlapping copies, memmove() should be used, if available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY (SAFE_MEMCPY):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcpy routine is available

?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks. If you need to

?C: copy overlapping memory blocks, you should check HAS_MEMMOVE and

```

?C: use memmove() instead, if available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_safemcpy HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:
    set d_safemcpy
: can memcpy handle overlapping blocks?
echo " "
?X: assume the worst
val="$undef"
case "$d_memmove" in
"$define") echo "I'll use memmove() instead of memcpy() for overlapping copies." ;;
*) case "$d_memcpy" in
"$define")
    echo "Checking to see if memcpy() can do overlapping copies..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#i_memory I_MEMORY
#i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#i_string I_STRING
#i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
    $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
# include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
# include <string.h>
#else
# include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h> /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

/* Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
try to store the string in read-only memory. */

```



```
memcpy(abc, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789", 36);
```

```
for (align = 7; align >=
0; align--) {
for (len = 36; len; len--) {
b = buf+align;
memcpy(b, abc, len);
for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
memcpy(b+off, b, len);
memcpy(b, b+off, len);
if (memcmp(b, abc, len))
exit(1);
}
}
}
exit(0);
}
```

EOCP

```
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
if $run ./try 2>/dev/null; then
echo "Yes, it can."
val="$define"
else
echo "It can't, sorry."
fi
else
echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
fi
;;
esac
$rm_try
;;
esac
set d_safemcpy
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_safemcpy.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: otherlibdirs.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999-2000, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: otherlibdirs.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
 ?RCS: Initial revision
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:20:26 doughera
 ?RCS: Initial revision
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:otherlibdirs d_perl_otherlibdirs: Myread cat sitelib sitearch \
 vendorarch vendorlib Setvar
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?Y:TOP
 ?S:otherlibdirs:
 ?S: This variable contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl
 ?S: binary to search for additional library files
 or modules.
 ?S: These directories will be tacked to the end of @INC.
 ?S: Perl will automatically search below each path for version-
 ?S: and architecture-specific directories. See inc_version_list
 ?S: for more details.
 ?S: A value of ' ' means 'none' and is used to preserve this value
 ?S: for the next run through Configure.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_perl_otherlibdirs:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_OTHERLIBDIRS, which
 ?S: contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl binary to
 ?S: include in @INC. See also otherlibdirs.
 ?S:.
 ?C:PERL_OTHERLIBDIRS:
 ?C: This variable contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl
 ?C: binary to search for additional library files or modules.
 ?C: These directories will be tacked to the end of @INC.
 ?C: Perl will automatically search below each path for version-
 ?C: and architecture-specific directories. See PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST
 ?C: for more details.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_perl_otherlibdirs PERL_OTHERLIBDIRS "\$otherlibdirs" /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT: set d_perl_otherlibdirs
 :
 Final catch-all directories to search
 \$cat <<EOM

Lastly, you can have perl look in other directories for extensions and modules in addition to those already specified.

These directories will be searched after

\$sitearch

\$sitelib

EOM

```
test X"$vendorlib" != "X" && echo ' ' $vendorlib
```

```
test X"$vendorarch" != "X" && echo ' ' $vendorarch
```

```
echo ' '
```

```
case "$otherlibdirs" in
```

```
"| ' ) dflt='none' ;;
```

```
*) dflt="$otherlibdirs" ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
$cat <<EOM
```

Enter a colon-separated set of extra paths to include in perl's @INC

search path, or enter 'none' for no extra paths.

EOM

```
rp='Colon-separated list of additional directories for perl to search?'
```

```
./myread
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

```
'|'|none) otherlibdirs=' ' ;;
```

```
*) otherlibdirs="$ans" ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$otherlibdirs" in
```

```
' ') val=$undef ;;
```

```
*) val=$define ;;
```

```
esac
```

```
set d_perl_otherlibdirs
```

```
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/otherlibdirs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpwnam_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpwnam_r getpwnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \

usethreads i_pwd extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpwnam_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWNAM_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the getpwnam_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:getpwnam_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getpwnam_r.

?S: It is zero if d_getpwnam_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwnam_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPWNAM_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwnam_r routine

?C: is available to

getpwnam re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETPWNAM_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getpwnam_r.

?C: It is zero if d_getpwnam_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwnam_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getpwnam_r HAS_GETPWNAM_R /**/

?H:#define GETPWNAM_R_PROTO \$getpwnam_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_getpwnam_r_proto

: see if getpwnam_r exists

set getpwnam_r d_getpwnam_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_getpwnam_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_pwd pwd.h"

case "\$d_getpwnam_r_proto:\$usethreads" in

":define") d_getpwnam_r_proto=define

set d_getpwnam_r_proto getpwnam_r \$hdrs

eval \$hasproto ;;

*) ;;

esac

case "\$d_getpwnam_r_proto" in

define)

case "\$getpwnam_r_proto" in

"|0) try='int getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*, char*, size_t, struct passwd**);'

./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;

esac

case "\$getpwnam_r_proto" in

"|0) try='int getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*,

char*, int, struct passwd**);'

./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=I_CSBIR ;;

esac

case "\$getpwnam_r_proto" in

"|0) try='struct passwd* getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*, char*, int);'

```

./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
esac
case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=I_CSBI ;;
esac
case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getpwnam_r=undef
getpwnam_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling getpwnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) getpwnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getpwnam_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "getpwnam_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_getpwnam_r=undef
getpwnam_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) getpwnam_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_getpwnam_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getgrps.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getgrps.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:08 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getgrps: Inlibc

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getgrps:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGROUPS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getgroups() routine is available
?S: to get the list of process groups.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETGROUPS (GETGROUPS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgroups()
    routine is
?C: available to get the list of process groups. If unavailable, multiple
?C: groups are probably not supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getgrps HAS_GETGROUPS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getgrps
: see if getgroups exists
set getgroups d_getgrps
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getgrps.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: man1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:29 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that
?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
?X: and man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
?X: man1 used instead of man everywhere.
?X:
?MAKE:man1dir man1direxp man1ext installman1dir: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
    spackage test Getfile Prefixit prefixexp
    Prefixup sysman Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```

?Y:TOP
?S:man1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?S:man1direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installman1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man1direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:man1ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man1dir.
?S:.
?T:lookpath
: determine
  where manual pages go
set man1dir man1dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages available in source form.
EOM
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
  echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
  case "$man1dir" in
  ") man1dir="none";;
  esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
case "$man1dir" in
' ') dflt=none
;;
")
  lookpath="$prefixexp/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"
  lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/p_man/man1"
  lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1"
  lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man.1"
?X: Experience has shown people expect man1dir to be under prefix,

```

?X: so we now always put it there. Users who want other behavior

?X: can answer interactively or use a command line option.

?X: Does user have System V-style man paths.

```
case "$sysman" in
*/?_man*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/l_man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
esac
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
*)
dflt="$man1dir"
;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the main $spackge manual pages (source) go?"
./getfile
if $test "X$man1direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
installman1dir="
fi
man1dir="$ans"
man1direxp="$ansexp"
case "$man1dir" in
") man1dir=' '
installman1dir="";;
esac
if $afs; then
$cat <<EOM
```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```
EOM
case "$installman1dir" in
") dflt=`echo $man1direxp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`";;
*) dflt="$installman1dir";;
esac
fn=de~
rp="Where will man pages be installed?"
./getfile
installman1dir="$ans"
else
installman1dir="$man1direxp"
fi
```

: What suffix to use on installed man pages


```

case "$man1dir" in
')
man1ext='0'
;;
*)
rp="What suffix should be used for the main $spackage man pages?"
case "$man1ext" in
") case "$man1dir" in
*1) dflt=1 ;;
*1p)
dflt=1p ;;
*1pm) dflt=1pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;
*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L1) dflt=L1;;
*) dflt=1;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$man1ext";;
esac
. ./myread
man1ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/man1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: orderlib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:18:18 ram

?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place

?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by \$_o

```

?RCS: patch61: now uses the ar located by Loc.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:33:04 ram
?RCS: patch45: allows hint files to specify their own value for 'ranlib'
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:26:48 ram
?RCS: patch36: now performs a real small compile for accurate checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
1994/08/29 16:31:17 ram
?RCS: patch32: use cc variable instead of hardwired 'cc' in 1st compile
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:26 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:orderlib ranlib: Loc ar cat test rm +cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:orderlib:
?S: This variable is "true" if the components of libraries must be ordered
?S: (with `lorder $* | tsort`) before placing them in an archive. Set to
?S: "false" if ranlib or ar can generate random libraries.
?S:.
?S:ranlib:
?S: This variable is set to the pathname of the ranlib program, if it is
?S: needed to generate random libraries. Set to ":" if ar can generate
?S: random libraries or if random libraries are not supported
?S:.
?F:!foobar
: see if ar generates random libraries by itself
echo " "
echo "Checking how to generate random libraries on your machine..." >&4
?X: Some systems (like MIPS) complain when running ar... Others like Ultrix
?X: need an explicit 'ar ts'
to add the table of contents.
?X: Still others like Linux run ar ts successfully, but still need ranlib.
?X: This set of tests seems the minimum necessary to check out Linux.
?X: We need to explicitly put the entries in out-of-order so that Sun's ld
?X: will fail. (Otherwise it complains, but gives an exit status of 0.)
echo 'int bar1() { return bar2(); }' > bar1.c
echo 'int bar2() { return 2; }' > bar2.c
$cat > foo.c <<'EOP'
int main() { printf("%d\n", bar1()); exit(0); }
EOP
$cc $ccflags -c bar1.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c bar2.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c foo.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$ar rc bar$_a bar2$_o bar1$_o >/dev/null 2>&1
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foobar foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&

```

```

./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "ar appears to generate random libraries itself."
orderlib=false
ranlib=":"
elif $ar ts bar$_a >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
$cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foobar foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "a table of contents
needs to be added with 'ar ts'."
orderlib=false
ranlib="$ar ts"
else
?X: Allow hints to specify their own ranlib "script". For instance, on
?X: some NeXT machines, the timestamp put by ranlib is not correct, and this
?X: may raise tedious recompiles for nothing. Therefore, NeXT may add the
?X: ranlib='sleep 5; /bin/ranlib' line in their hints to "fix" that.
?X: (reported by Andreas Koenig <k@franz.ww.tu-berlin.de>)
case "$ranlib" in
:) ranlib=";;
")
ranlib=`./loc ranlib X /usr/bin /bin /usr/local/bin`
$test -f $ranlib || ranlib="
;;
esac
if $test -n "$ranlib"; then
echo "your system has '$ranlib'; we'll use that."
orderlib=false
else
echo "your system doesn't seem to support random libraries"
echo "so we'll use lorder and tsort to order the libraries."
orderlib=true
ranlib=":"
fi
fi
$rm -f foo* bar*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/orderlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_keepsig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:57:56 ram
?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:26:25 ram
?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:13:59 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/10/16 13:48:47 ram
?RCS: patch12: comment for SIGNALS_KEPT was the other way round
?RCS:
?RCS:
Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:26 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_keepsig: cat Compile rm Guess contains echo n c Setvar run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_keepsig:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the SIGNALS_KEPT symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program if signal handlers need not reinstated
?S: after receipt of a signal.
?S:.
?C:SIGNALS_KEPT (PERSISTENT_SIGNAL):
?C: This symbol is defined if signal handlers needn't be reinstated after
?C: receipt of a signal.
?C:.
?H:#$d_keepsig SIGNALS_KEPT /**/
?H:.
?F:!try !try.out
?LINT:set d_keepsig
: see if signals are kept
val="$undef";
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if signal handlers stick around..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
foo() {}

int main()
{
    signal(2, foo);
    kill(getpid(), 2);
    kill(getpid(), 2);
    printf("abc\n");
}

```

```
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
?X: On AIX a single ./try will not work (with ksh)
?X: Backquotes required on Linux and SGI (prevents "ambiguous output redirect")
?X:
(report by Xavier LeVourch <xavierl@eiffel.com>)
`sh -c $run ./try >try.out 2>/dev/null`
if $contains abc try.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Yes, they do."
val="$define";
else
echo "No, they don't."
fi
else
$echo $n "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Assuming $c"
if ./bsd; then
echo "they do.)"
val="$define"
else
echo "they don't.)"
fi
fi
set d_keepsig
eval $setvar
$rm -f try*
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_keepsig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: contains.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2020, Raphael Manfredi and Karl Williamson
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:compiler_warning: contains grep osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:compiler_warning:
?S: This variable holds the command to check if the file specified as a
?S: parameter contains a compiler warning
?S:.
: See if a file contains compiler warnings
```

```

: See if a file contains compiler warnings
case "$osname" in
'aix')
cat >compiler_warning <<EOSS
# Sample for aix (.5' indicates the column number in the line):
#  "op.h", line 203.5: 1506-159 (E) Bit field
type specified for op_type
# Since the word 'warning' isn't present, use a fairly rigorous match of what
# warning messages look like
#  "  o p . h ", line 203 . 5 : 1506 - 159 ( E )
$grep -E "^\\"[A-Za-z][A-Za-z0-9_]*\\.\\[ch]\\", line [1-9][0-9]*\\.\\[1-9][0-9]*: [1-9][0-9]*-[1-9][0-9]* \\([EW][D]) \"
\"$1\"
EOSS
compiler_warning=./compiler_warning
chmod +x $compiler_warning
;;
# Maybe a colon after the 'warning' would be appropriate
*) compiler_warning=\"$contains -i warning\"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/compiler_warning.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: Oldsym.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Oldsym.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:06:58 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:13 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit follows the creation of the config.sh file. It adds some
?X: special symbols: defines from patchlevel.h file if any and PERL_CONFIG_SH,
?X: which is set to true. Then, we try to keep all the new symbols that
?X: may come from a hint

```

file or a previous config.sh file.

?X:

?MAKE:Oldsym: Config_sh cat test hint src sed sort uniq perl_patchlevel

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH PERL_PATCHLEVEL sym tmp

?F:!UU

: add special variables

\$test -f \$src/patchlevel.h && \

awk '/^#define[]+PERL_/ {printf "%s=%s\n", \$2, \$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h >>config.sh

echo "PERL_PATCHLEVEL='\$perl_patchlevel'" >>config.sh

echo "PERL_CONFIG_SH=true" >>config.sh

: propagate old symbols

if \$test -f UU/config.sh; then

?X: Make sure each symbol is unique in oldconfig.sh

<UU/config.sh \$sort | \$uniq >UU/oldconfig.sh

?X:

?X: All the symbols that appear twice come only from config.sh (hence the

?X: two config.sh in the command line). These symbols will be removed by

?X: the uniq -u command. The oldsyms file thus contains all the symbols

?X: that did not appear in the produced config.sh (Larry Wall).

?X:

?X: Do not touch the -u flag of uniq. This means you too, Jarkko.

?X:

\$sed -n 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\)=.*/\1/p' \

config.sh config.sh UU/oldconfig.sh

|\

\$sort | \$uniq -u >UU/oldsyms

set X ` \$cat UU/oldsyms`

shift

case \$# in

0) ;;

*)

\$cat <<EOM

Hmm...You had some extra variables I don't know about...I'll try to keep 'em...

EOM

echo ": Variables propagated from previous config.sh file." >>config.sh

for sym in ` \$cat UU/oldsyms`; do

echo " Propagating \$hint variable ""\$sym..."

eval 'tmp=""\${sym}""'

echo "\$tmp" | \

sed -e "s/'/\\"/g" -e "s/^\\$sym=/'" -e "s/\$/'" >>config.sh

done

;;

esac

fi

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Oldsym.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in order

?X: to make quick check on whether the current C compiler is working.

?X:

?MAKE:Checkcc ccname ccversion: Myread Warn startsh cat contains test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ccname:

?S: This can set either by hints files or by Configure. If using

?S: gcc, this is gcc, and if not, usually equal to cc, unimpressive, no?

?S: Some platforms, however, make good use of this by storing the

?S: flavor

of the C compiler being used here. For example if using

?S: the Sun WorkShop suite, ccname will be 'workshop'.

?S:.

?S:ccversion:

?S: This can set either by hints files or by Configure. If using

?S: a (non-gcc) vendor cc, this variable may contain a version for

?S: the compiler.

?S:.

?F:./checkcc ./trygcc !checktmp

?V:despair

?T:trygcc

?LINT:extern cc rm ccflags ldflags

?LINT:change cc ccflags

?LINT:usefile checktmp

?INIT:ccname="

?INIT:ccversion="

: generate the trygcc script for later perusal

cat <<EOS >trygcc

\$startsh

EOS

cat <<'EOSC' >>trygcc

case "\$cc" in


```

") ;;
*) $rm -f try try.*
$cat >try.c <<EOM
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
(void) argc;
(void) argv;
return 0;
}
EOM
if $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c; then
:
else
echo "Uh-oh, the C compiler '$cc' doesn't seem to be working." >&4
despair=yes
trygcc=yes
case "$cc" in
*gcc*) trygcc=no ;;
esac
case "`$cc -v -c try.c 2>&1`" in

*gcc*) trygcc=no ;;
esac
if $test X"$trygcc" = Xyes; then
if gcc -o try -c try.c; then
echo " "
echo "You seem to have a working gcc, though." >&4
rp="Would you like to use it?"
dflt=y
if $test -f myread; then
./myread
else
if $test -f UU/myread; then
./UU/myread
else
echo "Cannot find myread, sorry. Aborting." >&2
exit 1
fi
fi
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) cc=gcc; ccname=gcc; ccflags=""; despair=no;
?X: Look whether we have 'call-back units' generated by hints that would
?X: seemingly affect the compiling environment.
$cat *.cbu >checktmp 2>/dev/null
if $contains ccflags checktmp >/dev/null; then

./warn <<EOM
Any previous setting of the C compiler flags has been lost.
It may be necessary to pass -Dcc=gcc to Configure right away.

```

EOM

```
        fi;;
    esac
fi
fi
fi
$rm -f try try.*
;;
esac
EOSC
```

: generate the checkcc script for later perusal

```
cat <<EOS >checkcc
```

```
$startsh
```

```
EOS
```

```
cat <<'EOESC' >>checkcc
```

```
case "$cc" in
```

```
  ") ;;
```

```
*) $rm -f try try.*
```

```
    $cat >try.c <<EOM
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
```

```
  (void) argc;
```

```
  (void) argv;
```

```
  return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
EOM
```

```
  if $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c; then
```

```
    :
```

```
  else
```

```
    if $test X"$despair" = Xyes; then
```

```
      echo "Uh-oh, the C compiler '$cc' doesn't seem to be working." >&4
```

```
    fi
```

```
    $cat >&4 <<EOM
```

You need to find a working C compiler.

Either (purchase and) install the C compiler supplied by your OS vendor,

or for a free C compiler try <http://gcc.gnu.org/>

I cannot continue any further, aborting.

```
EOM
```

```
  exit 1
```

```
fi
```

```
$rm -f try try.*
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
EOESC
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Checkcc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_int64_t: Inhdr cat rm_try Setvar Compile i_inttypes
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_int64_t:
?S: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports int64_t.
?S:.
?C:HAS_INT64_T:
?C: This symbol will defined if the C compiler supports int64_t.
?C: Usually the <inttypes.h> needs to be included, but sometimes
?C: <sys/types.h> is enough.
?C:.
?H:$d_int64_t HAS_INT64_T /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_int64_t
: check for int64_t
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if you have int64_t..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include
<sys/types.h>
#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES
#ifdef I_INTTYPES
#include <inttypes.h>
#endif
int main() { int64_t x = 7; }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
echo "You have int64_t."
else
val="$undef"
echo "You do not have int64_t."
fi
$rm_try
set d_int64_t
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_int64_t.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_systable.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_systable.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/10/16 13:50:20 ram

?RCS: patch12: created

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_systable: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_systable:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TABLE symbol, and

?S: indicates whether a C program should include <sys/table.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SYS_TABLE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <sys/table.h> for the OSF/1 table() system call.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_systable

I_SYS_TABLE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_systable

: see if this is an OSF sys/table system

set sys/table.h i_systable

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_systable.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_normsig.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: d_normsig.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:37:03 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:14:48 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:44 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_normsig jobslib: test Setvar Guess _a
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:d_normsig:
?S: This variable conditionally
defines the NORMSIG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the normal signal handling routines
?S: should be used, as opposed to the ones in 4.1bsd (sigset, etc.).
?S:.
?S:jobslib:
?S: This variable holds the argument to be passed to the loader to include
?S: the strange signal handling routines from 4.1bsd. On systems that
?S: have NORMSIG defined this variable is null.
?S:.
?C:NORMSIG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that normal signal handling routines
?C: should be used, as opposed to the ones in 4.1bsd (sigset, etc.).
?C:.
?H:#\$d_normsig NORMSIG /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_normsig
: see if we need -ljobs and if we have sigset, etc.
echo " "
if \$test -r /usr/lib/libjobs\$_a || \$test -r /usr/local/lib/libjobs\$_a ; then
echo "Jobs library found." >&4
val="\$undef"
jobslib='-ljobs'
else
if ./bsd; then
echo "No jobs library found. (I suppose this is at least 4.2...)" >&4
else
echo "No jobs library found. (That's okay, we all have our faults.)" >&4
fi
val="\$define"
jobslib="

```
fi
set
d_normsig
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_normsig.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: perl5.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Andrew Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: perl5.U,v $
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to locate a previously installed
?X: version of perl5 suitable for running inc_version_list.U.
?X: We check for 5.005 and later because inc_version_list is
?X: irrelevant for earlier versions.
?X:
?MAKE:perl5: path_sep binexp test sed exe_ext
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perl5:
?S: This variable contains the full path (if any) to a previously
?S: installed perl5.005 or later suitable for running the script
?S: to determine inc_version_list.
?S:.
?T: tdir
: Find perl5.005 or later.
echo "Looking for a previously installed perl5.005 or later... "
case "$perl5" in
") for tdir in `echo "$binexp$path_sep$PATH" | $sed "s/$path_sep/
/g"; do
: Check if this perl is recent and can load a simple module
if $test -x $tdir/perl$exe_ext && $tdir/perl -Mless -e 'use 5.005;' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
perl5=$tdir/perl
break;
elif $test -x $tdir/perl5$exe_ext && $tdir/perl5 -Mless -e 'use 5.005;' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
perl5=$tdir/perl5
break;
fi
done
;;
```

```

*) perl5="$perl5"
;;
esac
case "$perl5" in
") echo "None found. That's ok.";;
*) echo "Using $perl5." ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/perl5.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setregid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_setregid.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:12 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_setregid d_setresgid: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_setregid:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETREGID if setregid() is
```

```
?S: available to change the real and effective gid of the current
```

```
?S: process.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:d_setresgid:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETRESGID if setresgid() is
```

```
?S: available to change
```

```
the real, effective and saved gid of the current
```

```
?S: process.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_SETREGID (SETREGID):
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setregid routine is
```

```
?C: available to change the real and effective gid of the current
```

```
?C: process.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?C:HAS_SETRESGID (SETRESGID):
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setresgid routine is
```

```
?C: available to change the real, effective and saved gid of the current
```

```
?C: process.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_setregid HAS_SETREGID /**/
?H:#$d_setresgid HAS_SETRESGID /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set d_setregid d_setresgid
: see if setregid exists
set setregid d_setregid
eval $inlibc
set setresgid d_setresgid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setregid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_regcmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_regcmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/30 14:34:45 ram
?RCS: patch49: now looks for POSIX regcomp() routine
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:53 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_regcmp d_re_comp d_regcomp: Csym cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_regcomp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REGCOMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the regcomp() routine is available
?S: for regular
pattern matching (usually on POSIX.2 conforming systems).
?S:.
?S:d_regcmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REGCMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the regcmp() routine is available
?S: for regular pattern matching (usually on System V).
?S:.
?S:d_re_comp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RECOMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the re_comp() routine is available
```


?S: for regular pattern matching (usually on BSD). If so, it is likely that
 ?S: re_exec() exists.

?S:.

?C:HAS_REGCOMP (REGCOMP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the regcomp() routine is
 ?C: available to do some regular pattern matching (usually on POSIX.2
 ?C: conforming systems).

?C:.

?C:HAS_REGCMP (REGCMP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the regcmp() routine is
 ?C: available to do some regular pattern matching (usually on System V).

?C:.

?C:HAS_RECOMP (RECOMP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the re_comp() routine is
 ?C: available
 to do some regular pattern matching (usually on BSD). If so,
 ?C: it is likely that re_exec() be available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_regcomp HAS_REGCOMP /* POSIX.2 */

?H:#\$d_regcmp HAS_REGCMP /* sysV */

?H:#\$d_re_comp HAS_RECOMP /* BSD */

?H:.

?T:val

: see if regcomp, regcmp, or re_comp exist, for regular pattern matching

echo " "

if set regcomp val -f d_regcomp; eval \$csym; \$val; then

echo 'regcomp() found.' >&4

d_regcomp="\$define"

d_regcmp="\$undef"

d_re_comp="\$undef"

elif set regcmp val -f d_regcmp; eval \$csym; \$val; then

echo 'regcmp() found.' >&4

d_regcomp="\$define"

d_regcmp="\$undef"

d_re_comp="\$undef"

elif set re_comp val -f d_re_comp; eval \$csym; \$val; then

echo 're_comp() found, assuming re_exec() also exists.' >&4

d_re_comp="\$define"

d_regcomp="\$undef"

d_regcmp="\$undef"

else

\$cat >&4 <<EOM

No regcomp(), regcmp() nor re_comp() found !! No regular pattern matching.

EOM

d_regcomp="\$undef"

d_re_comp="\$undef"

d_regcomp="\$undef"

fi

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_regcmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: intsize.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:55:26 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: intsize.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:55:26 ram

?RCS: patch61: avoid prompting the user if the test runs ok

?RCS: patch61: moved code from longsize.U into there

?RCS: patch61: new tests for shortsize as well

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:21:06 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:52 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:intsize longsize

shortsize: Compile Myread cat run i_stdlib rm_try

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:intsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the INTSIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in an int.

?S:.

?S:longsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the LONGSIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long.

?S:.

?S:shortsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the SHORTSIZE symbol which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a short.

?S:.

?C:INTSIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(int) so that the C

?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.

?C:.

?C:LONGSIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(long) so that the C

```

?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?C:SHORTSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(short) so that the C
?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?H:#define INTSIZE $intsize /**/
?H:#define LONGSIZE $longsize /**/
?H:#define
    SHORTSIZE $shortsize /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: check for lengths of integral types
echo " "
case "$intsize" in
")
    echo "Checking to see how big your integers are..." >&4
    $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main()
{
@if INTSIZE || intsize
printf("intsize=%d;\n", (int)sizeof(int));
@end
@if LONGSIZE || longsize
printf("longsize=%d;\n", (int)sizeof(long));
@end
@if SHORTSIZE || shortsize
printf("shortsize=%d;\n", (int)sizeof(short));
@end
exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try > /dev/null; then
    eval ` $run ./try `
@if INTSIZE || intsize
    echo "Your integers are $intsize bytes long."
@end
@if LONGSIZE || longsize
    echo "Your long integers are $longsize bytes long."
@end
@if SHORTSIZE || shortsize
    echo "Your short integers are $shortsize bytes long."

```

```

@end
else
$cat >&4 <<EOM
!
Help! I can't compile and run the intsize test program: please enlighten me!
(This is probably a misconfiguration
in your system or libraries, and
you really ought to fix it. Still, I'll try anyway.)
!
EOM
@if INTSIZE || intsize
dflt=4
rp="What is the size of an integer (in bytes)?"
./myread
intsize="$ans"
@end
@if LONGSIZE || longsize
dflt=$intsize
rp="What is the size of a long integer (in bytes)?"
./myread
longsize="$ans"
@end
@if SHORTSIZE || shortsize
dflt=2
rp="What is the size of a short integer (in bytes)?"
./myread
shortsize="$ans"
@end
fi
;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/a_dvisory/intsize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethostent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethostent_r gethostent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \

usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethostent_r:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTENT_R symbol,
 ?S: which indicates to the C program that the gethostent_r()
 ?S: routine is available.
 ?S:.
 ?S:gethostent_r_proto:
 ?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gethostent_r.
 ?S: It is zero if d_gethostent_r is undef, and one of the
 ?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostent_r
 ?S: is defined.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETHOSTENT_R:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostent_r routine
 ?C: is
 available to gethostent re-entrantly.
 ?C:.
 ?C:GETHOSTENT_R_PROTO:
 ?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of gethostent_r.
 ?C: It is zero if d_gethostent_r is undef, and one of the
 ?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostent_r
 ?C: is defined.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_gethostent_r HAS_GETHOSTENT_R /**/
 ?H:#define GETHOSTENT_R_PROTO \$gethostent_r_proto /**/
 ?H:.
 ?T:try hdrs d_gethostent_r_proto
 : see if gethostent_r exists
 set gethostent_r d_gethostent_r
 eval \$inlibc
 case "\$d_gethostent_r" in
 "\$define")
 hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "\$d_gethostent_r_proto:\$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_gethostent_r_proto=define
 set d_gethostent_r_proto gethostent_r \$hdrs
 eval \$hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "\$d_gethostent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "\$gethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, size_t, struct hostent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "\$gethostent_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SBIE ;;

```

esac
case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=S_SBIE ;;
esac
case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
esac
case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
esac
case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SD ;;
esac
case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_gethostent_r=undef
gethostent_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling gethostent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
*) case
"$gethostent_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) gethostent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gethostent_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$susethreads" in
define) echo "gethostent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_gethostent_r=undef
gethostent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) gethostent_r_proto=0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_gethostent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

#####

Jmake rules for building libraries, programs, scripts, and data files

\$Id: Jmake.rules 18 2006-12-27 10:35:09Z rmanfredi \$

```

/*
* MACHINE-INDEPENDENT RULES -- DO NOT MODIFY
*/

/* $Id: Jmake.rules 18 2006-12-27 10:35:09Z rmanfredi $
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: Jmake.rules,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.7 2004/08/22 08:28:58 ram
* patch71: random cleanup
*
* Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 14:56:01 ram
* patch61: now handles USRINC for dependencies
* patch61: smarter about dependencies
* computation
*
* Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/09/25 09:07:19 ram
* patch59: smarter sed command to strip /usr/include dependencies
*
* Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:33:59 ram
* patch56: install of script man pages can now cope with missing files
* patch56: the clobber target now removes the .config directory as well
*
* Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/03/21 08:35:28 ram
* patch52: suppressed extra argument to NormalProgramTarget call
*
* Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 14:49:55 ram
* patch45: new macros ShellScriptTargetExt and SimpleShellScriptTargetExt
* patch45: directory installation is now made via INSTALLDIR (Configure)
*
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:46:30 ram
* patch36: added RemoteDependency rule
*
* Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:14 ram
* Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
*
*/

/* Please, edit only with tabstops = 4 (":set ts=4" under vi) */

```

```

/*
* AddedByConfigure:
* Gives name of the files generated by Configure that can safely
* be removed
* when a "make clobber" is issued. Not that it is useless
* to name config.h or config.sh because these are already taken care
* of by jmake.
*/
#define AddedByConfigure(files) @!\
local_clobber:: @@\
$(RM) files

/*
* AddSuffix:
* Adds a suffix to the .SUFFIXES: list.
*/
#define AddSuffix(ext) @!\
|suffix ext

/*
* AllTarget:
* Generate rules to build necessary things during make all.
*/
#define AllTarget(depends) @!\
all:: depends  @!\
    @!\
local_realclean:: @@\
$(RM) depends

/*
* RemoveTargetProgram:
* This is used in some other macros in order to remove the target
* before starting its building (saves disk space). There should be
* no '@!' at the end of the '#define' line, because this macro is
* used *inside* building rules.
*/
#define RemoveTargetProgram(program) \
$(RM) program @@\
if test -f program^^^$_EXE; then \ @@\
$(MV) program^^^$_EXE program^^~^^$_EXE; fi

/*
* NormalProgramTarget:
* Generate rules to compile and link the
indicated program; since
* it does not use any default object files, it may be used for
* multiple programs in the same Jmakefile.

```



```

*/
#define NormalProgramTarget(program,sources,objects) @!\
++OBJECTS objects @!\
++SOURCES sources @!\
NormalObjectRule() @!\
AllTarget(program) @!\
    @!\
program: objects @@\
RemoveTargetProgram($@) @@\
$(CC) -o $@ objects $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\


/*
* SingleProgramTarget:
* Obsolete version of NormalProgramTarget that doesn't have
* deplibs.
*/
#define SingleProgramTarget(program,objects,libs) \
NormalProgramTarget(program,objects,libs)


/*
* SimpleProgramTarget:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking programs that only have
* one C source file. It should only be used in Jmakefiles that
* describe a single program.
*/
#define SimpleProgramTarget(program) @!\
NormalProgramTarget(program,program.c,program.o)


/*
* ComplexProgramTarget:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the program specified by
* $(OBS) and
* $(SRCS), installing the program and its man page, and
* generating dependencies. It should only be used in Jmakefiles
* that describe a single program.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBS) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS) @!\
NormalObjectRule() @!\
AllTarget(program) @!\
    @!\
program: $(OBS) @@\
RemoveTargetProgram($@) @@\
$(CC) -o $@ $(OBS) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\

```

```

    @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC)) @!\
DependTarget()    @!\
LintTarget()

/*
* ComplexProgramTarget_1:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the program specified by
* $(OBS1) and $(SRCS1), installing the program and its man page,
* and generating dependencies for it and any programs described by
* $(SRCS2) and $(SRCS3). It should be used to build the primary
* program in Jmakefiles that describe multiple programs.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget_1(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBS1) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS1) @!\
NormalObjectRule()    @!\
AllTarget(program)    @!\
    @!\
program:
$(OBS1)    @@\
RemoveTargetProgram($@)    @@\
$(CC) -o $@ $(OBS1) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\
    @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC)) @!\
    @!\
DependTarget()    @!\
LintTarget()

/*
* ComplexProgramTarget_2:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the program specified by
* $(OBS2) and $(SRCS2) and installing the program and man page.
* It should be used to build the second program in Jmakefiles
* describing more than one program.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget_2(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBS2) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS2) @!\
NormalObjectRule()    @!\
AllTarget(program)    @!\
    @!\
program: $(OBS2)    @@\
RemoveTargetProgram($@)    @@\

```

```

$(CC) -o $@ $(OBJS2) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\
    @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC))

/*
* ComplexProgramTarget_3:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the
  program specified by
* $(OBJS3) and $(SRCS3) and installing the program and man page. It
* should be used to build the third program in Jmakefiles describing
* more than one program.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget_3(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBJS3) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS3) @!\
NormalObjectRule() @!\
AllTarget(program) @!\
    @!\
program: $(OBJS3) @@\
  RemoveTargetProgram($@) @@\
  $(CC) -o $@ $(OBJS3) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\
    @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC))

/*
* ComplexShellManualTarget:
* Builds manual pages that are to be extracted from .SH files into
* $.manext files.
*/
#define ComplexShellManualTarget(manpages) @!\
++MANPAGE manpages @!\
|once _ShellManualRule_ @!\
|rule:.SH.$manext: @!\
|rule:/bin/sh $< @!\
|rule: @!\
-once @!\
AddSuffix(.SH) @!\
AddSuffix($.manext) @!\
AllTarget(manpages) @!\
    @!\
local_install.man:: @@\
  _MakeInstallDirIgnore($(MANSRC)) \    @@\
  for

```

```

file in manpages; do \ @@\
(set -x; $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 $$file \ @@\
$(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)) || exit 1; \ @@\
done  @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall.man::  @@\
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
for file in manpages; do \ @@\
(set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)/$$file); \ @@\
done

/*
* Initialize:
* Puts the line symbol = value in the initialization section of
* Makefile.SH (the one that is subject to parameter substitutions).
*/
#define Initialize(symbol,value) @!\
+symbol = value

/*
* InstallLibrary:
* Generate rules to install the indicated library.
*/
#define InstallLibrary(libname,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.a  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 644 lib^^libname.a $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest  @@\
$(RANLIB) dest/lib^^libname.a  @@\
chmod 444 dest/lib^^libname.a  @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
$(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest/lib^^libname.a

/*
* InstallSharedLibrary:
* Generate rules to install
the shared library.
*/
#define InstallSharedLibrary(libname,rev,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.so.rev  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 444 lib^^libname.so.rev $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest  @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
$(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest/lib^^libname.so.rev

```

```

/*
* InstallSharedLibraryData:
* Generate rules to install the shared library data
*/
#define InstallSharedLibraryData(libname,rev,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.sa.rev @@\
_MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 444 lib^^libname.sa.rev $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
$(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest/lib^^libname.sa.rev

```

```

/*
* InstallLibraryAlias:
* Generate rules to create a link from one library name to another
* for the purposes of aliasing.
*/
#define InstallLibraryAlias(libname,alias,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.a @@\
$(RM) lib^^alias.a @@\
-(cd dest; $(LN) lib^^libname.a lib^^alias.a)
    @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
$(RM) dest/lib^^alias.a

```

```

/*
* InstallLintLibrary:
* Generate rules to install the indicated lint library.
*/
#define InstallLintLibrary(libname,dest) @!\
install.ln:: llib-l^^libname.ln @@\
_MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 444 llib-l^^libname.ln $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest @!\
    @!\
deinstall.ln::  @@\
$(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest/llib-l^^libname.ln

```

```

/*
* InstallManPageLong:
* Generate rules to install the indicated manual page, giving it an
* alternate name. This is used for installing man pages whose base
* name without the .man suffix would normally be longer than 8

```

```

* characters (the limit for using source code control systems on
* files systems with short file names).
*/

#define InstallManPageLong(file,destdir,dest) @!\
local_install.man:: file.man  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(destdir) \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 444 file.man $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^destdir/dest.$(L) @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall.man::  @@\
$(RM)
$(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^destdir/dest.$(L) @!\


/*
* InstallManPage:
* Generate rules to install the indicated manual page.
*/

#define InstallManPage(file,dest) @!\
InstallManPageLong(file,dest,file)


/*
* InstallNonExec:
* Generate rules to install a data file using any special
* install flags.
*/

#define InstallNonExec(file,dest) @!\
local_install:: file  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 444 file $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
$(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest/file


/*
* InstallProgramWithFlags:
* Generate rules to install an executable program using given
* install flags.
*/

#define InstallProgramWithFlags(program,dest,flags) @!\
local_install:: program  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -s -m 555 flags program^^$(_EXE) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
$(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest/program^^$(_EXE)

```

```

/*
* InstallProgramNoStripWithFlags:
* Generate rules to install an executable program using given
* install flags.
*/
#define InstallProgramNoStripWithFlags(program,dest,flags) @!\
local_install:: program  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
    $(INSTALL) -c -m 555 flags program^^^$_EXE) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
    $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/program^^^$_EXE)

/*
* InstallProgram:
* Generate rules to install an executable program using any special
* install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS).
*/
#define InstallProgram(program,dest) @!\
InstallProgramWithFlags(program,dest,^^)

/*
* InstallProgramNoStrip:
* Generate rules to install an executable program using any special
* install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS), but without stripping the
* executable from debugging symbols.
*/
#define InstallProgramNoStrip(program,dest) @!\
InstallProgramNoStripWithFlags(program,dest,^^)

/*
* InstallScriptWithFlags:
* Generate rules to install an executable script using given
* install
* flags.
*/
#define InstallScriptWithFlags(script,dest,flags) @!\
local_install:: script  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
    $(INSTALL) -c -m 555 flags script $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
    $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/script

```

```

/*
* InstallScript:
* Generate rules to install an executable script using any special
* install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS).
*/

#define InstallScript(script,dest) @!\
InstallScriptWithFlags(script,dest,^^)


/*
* InstallScripts:
* Generate rules to install all the scripts listed in the generated
* $(SCRIPTS) and $(LSCRIPTS) macros.
*/

#define InstallScripts() @!\
|once _InstallScripts_ @!\
local_install:: $(SCRIPTS) $(LSCRIPTS) @@\
_MakeInstallDirIgnore($(SCRIPTDIR)) \ @@\
for file in $(SCRIPTS) $(LSCRIPTS); do \ @@\
(set -x; \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 555 $$file $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(SCRIPTDIR) || \ @@\
exit 1; \ @@\
done @!\
@!\
local_deinstall:: @@\
@for file in $(SCRIPTS)
$(LSCRIPTS); do \ @@\
case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
(set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(SCRIPTDIR)/$$file); \ @@\
done @!\
-once


/*
* InstallManScripts:
* Generate rule to install/deinstall manual pages for scripts listed
* in the automatically generated $(SCRIPTS) macro.
*/

#define InstallManScripts() @!\
|once _InstallManScripts_ @!\
?NOMAN:|skip @!\
local_install.man:: @@\
_MakeInstallDirIgnore($(MANSRC)) \ @@\
for file in $(SCRIPTS); do \ @@\
if test -f $$file.man; then \ @@\
(set -x; \ @@\
$(INSTALL) -c -m 444 $$file.man \ @@\
$(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)/$$file.$(L)) || \ @@\

```



```

        exit 1; \ @@\
    fi; \ @@\
done @!\
    @!\
local_deinstall.man:: @@\
case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
for file in $(SCRIPTS); do \ @@\
    (set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)/$$file.$(L)); \ @@\
done @!\
    @!\
-skip @!\
-once

```

```

/*
* LinkFileList:
* Link a list of list of files from one place to another
*/
#define LinkFileList(step,list,dir,sub) @!\
step:: list @@\
    @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
    echo " cd" dir; cd dir; for i in list; do (set -x; $(LN) sub/$$i .); done

```

```

/*
* InstallMultipleDestFlags:
* Generate rules to install multiple files at once during a particular
* step in the build using a specific set of install flags.
*/
#define InstallMultipleDestFlags(step,list,dest,flags) @!\
step:: list @@\
    _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
    for i in list; do \ @@\
        (set -x; $(INSTALL) -c flags \ @@\
            $$i $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest) || exit 1; \ @@\
    done

```

```

/*
* DeinstallMultipleDest:
* Generate rules to deinstall multiple files at once during a particular
* step in the build.
*/
#define DeinstallMultipleDest(step,list,dest) @!\
step:: @@\
    @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
    for i in list; do \ @@\
        (set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^dest/$$i); \ @@\

```

done

```
/*
* InstallMultiple:
* Generate rules to install multiple
  files at once during the install
* step of the build using any install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS)
* and deinstall them.
*/
#define InstallMultiple(list,dest) @!\
InstallMultipleDestFlags(local_install,list,dest,$(INSTALLFLAGS)) @!\
DeinstallMultipleDest(local_deinstall,list,dest)


/*
* InstallMultipleFlags:
* Generate rules to install multiple files at once during the
* install step of the build using the given install flags.
*/
#define InstallMultipleFlags(list,dest,flags) @!\
InstallMultipleDestFlags(local_install,list,dest,flags) @!\
DeinstallMultipleDest(local_deinstall,list,dest)


/*
* InstallMultipleMan:
* Generate rules to install a variety of manual pages
* during the install.man step of the build.
*/
#define InstallMultipleMan(list,dest) @!\
InstallMultipleDestFlags(local_install.man,list,dest,$(INSTALLFLAGS)) @!\
DeinstallMultipleDest(local_deinstall.man,list,dest)


/*
* DependDependency:
* Generate rules to build the makedepend program.
*/
#define DependDependency()
  @!\
depend:: TOPDIR/mkdep  @!\
  @!\
TOPDIR/mkdep:  @!\
?TOP: @echo "You have to run Configure first."; exit 1 @!\
%TOP: @echo "You have to run Configure in $(TOP) first."; exit 1

/*
```

```

* DependTarget:
* Generate rules to compute dependencies for all files listed
* in $(SOURCES) (automatically generated macro).
*/

#define DependTarget()  @!\
+USRINC = $usrinc @!\
|once _DependTarget_  @!\
DependDependency()  @!\
    @!\
depend::  @@\
($ (SED) '/^# DO NOT DELETE/q' Makefile && \ @@\
$(MKDEP) $(SOURCES) | \ @@\
$(SED) -e 's:/usr/lib[^ ]*::g; s:$(USRINC)[^ ]*::g; ' \ @@\
-e '/: / b print' -e '$$ b print' -e 'H; d; n; : print' \ @@\
-e 'x; s/\$\$/; s/\n//g; s/ ^\^ */ /g; s/ :/:/;' -e '/: *$$/d' \ @@\
) > Makefile.new  @@\
cp Makefile Makefile.bak  @@\
cp Makefile.new Makefile  @@\
$(RM) Makefile.new  @!\
    @!\
-once

/*
* CleanTarget:
* Generate rules to remove any garbage files.
*/

#define CleanTarget()  @!\
?SUBDIRS:clean:
sub_clean local_clean  @!\
%SUBDIRS:clean: local_clean  @!\
?SUBDIRS:realclean: sub_realclean local_realclean @!\
%SUBDIRS:realclean: local_realclean  @!\
?SUBDIRS:clobber: sub_clobber local_clobber  @!\
%SUBDIRS:clobber: local_clobber  @!\
    @!\
local_clean::  @@\
if test -f core; then $(RM) core; fi @@\
$(RM) *~ *.o  @!\
    @!\
local_realclean:: local_clean @!\
?TOP: $(RM) -r UU  @!\
    @!\
local_clobber:: local_realclean @!\
%TOP: $(RM) Makefile config.sh @!\
?TOP: $(RM) config.sh config.h @!\
?TOP: $(RM) -r .config  @!\
?TOP: $(RM) Makefile  @!\

```

```

/*
* InstallTarget:
* Generate rules to recursively install files
*/
#define InstallTarget()    @!\
?SUBDIRS:install:: local_install sub_install    @!\
%SUBDIRS:install:: local_install    @!\
?SUBDIRS:install.man:: maybe_install.man sub_install.man    @!\
%SUBDIRS:install.man:: maybe_install.man    @!\
?SUBDIRS:deinstall:: sub_deinstall local_deinstall    @!\
%SUBDIRS:deinstall::
    local_deinstall    @!\
?SUBDIRS:deinstall.man:: sub_deinstall.man maybe_deinstall.man    @!\
%SUBDIRS:deinstall.man:: maybe_deinstall.man    @!\
    @!\
?MANSRC:install.man-yes: local_install.man    @!\
install.man-no:    @!\
?MANSRC:deinstall.man-yes: local_deinstall.man    @!\
deinstall.man-no:    @!\

```

```

/*
* TagsTarget:
* Generate rules to compute tags files for C source code.
*/
#define TagsTarget()    @!\
tags::    @@\
$(CTAGS) -w *. [ch]    @@\
$(CTAGS) -xw *. [ch] > tags    @!\
    @!\
local_clobber::    @@\
$(RM) tags

```

```

/*
* BuildMakefileSH:
* Generate rules to build a Makefile.SH from an Jmakefile and any
* special jmake flags. This is generally done automatically by the
* template or by any special Jmakefiles.
* This function will simply touch Makefile.SH if no $(TOP)/.package
* exists, assuming the Jmakefile is not in a production environment.
*/
#define BuildMakefileSH(jmakeflags) @!\
Makefile.SH:

```

```
Jmakefile  @@\
-@if test -f $(TOP)/.package; then \ @@\
if test -f Makefile.SH; then \ @@\
    echo " $(RM) Makefile.SH~; $(MV) Makefile.SH Makefile.SH~"; \ @@\
    $(RM) Makefile.SH~; $(MV) Makefile.SH Makefile.SH~; \ @@\
fi; \  @@\
echo " $(JMAKE) -DTOPDIR=$(TOP) -DCURDIR=$(CURRENT)" jmakeflags; \ @@\
$(JMAKE) -DTOPDIR=$(TOP) -DCURDIR=$(CURRENT) jmakeflags; \ @@\
else touch $@; fi
```

```
/*
 * BuildMakefile:
 * Generate rules to build a Makefile from a Makefile.SH.
 */
#define BuildMakefile() @!\
Makefile: Makefile.SH  @@\
/bin/sh Makefile.SH
```

```
/*
 * MakefileTarget:
 * Generate rules to build a normal Makefile.
 */
#define MakefileTarget() @!\
BuildMakefileSH(^^)  @!\
BuildMakefile()
```

```
/*
 * NormalObjectRule:
 * Generate make rule to build usual object files.
 */
#define NormalObjectRule() @!\
|once _ObjectRule_  @!\
|rule:.c.o:  @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $<  @!\
|rule:  @!\
-once
```

```
/*
 * NormalLibraryObjectRule:
 * Generate make rules to build
 "normal" objects.
 */
#define NormalLibraryObjectRule() @!\
|once _ObjectRule_  @!\
|rule:.c.o:  @!\
```

```

|rule: $(RM) $@    @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $< @!\
|rule:    @!\
-once

/*
* ProfiledLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build both profiled and "normal" objects.
*/
#define ProfiledLibraryObjectRule() @!\
all::    @@\
    @if [ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @!\
    @!\
|rule:.c.o:    @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@ profiled/$@    @!\
|rule: $(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule:    @!\
local_clean::    @@\
    -@if [ -d profiled ]; then echo " $(RM) profiled/*.o"; \
    $(RM) profiled/*.o; fi

/*
* DebuggedLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build both debuggable and "normal"
* objects.
*/
#define DebuggedLibraryObjectRule()    @!\
all::    @@\
    @if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
    @!\
|rule:.c.o:    @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@
    debugger/$@    @!\
|rule: $(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule:    @!\
local_clean::    @@\
    -@if [ -d debugger ]; then echo " $(RM) debugger/*.o"; \
    $(RM) debugger/*.o; fi

/*
* DebuggedAndProfiledLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build debuggable, profiled, and "normal"

```

```

* objects.
*/
#define DebuggedAndProfiledLibraryObjectRule() @!\
all::    @@\
@if [ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @@\
@if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
    @!\
|rule:.c.o:    @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@ profiled/$@ debugger/$@ @!\
|rule: $(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o @!\
|rule: $(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule:    @!\
local_clean::    @@\
-@if [ -d profiled ]; then echo " $(RM) profiled/*.o"; \ @@\
$(RM) profiled/*.o; fi @@\
-@if [ -d debugger ];
then echo " $(RM) debugger/*.o"; \ @@\
$(RM) debugger/*.o; fi

/*
* SharedLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build shared and "normal" object files.
*/
#define SharedLibraryObjectRule() @!\
all::    @@\
@if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi @!\
    @!\
|rule:.c.o:    @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@ shared/$@ @!\
|rule: $(CC) -pic -c $(SHARED_CODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule:    @!\
local_clean::    @@\
-@if [ -d shared ]; then echo " $(RM) shared/*.o"; \ @@\
$(RM) shared/*.o; fi

/*
* SharedAndDebuggedLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build shared, debuggable, and "normal"
* object files.
*/
#define SharedAndDebuggedLibraryObjectRule() @!\
all::    @@\

```

```

@if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi @@\
@if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
    @!\
|rule:.c.o:      @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@ shared/$@ debugger/$@ @!\
|rule:
$(CC) -pic -c $(SHARED_CODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o @!\
|rule: $(CC) -g -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule:      @!\
local_clean::    @@\
-@if [ -d shared ]; then echo " $(RM) shared/*.o"; \ @@\
$(RM) shared/*.o; fi @@\
-@if [ -d debugger ]; then echo " $(RM) debugger/*.o"; \ @@\
$(RM) debugger/*.o; fi

/*
* SpecialSharedAndDebuggedObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make
* shared and debuggable versions.
*/
#define SpecialSharedAndDebuggedObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::    @@\
@if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi @@\
@if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
    @!\
objs: depends    @@\
$(RM) $@ shared/$@ debugger/$@ @@\
$(CC) -pic -c $(SHARED_CODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
$(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o @@\
$(CC)
-g -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
$(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o @@\
$(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c

/*
* SpecialSharedObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make
* shared and debuggable versions.
*/
#define SpecialSharedObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::    @@\
@if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi @!\
    @!\
objs: depends    @@\
$(RM) $@ shared/$@ @@\

```



```
$(CC) -pic -c $(SHARED_CODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
$(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o @@\
$(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c
```

```
/*
 * SpecialObjectRule:
 * Generate rules to compile a file with special flags.
 */
#define SpecialObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
objs: depends    @@\
$(RM) $@    @@\
$(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c
```

```
/*
 * SpecialProfiledObjectRule:
 * Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make a
 * profiled version.
 */
#define SpecialProfiledObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::    @@\
@if
[ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @!\
    @!\
objs: depends    @@\
$(RM) $@ profiled/$@    @@\
$(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
$(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o    @@\
$(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c
```

```
/*
 * SpecialDebuggedObjectRule:
 * Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make a
 * debuggable version.
 */
#define SpecialDebuggedObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::    @@\
@if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
    @!\
objs: depends    @@\
$(RM) $@ debugger/$@    @@\
$(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
$(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o    @@\
$(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c
```

```

/*
* SpecialDebuggedAndProfiledObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make
* debuggable and profiled versions.
*/

#define SpecialDebuggedAndProfiledObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::    @@\
    @if [ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @@\
    @if [ ! -d
debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
    @!\
objs: depends    @@\
$(RM) $@ profiled/$@ debugger/$@ @@\
$(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
$(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o  @@\
$(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
$(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o  @@\
$(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c

```

```

/*
* NormalLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a library. The 'srclist' and 'objlist'
* parameters are added to SOURCES and OBJECTS macros. The 'srclist'
* is not otherwise used by this rule, but is necessary for make depend.
*/

#define NormalLibraryTarget(libname,srclist,objlist) @!\
++OBJECTS objlist @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
NormalLibraryObjectRule() @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.a) @!\
    @!\
lib^^libname.a: objlist  @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
$(AR) $@ objlist  @@\
$(RANLIB) $@

```

```

/*
* NormalSharedLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a shared library; build it into a
* different name so that the we don't hose people by having the
* library gone for long periods.
*/

#define
NormalSharedLibraryTarget(libname,rev,solist) @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.so.rev) @!\
    @!\

```

```

lib^^libname.so.rev: solist @@\
$(RM) $@~ @@\
(cd shared; $(LD) -o ../$@~ -assert pure-text solist) @@\
$(RM) $@ @@\
$(MV) $@~ $@

/*
* NormalSharedLibraryDataTarget:
* Generate rules to create shlib data file; build it into a
* different name so that the we don't hose people by having the
* library gone for long periods.
*/
#define NormalSharedLibraryDataTarget(libname,rev,salist) @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.sa.rev) @!\
    @!\
lib^^libname.sa.rev: salist @@\
$(RM) $@ @@\
$(AR) $@ salist @@\
$(RANLIB) $@

/*
* NormalLibraryTarget2:
* Generate rules to create a library in two steps. This is used to
* create libraries with large numbers of files.
*/
#define NormalLibraryTarget2(libname,srclist,objlist1,objlist2) @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
++OBJECTS objlist1 @!\
++OBJECTS objlist2 @!\
NormalLibraryObjectRule() @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.a) @!\
    @!\
lib^^libname.a:
objlist1 objlist2 @@\
$(RM) $@ @@\
$(AR) $@ objlist1 @@\
$(AR) $@ objlist2 @@\
$(RANLIB) $@

/*
* ProfiledLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a profiled library.
*/
#define ProfiledLibraryTarget(libname,srclist,objlist) @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
++OBJECTS objlist @!\

```

```

AllTarget(lib^^libname^^_p.a) @!\
    @!\
lib^^libname^^_p.a: objlist  @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
cd profiled; $(AR) ../$@ objlist @@\
$(RANLIB) $@

/*
* DebuggedLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a debuggable library.
*/
#define DebuggedLibraryTarget(libname,srclist,objlist) @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
++OBJECTS objlist @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname^^_d.a) @!\
    @!\
lib^^libname^^_d.a: objlist  @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
cd debugger; $(AR) ../$@ objlist @@\
$(RANLIB) $@

/*
* AliasedLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to link one library to another.
*/
#define AliasedLibraryTarget(libname,alias) @!\
AllTarget(lib^^alias.a) @!\
    @!\
lib^^alias.a:
lib^^libname.a @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
$(LN) lib^^libname.a $@

/*
* PrelinkedRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a relocatable object file instead of a
* library.
*/
#define PrelinkedRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist,libs) @!\
AllTarget(objname.o) @!\
    @!\
objname.o: objlist  @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
$(LD) $(JLDFLAGS) -r objlist -o $@ libs

```

```

/*
* NormalObjectTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a single object file.o from a file.c.
*/
#define NormalObjectTarget(file) @!\
++SOURCES file^.c @!\
AllTarget(file^.o) @!\
NormalObjectRule()

/*
* NormalRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a relocatable object file instead of a
* library.
*/
#define NormalRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist) @!\
AllTarget(objname.o) @!\
    @!\
objname.o: objlist @@\
$(RM) $@ @@\
$(LD) $(JLDFLAGS) -r objlist -o $@

/*
* ProfiledRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a profiled relocatable object file
* instead
* of a library.
*/
#define ProfiledRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist) @!\
AllTarget(objname^_p.o) @!\
    @!\
objname^_p.o: objlist @@\
$(RM) $@ @@\
$(LD) -X -r objlist -o $@

/*
* DebuggedRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a debuggable relocatable object file
* instead of a library.
*/
#define DebuggedRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist) @!\
AllTarget(objname^_d.o) @!\
    @!\
objname^_d.o: objlist @@\
$(RM) $@ @@\
$(LD) -X -r objlist -o $@

```

```

/*
* LintLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a lint library. Note that the lint
* library is always forced to be newer than the library itself.
*/
#define LintLibraryTarget(libname,srclist) @!\
lintlib:: llib-l^\libname.ln @!\
    @!\
llib-l^\libname.ln: srclist  @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
$(LINT) $(LINTLIBFLAG)^\libname $(LINTFLAGS) srclist

```

```

/*
* NormalLintTarget:
* Generate rules to lint a set of sources.
*/
#define NormalLintTarget(srclist) @!\
lint:  @@\
$(LINT) $(LINTFLAGS) srclist
$(LINTLIBS)

```

```

/*
* LintTarget:
* Generate rules to lint $(SOURCES) (automatically generated)
*/
#define LintTarget()  @!\
|once _LintTarget_  @!\
NormalLintTarget($(SOURCES)) @!\
-once

```

```

/*
* LinkSourceFile:
* Snag source file from some other directory
*/
#define LinkSourceFile(src,dir) @!\
src: dir/src  @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
$(LN) $? $@  @!\

```

```

/*
* MakeSubincludesForBuild:
* Make includes in sub directories.
*/

```

```

#define MakeSubincludesForBuild(step,dir,srclist) @!\
step:: dir srclist    @@\
@-(list=`echo srclist | sed -e 's/[^\ ]*\\//g`; \  @@\
  set -x; cd dir; $(RM) $$list)  @@\
@for i in srclist; do \    @@\
  (set -x; cd dir; $(LN) ../$${i} .) || exit 1; \  @@\
done      @!\
      @!\
MakeDirectories(dir,dir)  @!\
      @!\
local_realclean::      @@\
@-(if [ -d dir ]; then \  @@\
  list=`echo srclist | sed -e 's/[^\ ]*\\//g`; \  @@\
  set -x; cd dir; $(RM) $$list; fi)

/*
* CommonSubdirsRule:
* Rule for making $(TARGET) in
  every subdirectory, with $(VERB) as
* verbose message and $(FLAGS) as additional flags.
*/
#define CommonSubdirsRule(dirs) @!\
subdirs:    @@\
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \  @@\
for i in dirs ;\  @@\
do \    @@\
  (cd $$i ; echo $(VERB) "in $(DIR)$${i}..."; \  @@\
  $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) $(FLAGS) $(TARGET)) || exit 1; \  @@\
done

/*
* NamedTargetSubdirsRule:
* Recursively make a series of steps in the specified directories.
*/
#define NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,name,verb,flags) @!\
name::      @@\
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \  @@\
for i in dirs ;\  @@\
do \    @@\
  (cd $$i ; echo verb "in $(DIR)$${i}..."; \  @@\
  $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) flags name) || exit 1; \  @@\
done

/*
* NamedTargetSubdirs:

```

```

* Recursively make a series of steps.
*/
#define NamedTargetSubdirs(name,verb,flags) @!\
name::      @@\
@$(MAKE) subdirs TARGET=name VERB=verb FLAGS=flags

/*
* NamedSubTargetSubdirs:
* Recursively make a series of steps,
  like NamedTargetSubdirs.
* However, the supplied "name" has "sub_" prefixed to it.
*/
#define NamedSubTargetSubdirs(name,verb,flags) @!\
sub_^^name::      @@\
@$(MAKE) subdirs TARGET=name VERB=verb FLAGS=flags

/*
* NamedDepthTargetSubdirs:
* Recursively make a series of steps. We first enter the
* subdirectories, then perform the local entries.
* The supplied "name" has "sub_" prefixed to it.
*/
#define NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(name,verb,flags) @!\
sub_^^name::      @@\
@$(MAKE) subdirs TARGET=name VERB=verb FLAGS=flags @@\
@echo "Back to $(CURRENT) for "name^^...

/*
* MakeSubdirs:
* Generate rules to do makes in the given subdirectories.
*/
#define MakeSubdirs() \
NamedTargetSubdirs(all,"Making all",^^)

/*
* DependDirs:
* Generate rules to recursively compute dependencies as part of the
* make depend step.
*/
#define DependDirs(dirs) \
NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,depend,"Depending",^^)

/*
* DependSubdirs:

```



```

* Generate rules to recursively compute dependencies
as part of the
* make depend step.
*/

#define DependSubdirs() \
DependDirs($(SUBDIRS))

/*
* InstallSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively install and deinstall programs and
* files.
*/
#define InstallSubdirs() \
NamedSubTargetSubdirs(install,"Installing",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(deinstall,"Deinstalling",^^)

/*
* InstallManSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively install and deinstall manual pages.
*/
#define InstallManSubdirs() \
NamedSubTargetSubdirs(install.man,"Installing man pages",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(deinstall.man,"Deinstalling man pages",^^)

/*
* IncludesSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively put include files in build
*/
#define IncludesSubdirs() \
NamedTargetSubdirs(includes,including,^^)

/*
* CleanSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively clean out garbage files.
*/
#define CleanSubdirs() \
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(clean,"Cleaning",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(realclean,"Real cleaning",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(clobber,"Clobbering",^^)

/*
* TagSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively create tags files.

```

```

*/
#define TagSubdirs(dirs) \
NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,tag,"Tagging",^^)

/*
* MakeLintSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively lint directories as part of the
* named step.
*/
#define MakeLintSubdirs(dirs,target) \
NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,target,"Linting",^^)

/*
* LintDirs:
* Generate rules to recursively lint directories as part of the
* make lint step.
*/
#define LintDirs(dirs) \
MakeLintSubdirs(dirs,lint)

/*
* LintSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively lint directories as part of the
* make lint step.
*/
#define LintSubdirs() \
LintDirs($(SUBDIRS))

/*
* MakeDirs:
* Creates a set of directories, even if some directories in the path
* do not already exist. There should be no '@!' at the end of the
* '#define' line, because this macro is used *inside* building rules.
*/
#define MakeDirs(dirs) \
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \
@@\
for dir in dirs;
do \
    @@\
    (set -x; test -d $$dir || $(INSTALLDIR) $$dir) || \
    @@\
    exit 1; \
    @@\
done

/*
* _MakeInstallDirs:
* Creates a set of intall directories, even if some directories in the path

```

```

* do not already exist. There should be no '@!' at the end of the
* '#define' line, because this macro is used *inside* building rules.
*/

#define _MakeInstallDirs(dirs) \
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
for dir in dirs; do \    @@\
    _MakeInstallDir($$dir) \    @@\
done

/*
* _MakeInstallDir:
* Internal macro to create a missing install directory.
*/

#define _MakeInstallDir(dir) \
(set -x; test -d $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^dir || \ @@\
$(INSTALLDIR) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^dir);

/*
* _MakeInstallDirIgnore:
* Same as _MakeInstallDir but handles "make -i" as well.
*/

#define _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dir) \
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
    _MakeInstallDir(dir)

/*
* _RmInstallDirs:
* Removes a set of intall directories.
* There should be no '@!'
at the end of the '#define' line, because this
* macro is used *inside* building rules.
*/

#define _RmInstallDirs(dirs) \
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
for dir in dirs; do \    @@\
    (set -x; test -d $$dir && $(RM) -r $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$$dir); \ @@\
done

/*
* MakeDirectories:
* Generate rules to create a hierarchy of directories.
*/

#define MakeDirectories(step,dirs) @!\
step::    @@\
    MakeDirs(dirs)

/*

```

```

* MakeInstallDirectories:
* Generate a rule to create a set of directories at installation
* time (removed by deinstall).
*/

#define MakeInstallDirectories(dirs) @!\
local_install::  @@\
    _MakeInstallDirs(dirs) @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall::  @@\
    _RmInstallDirs(dirs)

/*

* MakeLintLibSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively create lint libraries.
*/

#define MakeLintLibSubdirs(dirs) @!\
MakeLintSubdirs(dirs,lintlib)

/*

* MakeMakeSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively recreate target as part of the
* specified step in the build.
    This assumes Makefile.SH has
* already been built (which is the case for a delivery), but does
* not rely on the existence of a Makefile.
*/

#define MakeMakeSubdirs(target) @!\
target::  @@\
    @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
    for i in $(SUBDIRS); \ @@\
    do \ @@\
        echo "Making "target" in $(DIR)$i..."; \ @@\
        (cd $$i || exit 1; \ @@\
        if test ! -f Makefile; then /bin/sh Makefile.SH; fi; \ @@\
        $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) target) || exit 1; \ @@\
    done

/*

* MakeMakefilesSH:
* Generate rules to recursively recreate target as part of the
* specified step in the build. If $(TOP) is set to an absolute
* path, don't prepend the ../ prefix. This makes running things
* outside of the source tree to be much easier.
*/

#define MakeMakefilesSH() @!\

```

```

Makefiles.SH:: Makefile.SH  @@\
@case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
for i in $(SUBDIRS); \  @@\
do \  @@\
case "$(DIR)$i/" in \  @@\
^^*^^/^^*^^/^^*^^/^^*^^) newtop=../../...;;
\ @@\
^^*^^/^^*^^/^^*^^) newtop=../../...;; \  @@\
^^*^^/^^*^^) newtop=../...;; \  @@\
*^^) newtop=...;; \  @@\
esac; \  @@\
case "$(TOP)" in \  @@\
/^^*) newtop="$(TOP)" ;; \  @@\
esac; \  @@\
echo "Making Makefiles.SH in $(DIR)$i..."; \ @@\
(cd $i || exit 1; \  @@\
if test -f Jmakefile; then \ @@\
$(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) -f ../Makefile \ @@\
Makefile TOP=$$newtop CURRENT=$(DIR)$i && \ @@\
$(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) Makefiles.SH; \ @@\
fi; \  @@\
) || exit 1; \ @@\
done

```

```

/*
* MakefileSubdirs:
* Generate rules to create Makefiles.
*/
#define MakefileSubdirs() @!\
MakeMakeSubdirs(Makefiles) @!\
MakeMakefilesSH()

```

```

/*
* CppScriptTarget:
* Generate rules to create a shell script by running the input
* through cpp.
*/
#define CppScriptTarget(dst,src,defs,deplist) @!\
dst:: src deplist  @@\
$(RM) $@  @@\
$(CPP) defs <src | \  @@\
sed -e '/^# *[0-9][0-9]* *.*$$/d' >$@  @@\
chmod a+x $@

```

```

/*

```

```

* MakeScriptFromCpp:
* Generate rules to create a script from a file with a
* .cpp suffix.
*/
#define MakeScriptFromCpp(name,defs) @!\
CppScriptTarget(name,name.cpp,defs,^^)


/*
* ShellScriptTargetExt:
* Generate rules to create and install a set of scripts from
* ext files (.sh and .SH are the most common examples). Man pages
* derived from the name of the scripts are also installed unless
* NoManPages() is specified.
*/
#define ShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,ext) @!\
++SCRIPTS scripts @!\
SimpleShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,ext) @!\
InstallScripts() @!\
InstallManScripts()


/*
* ShellScriptTarget:
* Generate rules to create and install a set of scripts from
* .SH files. Man pages derived from the name of the scripts are
* also installed unless NoManPages() is specified.
*/
#define ShellScriptTarget(scripts) @!\
ShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,.SH)


/*
* SimpleShellScriptTargetExt:
* Generate rules to create a set of scripts from ext files where
* ext is usually
* something like .sh or .SH, or whatever file
* extension you like..
*/
#define SimpleShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,ext) @!\
AllTarget(scripts) @!\
    @!\
|expand s!scripts! @!\
!s: !s^^ext @!\
/bin/sh !s^^ext @!\
    @!\
-expand

```

```

/*
* SimpleShellScriptTarget:
* Generate rules to create a set of scripts from .SH files.
*/

#define SimpleShellScriptTarget(scripts) @!\
SimpleShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,.SH)


/*
* ShellScriptLongTarget:
* Generate rules to create a set of scripts from .SH files where
* the name of the generated file is different from the basename of
* the .SH file (when, for instance, the total length with the .SH
* extension would not leave enough space for RCS ,v extension).
*/

#define ShellScriptLongTarget(basename,scriptname) @!\
++LSCRIPTS scriptname @!\
AllTarget(scriptname) @!\
    @!\
scriptname: basename^^.SH @@\
/bin/sh basename^^.SH @!\
    @!\
InstallScripts() @!\
?NOMAN:|skip @!\
InstallManPageLong(basename,$(MANSRC),scriptname) @!\
-skip


/*
* ForceTarget:
* The force target will force reconstruction of all the other
* targets which include .FORCE in their own dependencies.
*/

#define ForceTarget() @!\
|once _force_ @!\
.FORCE: @!\
    @!\
-once


/*
* RemoteTargetDependency:
* A local target may rely on a remote dependency (e.g. a library)
* made in a separate directory. This rule explicits the dependency
* and forces a make of that dependency in the remote directory.
*/

#define RemoteTargetDependency(target,directory,dependency) @!\

```

```
RemoteDependency(directory,dependency) @!\
target: directory/^^^dependency @!\
```

```
/*
 * RemoteDependency:
 * Specify rules for making a remote dependency.
 */
#define RemoteDependency(directory,dependency) @!\
ForceTarget()    @!\
|once =directory/^^^dependency=  @!\
directory/^^^dependency: .FORCE  @@\
@echo "Checking "^^^dependency" in "^^^directory"..." @@\
cd ^^^directory; $(MAKE) ^^^dependency @@\
@echo "Continuing in $(CURRENT)..." @!\
    @!\
-once
```

```
/*
 * SetSubdirs:
 * Actually forces the definition of SUBDIRS, and lets the user
 * specify what the sub-directories are. This will be added to the
 * customization part.
 */
#define SetSubdirs(subdirs) @!\
>SUBDIRS @!\
+SUBDIRS = subdirs
```

```
/*
 * NoManPages:
 * Actually forces the definition of NOMAN, which tells the jmake
 * program to not generate rules for installing manual pages.
 */
#define NoManPages() @!\
>NOMAN
```

```
/*
 * Expand:
 * This powerful macro expands the `rule' given a `pattern'. It
 * relies on a built-in command in jmake. The expansion is
 * documented in the short notes file that comes with jmake and
 * gives some insights on the internal syntax.
 */
#define Expand(rule, pattern) @!\
|expand pattern @!\
rule @!\
```


-expand

```
/*
* Lex and yacc stuff.
*/

/*
* YaccRule:
* This is the rule which is used to build a .c file from a .y file.
*/
#define YaccRule() @!\
AddSuffix(.y) @!\
|once _YaccRule_ @!\
|rule:.y.c: @!\
|rule: $(YACC) $(JYFLAGS)
$< @!\
|rule: $(MV) y.tab.c $@ @!\
|rule: @!\
-once

/*
* SimpleYaccTarget:
* Declare a yacc base.y file to be used in the building of the
* specified target program. The source file must be given without
* its final .y extension. The name of the .c and .o will be
* derived from the source file basename provided.
*/
#define SimpleYaccTarget(program,base) @!\
++SOURCES base.y @!\
++OBJECTS base.o @!\
YaccRule() @!\
program: base.c @!\
@!\
local_realclean:: @@\
$(RM) base.c @!\

/*
* ComplexYaccTarget:
* Declare a yacc base.y file to be used in the building of the
* specified target program. The source file must be given without
* its final .y extension. The name of the .c and .o will be
* derived from the source file basename provided.
* The difference with SimpleYaccTarget is the identifying process
* where all the 'yy' are replaced by the specified prefix.
*/
#define ComplexYaccTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
```

```

++SOURCES base.y @!\
++OBJECTS base.o
@!\
program: base.c @!\
    @!\
base.c: base.y    @@\
$(YACC) $(JYFLAGS) base.y @@\
$(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)\/prefix\1/g' < y.tab.c > base.c @@\
$(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)\/prefix\1/g' < y.tab.h > base.h @@\
$(RM) y.tab.c y.tab.h @!\
    @!\
local_realclean:: @@\
$(RM) base.c @!\

```

```

/*
* SimpleYaccInclude:
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of yacc on base.y, which typically produces a file
* named y.tab.h, which will be renamed as base.h.
* The only problem is that the dependencies towards base.h have
* to be manually given in the Jmakefile.
*/

```

```

#define SimpleYaccInclude(base) @!\
base.h: base.c @@\
@if test -f y.tab.h; then \ @@\
    echo " $(MV) y.tab.h $@"; \ @@\
    $(MV) y.tab.h $@; \ @@\
fi    @!\
    @!\
local_realclean::  @@\
$(RM) base.h

```

```

/*
* ComplexYaccInclude:
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of yacc on base.y, which typically produces a file
* named y.tab.h, which will
* be renamed as base.h.
* The difference with SimpleYaccInclude is the identifying process
* of the y.tab.h file where all 'yy' are renamed to prefix.
* The only problem is that the dependencies towards base.h have
* to be manually given in the Jmakefile.
*/

```

```

#define ComplexYaccInclude(base,prefix) @!\
base.h: base.c @@\
@if test -f y.tab.h; then \ @@\
    echo " $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)\/prefix\1/g' < y.tab.h > base.h"; \ @@\

```

```

$(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\) /prefix\1/g' < y.tab.h > base.h; \ @@\
echo " $(RM) y.tab.h"; \ @@\
$(RM) y.tab.h; \ @@\
elif test -f base.h; then \ @@\
echo " $(CP) base.h base.ht"; \ @@\
$(CP) base.h base.ht; \ @@\
echo " $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\) /prefix\1/g' < base.ht > base.h"; \ @@\
$(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\) /prefix\1/g' < base.ht > base.h; \ @@\
echo " $(RM) base.ht"; \ @@\
$(RM) base.ht; \ @@\
fi    @!\
    @!\
local_realclean::  @@\
$(RM) base.h

```

```

/*
 * NormalYaccTarget:
 * Declare a yacc base.y file which should produce a base.c and
 * base.h file
 * as derived from the output of yacc, to be used by
 * the specified program.
 */
#define NormalYaccTarget(program,base) @!\
SimpleYaccTarget(program,base) @!\
SimpleYaccInclude(base)

```

```

/*
 * IdentifiedYaccTarget:
 * Declare a yacc base.y file which should produce a base.c and
 * base.h file as derived from the output of yacc, to be used by
 * the specified program. The specified prefix is used to remplace
 * all the 'yy' in the generated file, for use when more than a
 * single parser is needed in one executable.
 */
#define IdentifiedYaccTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
ComplexYaccTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
ComplexYaccInclude(base,prefix)

```

```

/*
 * SimpleLexTarget:
 * This declares a lex base.l file which is to be ran through
 * lex to produce a base.c file.
 */
#define SimpleLexTarget(program,base) @!\
++SOURCES base.l @!\

```

```

++OBJECTS base.o @!\
|once _LexRule_ @!\
|rule:.l.c: @!\
|rule: $(LEX) $(JLFLAGS) $< @!\
|rule: $(MV) lex.yy.c $@ @!\
|rule: @!\
-once @!\
AddSuffix(.l) @!\
program:
base.c @!\
    @!\
local_realclean:: @@\
$(RM) base.c @!\

```

```

/*
* IdentifiedLexTarget:
* This declares a lex base.l file which is to be ran through
* lex to produce a base.c file. The prefix is used to replace
* the 'yy', so that the lexical analyzer may be identified.
*/

```

```

#define IdentifiedLexTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
++SOURCES base.l @!\
++OBJECTS base.o @!\
program: base.c @!\
    @!\
base.c: base.l @@\
$(LEX) $(JLFLAGS) base.l @@\
$(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\) /prefix\1/g' < lex.yy.c > base.c @@\
$(RM) lex.yy.c @!\
    @!\
local_realclean:: @@\
$(RM) base.c @!\

```

```

/*
* NormalLexDependTarget:
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of lex on base.l, which typically produces a file
* named lex.yy.c which will be renamed as base.c. Besides, the
* lexical analyzer needs the file parser.h produced by running
* parser.y through yacc and renaming y.tab.h as parser.h.
*/

```

```

#define NormalLexDependTarget(program,base,parser)
@!\
base.o: parser.h @!\
    @!\
SimpleLexTarget(program,base)

```

```

/*
* IdentifiedLexDependTarget:
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of lex on base.l, which typically produces a file
* named lex.yy.c which will be renamed as base.c. Besides, the
* lexical analyzer needs the file parser.h produced by running
* parser.y through yacc and renaming y.tab.h as parser.h.
* The lexical analyzer is identified with the supplied prefix,
* which replaces the regular 'yy' prefix in the symbol names.
*/
#define IdentifiedLexDependTarget(program,base,parser,prefix) @!\
base.o: parser.h @!\
    @!\
IdentifiedLexTarget(program,base,prefix)

```

```

/*
* NormalParserTarget:
* Specify that program is using the lex/yacc combination to
* produce a parser. The lexic and parser parameters are the
* base name of the .l and .y file, respectively.
*/
#define NormalParserTarget(program,lexic,parser) @!\
NormalLexDependTarget(program,lexic,parser)
    @!\
NormalYaccTarget(program,parser)

```

```

/*
* IdentifiedParserTarget:
* Specify that program is using the lex/yacc combination to
* produce a parser. The lexic and parser parameters are the
* base name of the .l and .y file, respectively. The parser
* produced is identified via its prefix, which replaces all
* the normally supplied 'yy' prefix, hence making it possible
* to have multiple parsers in a single executable.
*/
#define IdentifiedParserTarget(program,lexic,parser,prefix) @!\
IdentifiedLexDependTarget(program,lexic,parser,prefix) @!\
IdentifiedYaccTarget(program,parser,prefix)

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/files/Jmake.rules
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2009 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_inetntop: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_inetntop:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_INETNTOP symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the inet_ntop() function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_INETNTOP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the inet_ntop() function
?C: is available to parse IPv4 and IPv6 strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_inetntop HAS_INETNTOP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_inetntop
: see if inet_ntop exists
set inet_ntop d_inetntop
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_inetntop.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_volatile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:08:49 ram
?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/09 11:49:51 ram
?RCS: patch9: volatile definition was swapped over with undef
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:57 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```

?MAKE:d_volatile: cat +cc +ccflags rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_volatile:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HASVOLATILE symbol, which
?S: indicates
    to the C program that this C compiler knows about the
?S: volatile declaration.
?S:.
?C:HASVOLATILE ~ %<:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this C compiler knows about
?C: the volatile declaration.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_volatile HASVOLATILE /**/
?H:?%<:#ifndef HASVOLATILE
?H:?%<:#define volatile
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:?%<:volatile
?LINT:set d_volatile
?LINT:known volatile
: check for volatile keyword
echo " "
echo 'Checking to see if your C compiler knows about "volatile"...' >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
?X:
?X: The following seven lines added by Bill Campbell <billc@sierra.com>
?X: detect that MIPS compilers do not handle volatile in all situations.
?X:
typedef struct _goo_struct goo_struct;
goo_struct * volatile goo = ((goo_struct *)0);
struct _goo_struct {
    long long_int;
    int reg_int;
    char char_var;
};
typedef unsigned short foo_t;
char *volatile foo;
volatile int bar;
volatile foo_t blech;
foo = foo;
}
EOCP
if $cc -c $ccflags try.c >/dev/null
2>&1 ; then
val="$define"
echo "Yup, it does."

```

```

else
val="$undef"
echo "Nope, it doesn't."
fi
set d_volatile
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_volatile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getmntent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getmntent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETMNTENT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getmntent() routine is available

?S: to iterate through mounted files to get their mount info.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETMNTENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getmntent routine is

?C: available to iterate through mounted file systems to get their info.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getmntent HAS_GETMNTENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getmntent

: see if getmntent exists

set getmntent d_getmntent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_getmntent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_sysuio.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:


```
?MAKE:i_sysuio: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysuio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSUIO symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/uio.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYSUIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/uio.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysuio I_SYSUIO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysuio
: see if this is a sys/uio.h system
set sys/uio.h i_sysuio
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_sysuio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strtok.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strtok.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:38 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The strtok routine now appears to be a standard one, but it was
?X: missing in early BSD systems.
?X:
?MAKE:d_strtok: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtok:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRTOK if strtok() is
?S: available to scan strings for tokens.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOK (STRTOK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
```

```

that the strtok routine is
?C: available to scan strings for tokens.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtok HAS_STRTOK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtok
: see if strtok exists
set strtok d_strtok
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strtok.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: manfmt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: manfmt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 16:11:57 ram
?RCS: patch61: don't ask for AFS when they choose to not install pages
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:16:52 ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:39:20 ram
?RCS: patch49: new installmanfmt and AFS-lookup for formatted man pages
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS:
Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:30:31 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix for default setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:09:22 ram
?RCS: patch10: allows for L1 man page extension (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:13 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:manfmt manfmtexp installmanfmt: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat manext \
spackage Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup afs test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

```

?Y:TOP
?S:manfmt:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which formatted
?S: manual pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command. Note
?S: that you may have to do ~name substitution. Use manfmtexp otherwise.
?S:.
?S:manfmtexp:
?S: This is the same as the manfmt variable, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for programs not willing to deal with it at
?S: run-time.
?S:.
?S:installmanfmt:
?S: This variable is really
?S: the same as manfmtexp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: mansrcexp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change manext
?T:lookpath
: determine where manual pages go
set manfmt manfmt
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

```

\$spackage has pre-formatted manual pages. If you don't want these installed, answer 'none' to the next question.

```

EOM
case "$manfmt" in
")
lookpath="$prefixexp/catman/man1 $prefixexp/man/cat1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/u_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/cat1 /usr/catman/local/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/man1 /usr/man/cat1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/mann /usr/catman/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/catman/man1"
dflt=`./loc . none $lookpath`
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
*) dflt="$manfmt"
;;
esac
fn=dn~
rp="Where

```

```
do pre-formatted manual pages go?'
./getfile
if test "X$manfmtexp" != "X$ansexp"; then
installmanfmt="
fi
manfmt="$ans"
manfmtexp="$ansexp"
if $afs && $test "$manfmt"; then
$cat <<EOM
```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```
EOM
case "$installmanfmt" in
") dflt=`echo $manfmtexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`';
*) dflt="$installmanfmt";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will pre-formatted man pages be installed?'
./getfile
installmanfmt="$ans"
else
installmanfmt="$manfmtexp"
fi

case "$manfmt" in
") manext='0';;
*l) manext=l;;
*n) manext=n;;
*o) manext=l;;
*p) manext=n;;
*C) manext=C;;
*L) manext=L;;
*L1) manext=L1;;
*) manext=1;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/manfmt.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: bitpbyte.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:54 ram Exp $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: bitpbyte.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:54 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:27 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:bitpbyte: cat rm Myread Compile run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:bitpbyte:

?S: This variable contains the value of the BITS_PER_BYTE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bits there are in a byte.

?S:.

?C:BITS_PER_BYTE:

?C: This

symbol contains the number of bits in a byte, so that the C

?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.

?C:.

?H:#define BITS_PER_BYTE \$bitpbyte /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

: check for length of byte

echo " "

case "\$bitpbyte" in

")

echo "Checking to see how many bits there are in a byte..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

#include <stdio.h>

?X: Standard C requires a macro CHAR_BIT in <limits.h>

#ifdef __STDC__

#include <limits.h>

#ifndef CHAR_BIT

#define CHAR_BIT 8

#endif

#ifndef BITSPERBYTE

#define BITSPERBYTE CHAR_BIT

#endif

#else

?X: On non standard C, try with <values.h>

#include <values.h>

#ifndef BITSPERBYTE

#define BITSPERBYTE 8

#endif

```

#endif
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", BITSPERBYTE);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    dflt=`$run ./try`
else
    dflt='8'
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
fi
;;
*)
dflt="$bitpbyte"
;;
esac
rp="What is the length of a byte (in bits)?"
. ./myread
bitpbyte="$ans"
$rm -f try.c try

```

Found in path(s):

```

*
/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/bitpbyte.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_union_semun.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_union_semun.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_union_semun d_semctl_semun d_semctl_semid_ds: Compile Setvar Myread run \
cat rm_try d_sem
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_union_semun:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_UNION_SEMUN if the
?S: union semun is defined by including <sys/sem.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_semctl_semun:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_SEMCTL_SEMUN, which
?S: indicates that union semun is to be used for semctl IPC_STAT.
?S:.

```

```

?S:d_semctl_semid_ds:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_SEMCTL_SEMID_DS, which
?S: indicates that struct semid_ds * is to be used for semctl IPC_STAT.
?S:.
?C:HAS_UNION_SEMUN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the union semun
is
?C: defined by including <sys/sem.h>. If not, the user code
?C: probably needs to define it as:
?C: union semun {
?C:   int val;
?C:   struct semid_ds *buf;
?C:   unsigned short *array;
?C: }
?C:.
?C:USE_SEMCTL_SEMUN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that union semun is
?C: used for semctl IPC_STAT.
?C:.
?C:USE_SEMCTL_SEMID_DS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that struct semid_ds * is
?C: used for semctl IPC_STAT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_union_semun HAS_UNION_SEMUN /**/
?H:#$d_semctl_semun USE_SEMCTL_SEMUN /**/
?H:#$d_semctl_semid_ds USE_SEMCTL_SEMID_DS /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx also
?F:!try !tryh.h
?LINT: set d_union_semun d_semctl_semun d_semctl_semid_ds
: see whether sys/sem.h defines union semun
echo " "
$cat > try.c <<'END'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/sem.h>
int main () { union semun semun; semun.buf = 0; }
END
set try
if eval $compile; then
    echo "You have union semun in <sys/sem.h>." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "You do not have union
semun in <sys/sem.h>." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
$rm_try

```

```

set d_union_semun
eval $setvar

: see how to do semctl IPC_STAT
case "$d_sem" in
$define)
    echo " "
?X: use tryh.h instead of try.h because $rm_try cleans up try.*
    $cat > tryh.h <<END
#ifndef S_IRUSR
#   ifdef S_IREAD
#   define S_IRUSR S_IREAD
#   define S_IWUSR S_IWRITE
#   define S_IXUSR S_IEXEC
#   else
#   define S_IRUSR 0400
#   define S_IWUSR 0200
#   define S_IXUSR 0100
#   endif
#   define S_IRGRP (S_IRUSR>>3)
#   define S_IWGRP (S_IWUSR>>3)
#   define S_IXGRP (S_IXUSR>>3)
#   define S_IROTH (S_IRUSR>>6)
#   define S_IWOTH (S_IWUSR>>6)
#   define S_IXOTH (S_IXUSR>>6)
#endif
#ifndef S_IRWXU
#   define S_IRWXU (S_IRUSR|S_IWUSR|S_IXUSR)
#   define S_IRWXG (S_IRGRP|S_IWGRP|S_IXGRP)
#   define S_IRWXO (S_IROTH|S_IWOTH|S_IXOTH)
#endif
END
: see whether semctl IPC_STAT can use union semun
case "$d_semctl_semun" in
")
    val="$undef"
    $cat > try.c <<END
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/sem.h>
#include
    <sys/stat.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include "tryh.h"
#ifndef errno
extern int errno;
#endif

```



```

#$d_union_semun HAS_UNION_SEMUN
int main() {
    union semun
#ifdef HAS_UNION_SEMUN
    {
    int val;
    struct semid_ds *buf;
    unsigned short *array;
    }
#endif
    arg;
    int sem, st;

    #if defined(IPC_PRIVATE) && defined(S_IRWXU) && defined(S_IRWXG) && defined(S_IRWXO) &&
    defined(IPC_CREAT)
        sem = semget(IPC_PRIVATE, 1, S_IRWXU|S_IRWXG|S_IRWXO|IPC_CREAT);
        if (sem > -1) {
            struct semid_ds argbuf;
            arg.buf = &argbuf;
        # ifdef IPC_STAT
            st = semctl(sem, 0, IPC_STAT, arg);
            if (st == 0)
                printf("semun\n");
            else
        # endif /* IPC_STAT */
                printf("semctl IPC_STAT failed: errno = %d\n", errno);
        # ifdef IPC_RMID
            if (semctl(sem, 0, IPC_RMID, arg) != 0)
        # endif /* IPC_RMID */
                printf("semctl IPC_RMID failed: errno = %d\n", errno);
            } else
        #endif /* IPC_PRIVATE && ... */
            printf("semget failed: errno = %d\n", errno);
        return 0;
    }
END
    set try

    if eval $compile; then
xxx=`$run ./try`
        case "$xxx" in
            semun) val="$define" ;;
        esac
    fi
    $rm_try
    set d_semctl_semun
    eval $setvar
;;

```

```

esac
case "$d_semctl_semun" in
$define)
    echo "You can use union semun for semctl IPC_STAT." >&4
also='also'
    ;;
*) echo "You cannot use union semun for semctl IPC_STAT." >&4
also="
    ;;
esac

: see whether semctl IPC_STAT can use struct semid_ds pointer
case "$d_semctl_semid_ds" in
")
    val="$undef"
    $cat > try.c <<'END'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/sem.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include "tryh.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <errno.h>
#ifndef errno
extern int errno;
#endif
int main() {
    union semun
#ifdef HAS_UNION_SEMUN
    {
        int val;
        struct semid_ds *buf;
        unsigned short *array;
    }
#endif
    arg;
    struct semid_ds argbuf;
    int sem, st;

#ifdef defined(IPC_PRIVATE) && defined(S_IRWXU) &&
defined(S_IRWXG) && defined(S_IRWXO) && defined(IPC_CREAT)
    sem = semget(IPC_PRIVATE, 1, S_IRWXU|S_IRWXG|S_IRWXO|IPC_CREAT);
    if (sem > -1) {
        arg.buf = &argbuf;
#ifdef IPC_STAT
        st = semctl(sem, 0, IPC_STAT, arg);
        if (st == 0)
            printf("semid_ds\n");

```

```

else
# endif /* IPC_STAT */
    printf("semctl IPC_STAT failed: errno = %d\n", errno);
# ifdef IPC_RMID
    if (semctl(sem, 0, IPC_RMID, arg) != 0)
# endif /* IPC_RMID */
    printf("semctl IPC_RMID failed: errno = %d\n", errno);
    } else
# endif /* IPC_PRIVATE && ... */
    printf("semget failed: errno = %d\n", errno);

    return 0;
}
END
    set try
    if eval $compile; then
        xxx=`$run ./try`
        case "$xxx" in
            semid_ds) val="$define" ;;
        esac
    fi
    $rm_try
    set d_semctl_semid_ds
    eval $setvar
    ;;
esac
case "$d_semctl_semid_ds" in
    $define)
        echo "You can $also use struct semid_ds* for semctl IPC_STAT." >&4
        ;;
    *) echo "You cannot use
struct semid_ds* for semctl IPC_STAT." >&4
        ;;
esac
;;
*) val="$undef"

# We do not have the full sem*(2) library, so assume we can not
# use either.

set d_semctl_semun
eval $setvar

set d_semctl_semid_ds
eval $setvar
;;
esac
$rm_try tryh.h

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_union_semun.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_semctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_semctl.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:04 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_semctl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_semctl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEMCTL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the semctl() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SEMCTL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the semctl() routine is

?C: available to perform semaphore control operations.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_semctl

HAS_SEMCTL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_semctl

: see if semctl exists

set semctl d_semctl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_semctl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_scorfl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

```

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_scorfl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:01 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_scorfl: cat Myread Oldconfig nametype Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_scorfl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the SCOREFULL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that any scoreboard kept by the program
?S: should be kept on the basis of the user's full name as opposed to
?S: the user's login name.
?S:.
?C:SCOREFULL:
?C: This
symbol, if defined, indicates that any scoreboard kept by the
?C: program should be kept on the basis of the user's full name as opposed
?C: to the user's login name. If the user can change his full name he
?C: can enter multiple scores if this is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_scorfl SCOREFULL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_scorfl
: see how they want the scoreboard kept
case "$d_scorfl" in
"$define") dflt=y ;;
*) dflt=n ;;
esac
case "$nametype" in
other) val="$undef" ;;
*)
$cat <<'EOM'

```

The scoreboard can be kept with one score per login name, or one score per full name. If users can change their full name, or if there is more than one person on your system with the same full name, you should keep the score by login name (the full name is still printed).

```

EOM
rp='Do you want the scoreboard kept by full name?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) val="$define" ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
;;

```

```
esac
set d_scorfl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_scorfl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_closedir.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:31:26 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_closedir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:31:26 ram

?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:11:18 ram

?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:21 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_closedir d_void_closedir: Inlibc i_dirent i_sysdir i_sysndir

\

i_systypes Compile Setvar rm_try run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_closedir:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_CLOSEDIR if closedir() is

?S: available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_CLOSEDIR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_closedir HAS_CLOSEDIR /**/

?H:.

?S:d_void_closedir:

?S: This variable conditionally defines VOID_CLOSEDIR if closedir()

?S: does not return a value.

?S:.

```

?C:VOID_CLOSEDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine
?C: does not return a value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_void_closedir VOID_CLOSEDIR /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_closedir d_void_closedir
: see if closedir exists
set closedir d_closedir
eval $inlibc

@if VOID_CLOSEDIR || d_void_closedir
?X: The following contortions are designed so we can call closedir()
?X: and check whether it returns a value. The contortions are designed
?X: to portably pick up the correct directory header, for those
?X: systems that support various mutually incompatible
    directory functions.
?X: This is from perl5's perl.h
case "$d_closedir" in
"$define")
    echo " "
    echo "Checking whether closedir() returns a status..." >&4
    cat > try.c <<EOM
#$i_dirent I_DIRENT /**/
#$i_sysdir I_SYS_DIR /**/
#$i_sysndir I_SYS_NDIR /**/
#$i_systypes I_SYS_TYPES /**/

#if defined(I_SYS_TYPES)
#include <sys/types.h>
#endif
#if defined(I_DIRENT)
#include <dirent.h>
#else
#ifdef I_SYS_NDIR
#include <sys/ndir.h>
#else
#ifdef I_SYS_DIR
#include <sys/dir.h>
#endif
#endif
#endif
int main() { return closedir(opendir(".")); }
EOM
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    if $run ./try > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then

```

```

echo "Yes, it does."
val="$undef"
else
echo "No, it doesn't."
val="$define"
fi
else
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it doesn't)"
val="$define"
fi
;;
*)
val="$undef";
;;
esac
set d_void_closedir
eval $setvar
$rm_try
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_closedir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_j0 d_j0l: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_j0:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_J0 symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the j0() routine is available.

?S:.

?S:d_j0l:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_J0L symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the j0l() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_J0:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the

?C: j0() function is available for Bessel functions of the first

?C: kind of the order zero, for doubles.

?C:.

?C:HAS_J0L:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the

?C: j0l() function is available for Bessel functions of the first

?C: kind of the order zero, for long doubles.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_j0 HAS_J0 /**/

?H:#\$d_j0l HAS_J0L /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_j0

?LINT:set d_j0l

: see if j0 exists

set j0 d_j0

eval \$inlibc

: see if j0l exists

set j0l d_j0l

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_j0.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_syscall.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_syscall.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:42 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_syscall: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_syscall:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYSCALL if syscall() is

?S: available call arbitrary system calls.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SYSCALL (SYSCALL):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the syscall routine is

?C: available to call arbitrary system calls. If undefined, that's tough.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_syscall

HAS_SYSCALL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_syscall

: see if syscall exists

set syscall d_syscall

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_syscall.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_fchown.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_fchown.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:01 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fchown: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fchown:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHOWN symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fchown() routine is available

?S: to change ownership of opened files.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FCHOWN (FCHOWN):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fchown routine is available

?C: to

change ownership of opened files. If unavailable, use chown().

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fchown HAS_FCHOWN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fchown

: see if fchown exists

set fchown d_fchown

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_fchown.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethname.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_gethname.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:13:00 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:11 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_gethname d_uname d_phostname aphostname: phostname cat \
 myhostname package d_portable Loc echo n c +i_whoami +usrinc \
 Myread Guess Oldconfig Csym
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_gethname:
 ?S: This variable conditionally
 defines the HAS_GETHOSTNAME symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostname() routine may be
 ?S: used to derive the host name.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_uname:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNAME symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the uname() routine may be
 ?S: used to derive the host name.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_phostname:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PHOSTNAME symbol, which
 ?S: contains the shell command which, when fed to popen(), may be
 ?S: used to derive the host name.
 ?S:.
 ?S:aphostname:
 ?S: This variable contains the command which can be used to compute the
 ?S: host name. The command is fully qualified by its absolute path, to make
 ?S: it safe when used by a process with super-user privileges.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETHOSTNAME (GETHOSTNAME):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
 ?C: gethostname() routine to derive the host name. See also HAS_UNAME
 ?C: and PHOSTNAME.
 ?C:.
 ?C:HAS_UNAME (UNAME):
 ?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
 ?C: uname() routine to derive the host name. See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME
 ?C: and PHOSTNAME.
 ?C:.
 ?C:PHOSTNAME:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the command to feed to the
 ?C: popen() routine to derive the host name. See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME
 ?C: and HAS_UNAME. Note that the command uses a fully qualified path,
 ?C: so that it is safe even if used by a process with super-user
 ?C: privileges.

?C:.

?C:HAS_PHOSTNAME:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
 ?C: contents of PHOSTNAME as a command to feed to the popen() routine
 ?C: to derive the host name.

?C:.

?H:?%<:#\$d_gethname HAS_GETHOSTNAME /**/

?H:?%<:#\$d_uname HAS_UNAME /**/

?H:?%<:#\$d_phostname HAS_PHOSTNAME /**/

?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_PHOSTNAME

?H:?%<:#define PHOSTNAME "\$aphostname" /* How to get the host name */

?H:?%<:#endif

?H:.

?T:file val call

?LINT:change i_whoami

: see how we will look up host name

echo " "

call="

@if HAS_GETHOSTNAME

if

set gethostname val -f d_gethname; eval \$csym; \$val; then

echo 'gethostname() found.' >&4

d_gethname="\$define"

call=gethostname

fi

@end

@if HAS_UNAME

if set uname val -f d_uname; eval \$csym; \$val; then

if ./xenix; then

\$cat <<'EOM'

uname() was found, but you're running xenix, and older versions of xenix
 have a broken uname(). If you don't really know whether your xenix is old
 enough to have a broken system call, use the default answer.

EOM

dflt=y

case "\$d_uname" in

"\$define") dflt=n;;

esac

rp='Is your uname() broken?'

. ./myread

case "\$ans" in

n*) d_uname="\$define"; call=uname;;

```

esac
else
echo 'uname() found.' >&4
d_uname="$define"
case "$call" in
") call=uname ;;
esac
fi
fi
@end
case "$d_gethname" in
") d_gethname="$undef";;
esac
case "$d_uname" in
") d_uname="$undef";;
esac
@if PHOSTNAME || MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*)
dflt=n
cat <<EOM

```

Every now and then someone has a \$call() that lies about the hostname but can't be fixed

for political or economic reasons. If you wish, I can

```
@if MYHOSTNAME && PHOSTNAME
```

pretend \$call() isn't there and maybe compile in the hostname or compute it from the '\$phostname' command at run-time.

```
@elsif MYHOSTNAME
```

pretend \$call() isn't there and maybe compile in the hostname.

```
@elsif PHOSTNAME
```

pretend \$call() isn't there and maybe compute hostname at run-time thanks to the '\$phostname' command.

```
@elsif WHOAMI
```

get the hostname from whomai.h (provided you have one).

```
@else
```

simply ignore your host name and use something like "noname" instead.

```
@end
```

```
EOM
rp="Shall I ignore $call() from now on?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) d_uname="$undef" d_gethname="$undef"; $echo $n "Okay...$c";;
esac;;
esac
@end
@if PHOSTNAME || aphostname

```

?X: Compute the full path name for the command

```
case "$phostname" in
") aphostname=";;
*) case "$aphostname" in
/*) ;;
*) set X $phostname
shift
file=$1
shift
file=`./loc $file $file $pth`
aphostname=`echo $file $*`
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if
PHOSTNAME && MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_underscore$d_gethostname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
case "$phostname" in
") ;;
*)
$cat <<EOT
```

There is no gethostname() or uname() on this system. You have two possibilities at this point:

- 1) You can have your host name (\$myhostname) compiled into \$package, which lets \$package start up faster, but makes your binaries non-portable, or
- 2) you can have \$package use a

```
popen("$aphostname","r")
```

which will start slower but be more portable.

@ if WHOAMI

Option 1 will give you the option of using whoami.h if you have one.

@ end

If you want option 2 but with a different command, you can edit config.sh at the end of this shell script.

EOT

```
case "$d_phostname" in
"$define") dflt=n;;
"$undef") dflt=y;;
")
```

```

case "$d_portable" in
"$define") dflt=n ;;
*) dflt=y ;;
esac;;
esac
rp="Do you want your host name compiled in?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) d_phostname="$define" ;;
*) aphostname=""; d_phostname="$undef";;
esac;;
esac
case
"$aphostname" in
")
@ if WHOAMI
case "$i_whoami" in
"$define")
dflt=y
$cat <<EOM

```

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

```
`grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`
```

or you can have the name we came up with earlier (\$myhostname) hardwired in.

EOM

```

rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) i_whoami="$undef";;
esac
;;
"$undef")
$cat <<EOM

```

No hostname function and no whoami.h -- hardwiring "\$myhostname".

EOM

```

;;
esac;;
@ else
echo 'No hostname function -- hardwiring "$myhostname".' >&4;;
@ end
esac;;
esac
@elsif PHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)

```

```

case "$phostname" in
")
@ if WHOAMI
case "$i_whoami" in
"$define")
$cat <<EOM

```

No hostname function--we'll use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

```
`grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`
```

```

EOM
;;
*) echo "There will be no way for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
esac;;
@ else
echo "There will be no way
for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
@ end
*)
echo "I'll use 'popen('\"$aphostname\"' , 'r')' to get your hostname." >&4
;;
esac;;
esac
@elsif MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_undef$d_gethostname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
@ if WHOAMI
case "$i_whoami" in
"$define")
dflt=y
$cat <<EOM

```

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

```
`grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`
```

or you can have the name we came up with earlier (\$myhostname) hardwired in.

```

EOM
rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) i_whoami="$undef";;
esac
;;
"$undef")
echo 'No whoami.h--hardwiring "$myhostname".' >&4;;

```



```

esac;;
@ else
echo 'Hardwiring "$myhostname"' >&4;;
@ end
esac
@end
case "$d_phostname" in
") d_phostname="$undef";;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_gethname.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Protochk.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X: This unit generates a ./protochk script that is used internally

?X: by Configure to check if this system will accept a particular

?X: prototype.

?X:

?X: To use it, say something like:

?X: hdrs="\$define sys/types.h

?X: \$i_sys time sys/time.h

?X: \$i_sys select sys/select.h

?X: \$d_socket sys/socket.h"

?X: \$xxx='fd_set *'

?X: try='extern int select __((int, \$xxx, \$xxx, \$xxx, struct timeval *));'

?X: if ./protochk "\$try" \$hdrs; then

?X: echo "Your system accepts \$xxx for the arguments to select."

?X: fi

?X: (Of course select is harder, since the first arg can be int,

?X: size_t, or unsigned long, and the last arg may or may not have a

?X: 'const' before the 'struct timeval' :-(. Also SunOS

4.1.3 doesn't

?X: provide a select prototype so the compiler accepts anything :-).

?X:

?X: The C compiler on QNX warns about invalid pointer types, but

?X: still exits with a 0 exit status, so it's not much help here.

?X: (It does correctly detect incorrect non-pointer arguments).

?X: Still, since QNX is a POSIX-ish system, just make your first

?X: a POSIX-ish one, and QNX will probably accept it.

?X:

?X: For determining argument types, your compiler must support

?X: prototypes, and the header files must use them. Determining
 ?X: return types, however, is easier. Just give an ridiculous
 ?X: return type, something like
 ?X: ./protochk 'extern int atof_((void));' \$i_stdlib stdlib.h
 ?X: that should surely fail if atof() is defined in <stdlib.h>
 ?X:
 ?X: There is also an 'escape' hatch built in. If you have a pair
 ?X: of args 'literal 'stuff' then 'stuff' gets included literally
 ?X: into the test program. This could be useful for doing something
 ?X: like
 ?X: hdrs="\$define stdio.h
 ?X: \$define
 sys/types.h"
 ?X: ./protochk 'extern int fsetpos(FILE *, Fpos_t);' \$args \
 ?X: 'literal' '#define Fpos_t long long'
 ?X: but you have to be really careful about the spaces in "literal".
 ?X:
 ?X: Andy Dougherty Feb. 1998
 ?MAKE:Protochk: cat rm_try startsh eunicefix +cc +optimize +ccflags \
 i_thread usethreads
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?F:./protochk
 ?X: Comfort metalint. All these are actually used in the protochk script.
 ?T:foo status pthread_h_done
 ?LINT: change cc optimize ccflags define rm_try
 ?LINT: extern pthread_h_first
 ?LINT: change pthread_h_first
 ?LINT: change usethreads
 ?LINT: change i_thread
 : define a function to check prototypes
 \$cat > protochk <<EOSH
 \$startsh
 cc="\$cc"
 optimize="\$optimize"
 ccflags="\$ccflags"
 define="\$define"
 rm_try="\$rm_try"
 usethreads=\$usethreads
 i_thread=\$i_thread
 pthread_h_first=\$pthread_h_first
 EOSH

 \$cat >> protochk <<'EOSH'

 \$rm_try
 foo="\$1"
 shift
 while test \$# -ge 2; do

```

case "$1" in
  $define) echo "#include <$2>" >> try.c ;;
  literal)
    echo "$2" >> try.c ;;
  esac
  # Extra magic for the benefit of systems that need pthread.h
  # to be included early to correctly detect threadsafe functions.
  # Such functions must guarantee themselves, though, that the usethreads
  # and i_pthread have been defined, before calling protochk.
  if test "$usethreads" = "$define" -a "$i_pthread" = "$define" -a "$pthread_h_first" = "$define" -a
"$pthread_h_done" = ""; then
    echo "#include <pthread.h>" >> try.c
    pthread_h_done=yes
  fi
  shift 2
done
cat >> try.c <<'EOCP'
#define _(args) args
EOCP
echo "$foo" >> try.c
?X: Just so we have something to compile.
echo 'int no_real_function_has_this_name _((void)) { return 0; }' >> try.c
$cc $optimize $ccflags -c try.c > /dev/null 2>&1
status=$?
$rm_try
exit $status
EOSH
chmod +x protochk
$eunicefix protochk

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/Protochk.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: installstyle.U,v 1.2 1999/07/13 14:56:06 doughera Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: installstyle.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.2 1999/07/13 14:56:06 doughera

?RCS: Fix dependencies. Add more comments.

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/12 17:30:41 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:installstyle: prefix Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?X: Myread dependence is for dflt.

?S:installstyle:

?S: This variable describes the "style" of the perl installation.

?S: This is intended to be useful for tools that need to

?S: manipulate entire perl

distributions. Perl itself doesn't use

?S: this to find its libraries -- the library directories are

?S: stored directly in Config.pm. Currently, there are only two

?S: styles: "lib" and "lib/perl5". The default library locations

?S: (e.g. privlib, sitelib) are either \$prefix/lib or

?S: \$prefix/lib/perl5. The former is useful if \$prefix is a

?S: directory dedicated to perl (e.g. /opt/perl), while the latter

?S: is useful if \$prefix is shared by many packages, e.g. if

?S: \$prefix=/usr/local.

?S:

?S: Unfortunately, while this "style" variable is used to set

?S: defaults for all three directory hierarchies (core, vendor, and

?S: site), there is no guarantee that the same style is actually

?S: appropriate for all those directories. For example, \$prefix

?S: might be /opt/perl, but \$siteprefix might be /usr/local.

?S: (Perhaps, in retrospect, the "lib" style should never have been

?S: supported, but it did seem like a nice idea at the time.)

?S:

?S: The situation is even less clear for

tools such as MakeMaker

?S: that can be used to install additional modules into

?S: non-standard places. For example, if a user intends to install

?S: a module into a private directory (perhaps by setting PREFIX on

?S: the Makefile.PL command line), then there is no reason to

?S: assume that the Configure-time \$installstyle setting will be

?S: relevant for that PREFIX.

?S:

?S: This may later be extended to include other information, so

?S: be careful with pattern-matching on the results.

?S:

?S: For compatibility with perl5.005 and earlier, the default

?S: setting is based on whether or not \$prefix contains the string

?S: "perl".

?S:.

: determine installation style

: For now, try to deduce it from prefix unless it is already set.

: Reproduce behavior of 5.005 and earlier, maybe drop that in 5.7.

```

case "$installstyle" in
") case "$prefix" in
  *perl*) dflt='lib';;
  *) dflt='lib/perl5' ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$installstyle" ;;
esac
: Probably not worth prompting for this since we prompt
for all
: the directories individually, and the prompt would be too long and
: confusing anyway.
installstyle=$dflt

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/installstyle.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*
* $Id: scandir.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:45 ram Exp ram $
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: scandir.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:45 ram
* patch16: created
*
*/

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/C/fake/scandir.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_nice.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_nice.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:48 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nice: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nice:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NICE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the nice() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NICE :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nice routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nice
HAS_NICE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nice
: see if nice exists
set nice d_nice
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_nice.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

# $Id: errnolist.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:00 ram Exp ram $
#
# Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
#
# You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
# as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
# You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
# that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
# of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original Author: Harlan Stenn <harlan@mumps.pfcs.com>
#
# $Log: errnolist.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:00 ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:36 ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#

```

```

case $CONFIG in
")
if test -f config.sh; then TOP=.;
elif test -f ../config.sh; then TOP=..;
elif test -f ../../config.sh; then TOP=../..;
elif test -f ../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../..;
elif
test -f ../../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../..;
else
echo "Can't find config.sh."; exit 1
fi
. $TOP/config.sh
;;
esac
case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*/\)` ;;
esac
case "$Serrnolistc" in
") ;;
*)
echo "Making $Serrnolistc ..."
awk -f errnolist.a < /usr/include/sys/errno.h > $Serrnolistc
echo "It would be a good idea to make sure that $Serrnolistc is correct."
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/lib/errnolist.SH

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2019 Karl Williamson

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_towlower: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_towlower:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TOWLOWER symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the tolower() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TOWLOWER:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tolower () routine is

?C: available to do case conversion.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_towlower HAS_TOWLOWER /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_towlower

: see if tolower exists

set tolower d_towlower

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_towlower.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: mansrc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: mansrc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 16:12:03 ram

?RCS: patch61: don't ask for AFS when they choose to not install pages

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/09/25 09:16:58 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/02/15 14:15:31 ram

?RCS: patch51: was mistakenly duplicating /usr/local/man/man1 (ADO)

?RCS: patch51: added /opt/man/man1 to the lookpath (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0.1.6 1995/01/30 14:39:34 ram

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:32:25 ram

?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/08/29 16:30:38 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix for default setting

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:10 ram

?RCS: patch23: added lint hint, assuring that nroff is used

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:14:39 ram

?RCS: patch16: now uses _nroff in case user asked for portability

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:09:31 ram


```

?RCS: patch10: allows for L1 man page extension (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:14 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mansrc mansrcexp manext installmansrc: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
sysman spackage test Getfile Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:mansrc:
?S: This variable
contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?S:mansrcexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the mansrc variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installmansrc:
?S: This variable is really the same as mansrcexp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: mansrcexp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:manext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See mansrc.
?S:.
?T:lookpath
: determine where manual pages go
set mansrc mansrc none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual
pages available in source form.
EOM
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
case "$mansrc" in
") mansrc="none";;
esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."

```

```

case "$mansrc" in
")
lookpath="$prefixexp/share/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/local/man/man1 /opt/man/man1 /usr/man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/share/man/man1 /usr/local/share/man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/man/local/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/man/man.L"
mansrc=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath`
if $test -d "$mansrc"; then
dflt="$mansrc"
else
dflt="$sysman"
fi
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
') dflt=none;;
*) dflt="$mansrc"
;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn~
rp='Where do the manual pages (source) go?'
./getfile
if test
"$X$mansrcexp" != "$X$ansexp"; then
installmansrc="
fi
mansrc="$ans"
mansrcexp="$ansexp"
case "$mansrc" in
") mansrc=' '
installmansrc="";
esac
if $afs && $test "$mansrc"; then
$cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```

EOM
case "$installmansrc" in
") dflt=`echo $mansrcexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/#`';
*) dflt="$installmansrc";
esac

```

```

fn=de~
rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
./getfile
installmansrc="$sans"
else
installmansrc="$mansrcexp"
fi

case "$mansrc" in
' ') manext='0';;
*l) manext=l;;
*n) manext=n;;
*o) manext=l;;
*p) manext=n;;
*C) manext=C;;
*L) manext=L;;
*L1) manext=L1;;
*) manext=1;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/mansrc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?MAKE:usesocks: Myread Oldconfig Setvar spackage package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usesocks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_SOCKS symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use SOCKS.
?S:.
?C:USE_SOCKS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use socks.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$usesocks USE_SOCKS /**/

```

```
?H:.
?D:usesocks="
?LINT:set usesocks
: check for requested SOCKS support
case "$usesocks" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';
*)
dflt='n';
esac
cat <<EOM
```

\$package can be built to use the SOCKS proxy protocol library.
If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

```
EOM
rp="Build $package for SOCKS?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
set usesocks
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/usesocks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: archlib.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: archlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
?RCS:
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:15:18 ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/02/15 14:14:14 ram

?RCS: patch51: architecture name is now
computed by a separate unit

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:32:22 ram

?RCS: patch49: archname is now systematically recomputed

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:36 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_archlib archlib archlibexp installarchlib: \
cat Getfile Setprefixvar Loc Oldconfig archname spackage \
privlib sed test Prefixit Prefixup binexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:d_archlib:

?S: This variable conditionally defines ARCHLIB to hold the pathname
?S: of architecture-dependent library files for \$package. If
?S: \$archlib is the same as \$privlib, then this is set to undef.

?S:.

?D:archlib="

?S:archlib:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put architecture-dependent public library files for \$package.
?S: It is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib.
?S: Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal
?S: with
filename expansion.

?S:.

?D:archlibexp="

?S:archlibexp:

?S: This variable is the same as the archlib variable, but is
?S: filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use.

?S:.

?D:installarchlib="

?S:installarchlib:

?S: This variable is really the same as archlibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?C:ARCHLIB:

?C: This variable, if defined, holds the name of the directory in
?C: which the user wants to put architecture-dependent public
?C: library files for \$package. It is most often a local directory
?C: such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this variable must be
?C: prepared to deal with filename expansion. If ARCHLIB is the
?C: same as PRIVLIB, it is not defined, since presumably the

```

?C: program already searches PRIVLIB.
?C:.
?C:ARCHLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of ARCHLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion
    at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_archlib ARCHLIB "$sarchlib" /**/
?H:#$d_archlib ARCHLIB_EXP "$sarchlibexp" /**/
?H:.
?T: tdfmt
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set archlib
?LINT:set archlibexp
?LINT:set installarchlib
: determine where public architecture dependent libraries go
set archlib archlib
eval $prefixit
: privlib default is /usr/local/lib/$package/$version
: archlib default is /usr/local/lib/$package/$version/$sarchname
: privlib may have an optional trailing /share.
tdfmt=`echo $privlib | $sed 's,/share$,,'`
tdfmt=$tdfmt/$sarchname
case "$sarchlib" in
") dfmt=$tdfmt
;;
*) dfmt="$sarchlib"
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

\$package contains architecture-dependent library files. If you are sharing libraries in a heterogeneous environment, you might store these files in a separate location. Otherwise, you can just include them with the rest of the public library files.

```

EOM
?X: Force dependency on bin.U
fn=$binexp
fn=d+~
rp='Where do you want to put the public architecture-dependent libraries?'
.
./getfile
prefixvar=archlib
. ./setprefixvar
if $test X"$sarchlib" = X"$privlib"; then
    d_archlib="$undef"
else

```

```
d_archlib="$define"
```

```
fi
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/archlib.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: ebcdic.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:49 doughtera Exp $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Original author Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@iki.fi>
```

```
?RCS: Merged into dist by Andy Dougherty July 13, 1998
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:ebcdic: Compile Setvar cat rm_try run
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:ebcdic:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines EBCDIC if this
```

```
?S: system uses EBCDIC encoding.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:EBCDIC:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this system uses
```

```
?C: EBCDIC encoding.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$ebcdic EBCDIC /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?F:!try
```

```
?LINT:set ebcdic
```

```
: Determine if this is an EBCDIC system
```

```
echo " "
```

```
echo "Determining whether or not we are on an EBCDIC system..." >&4
```

```
$cat >try.c <<'EOM'
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
if ('M'==0xd4) return 0;
```

```
return 1;
```

```
}
```

```
EOM
```

```
val=$undef
```

```
set try
```

```
if eval
```

```
$compile_ok; then
```

```
if $run ./try; then
```

```
echo "You seem to speak EBCDIC." >&4
```

```

val="$define"
else
echo "Nope, no EBCDIC, probably ASCII or some ISO Latin. Or UTF-8." >&4
fi
else
echo "I'm unable to compile the test program." >&4
echo "I'll assume ASCII or some ISO Latin. Or UTF8." >&4
fi
$rm_try
set ebcdic
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/ebcdic/ebcdic.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_sigsetmk.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigsetmk.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:23 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigsetmk: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigsetmk:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGSETMASK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sigsetmask() routine is available
?S: to set current signal mask.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGSETMASK (SIGSETMASK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigsetmask()
    routine is
?C: available to set current signal mask. Otherwise, you should probably
?C: emulate this by using signal(), but fear race conditions...
?C:.
?H:#$d_sigsetmk HAS_SIGSETMASK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sigsetmk
: see if sigsetmask exists
echo " "

```



```

if set sigsetmask val -f d_sigsetmk; eval $csym; $val; then
echo 'sigsetmask() found.' >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "sigsetmask() not found -- We'll use signal()." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_sigsetmk
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sigsetmk.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: doublesize.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:17:06 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:06 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:doublesize: cat rm_try Myread +cc +ccflags

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:doublesize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the DOUBLESIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a double.

?S:.

?C:DOUBLESIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the

size of a double, so that the C preprocessor

?C: can make decisions based on it.

?C:.

?H:#define DOUBLESIZE \$doublesize /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

: check for length of double

echo " "

case "\$doublesize" in

```

")
echo "Checking to see how big your double precision numbers are..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%d\n", sizeof(double));
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    dflt=`./try`
else
    dflt='8'
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
fi
;;
*)
dflt="$doublesize"
;;
esac
rp="What is the size of a double precision number (in bytes)?"
. ./myread
doublesize="$ans"
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/doublesize.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_telldirproto: Hasproto i_systypes i_dirent

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_telldirproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TELLDIR_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the telldir() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

?C:HAS_TELLDIR_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the telldir() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. A good guess

is

?C: extern long telldir(DIR*);

?C:.

?H:#\$d_telldirproto HAS_TELLDIR_PROTO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_telldirproto

: see if prototype for telldir is available

echo " "

set d_telldirproto telldir \$i_systypes sys/types.h \$i_dirent dirent.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_telldirproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_frexp! Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_frexp!:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FREXP symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the frexp() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FREXP!:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the frexp routine is

?C: available to break a long double floating-point number into

?C: a normalized fraction and an integral power of 2.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_frexp! HAS_FREXP! /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_frexp!

: see if frexp exists

set frexp d_frexp!

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_frexp!.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usesocks: Myread Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usesocks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_SOCKS symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use SOCKS.
?S:.
?C:USE_SOCKS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use socks.
?C:.
?H:%<:#ifndef USE_SOCKS
?H:%<:#$usesocks USE_SOCKS /**/
?H:%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set usesocks
?INIT:: set usesocks on the Configure command line to enable socks.
: Check is we will use socks
?X: We should really have some explanatory text here, and some
?X: automatic setting of sensible defaults.
case "$usesocks" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';
*) dflt='n';;
esac
cat <<EOM

```

Perl can be built to
 use the SOCKS proxy protocol library. To do so,
 Configure must be run with -Dusesocks. If you use SOCKS you also need
 to use the PerlIO abstraction layer, this will be implicitly selected.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

```

EOM
rp='Build Perl for SOCKS?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)   val="$undef" ;;
esac
set usesocks
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usesocks.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sbrkproto: Hasproto i_unistd

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sbrkproto:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SBRK_PROTO symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides

?S: a prototype for the sbrk() function. Otherwise, it is

?S: up to the program to supply one.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SBRK_PROTO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides

?C: a prototype for the sbrk() function. Otherwise, it is up

?C: to the program to supply one. Good guesses are

?C: extern void* sbrk(int);

?C: extern

void* sbrk(size_t);

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sbrkproto HAS_SBRK_PROTO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_sbrkproto

: see if prototype for sbrk is available

echo " "

set d_sbrkproto sbrk \$i_unistd unistd.h

eval \$hasproto

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_sbrkproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_netinettcp: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_netinettcp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NETINET_TCP symbol,

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <netinet/tcp.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_NETINET_TCP:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include <netinet/tcp.h>.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_netinettcp I_NETINET_TCP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_netinettcp

: see if netinet/tcp.h is available

set netinet/tcp.h i_netinettcp

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_netinettcp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_pthread_y.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_pthread_yield sched_yield d_sched_yield: \

Compile Setvar cat rm_try usethreads

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_pthread_yield:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PTHREAD_YIELD

?S: symbol if the pthread_yield routine is available to yield

?S: the execution of the current thread.

?S:.

?S:sched_yield:

?S: This variable defines the way to yield the execution

?S: of the current thread.

?S:.

?S:d_sched_yield:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SCHED_YIELD

?S: symbol if the sched_yield routine is available to yield

?S: the execution of the current thread.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PTHREAD_YIELD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pthread_yield

?C: routine is available

to yield the execution of the current

?C: thread. sched_yield is preferable to pthread_yield.

?C:.

?C:SCHED_YIELD:

?C: This symbol defines the way to yield the execution of

?C: the current thread. Known ways are sched_yield,

?C: pthread_yield, and pthread_yield with NULL.

?C:.

?C:HAS_SCHED_YIELD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sched_yield

?C: routine is available to yield the execution of the current

?C: thread. sched_yield is preferable to pthread_yield.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pthread_yield HAS_PTHREAD_YIELD /**/

?H:#define SCHED_YIELD \$sched_yield /**/

?H:#\$d_sched_yield HAS_SCHED_YIELD /**/

?H:.

?LINT: set d_pthread_yield d_sched_yield

: see whether the various POSIXish _yields exist

\$cat >try.c <<EOP

#include <pthread.h>

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

#ifdef SCHED_YIELD

 sched_yield();

#else

#ifdef PTHREAD_YIELD

 pthread_yield();

#else

#ifdef PTHREAD_YIELD_NULL

 pthread_yield(NULL);

#endif

#endif

#endif

}

EOP

: see if sched_yield exists

set try -DSCHED_YIELD

if eval \$compile;

then

 val="\$define"

 sched_yield='sched_yield()'

else

 val="\$undef"

```

fi
case "$usethreads" in
$define)
case "$val" in
$define) echo 'sched_yield() found.' >&4 ;;
*) echo 'sched_yield() NOT found.' >&4 ;;
esac
esac
set d_sched_yield
eval $setvar

: see if pthread_yield exists
set try -DPTHREAD_YIELD
if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
case "$sched_yield" in
") sched_yield='pthread_yield()' ;;
esac
else
set try -DPTHREAD_YIELD_NULL
if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
case "$sched_yield" in
") sched_yield='pthread_yield(NULL)' ;;
esac
else
val="$undef"
fi
fi
case "$usethreads" in
$define)
case "$val" in
$define) echo 'pthread_yield() found.' >&4 ;;
*) echo 'pthread_yield() NOT found.' >&4 ;;
esac
;;
esac
set d_pthread_yield
eval $setvar
case "$sched_yield" in
") sched_yield=undef ;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_pthread_y.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:usedefaultstrict: Setvar Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:set usedefaultstrict

?S:usedefaultstrict:

?S: This setting provides a mechanism for perl developers to enable

?S: strict by default. These defaults do not apply when perl is run

?S: via -e or -E.

?S:.

?C:USE_STRICT_BY_DEFAULT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, enables additional defaults.

?C: At this time it only enables implicit strict by default.

?C:.

?H:#\$usedefaultstrict USE_STRICT_BY_DEFAULT /* use strict by default */

?H:.

: Ask about strict by default.

case "\$usedefaultstrict" in

\$define|true|[Yy]*)

dflt="y"

;;

*)

dflt="n"

;;

esac

cat <<EOM

EXPERIMENTAL: Perl can now be built with strict on by default when not
invoked with -e or -E. This is a diagnostic tool
for development.

Unless you are familiar with this feature, you should probably answer 'no'.

EOM

rp="Would you like to build perl with strict enabled by default?"

./myread

case "\$ans" in

y|Y) val="\$define" ;;

*) val="\$undef" ;;

esac

set usedefaultstrict

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usedefaultstrict.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: MailList.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: MailList.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:01:49 ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit offers the user the option of subscribing to the mailing
?X: list. To force inclusion of this unit, you must add it's name to the
?X: dependancies on the MAKE line in your private copy of End.U.
?X: The address of the mailing list server must be set via a "list_request=..."
?X:
?X: entry in the .package file. This is usually done by running packinit and
?X: answering the proper questions.
?X:
?MAKE:MailList: cat mailer package Myread cf_name cf_email
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:list_request list_sub list_unsub list_name
?X:
?X: The cf_name dependency is used through list_sub when the mailing list
?X: manager happens to be listserv, whereas cf_email is used whith majordomo
?X: or when the mailing list request address is scanned by a human. Since
?X: they do not appear within the unit itself, we need a lint hint.
?X:
?LINT:use cf_name cf_email
: offer to join the mailing list
list_request='<$list_request>'
list_sub="<$list_sub>"
list_unsub="<$list_unsub>"
list_name="<$list_name>"
$cat <<EOM
```

There is a mailing list for discussion about \$package and related issues.
This is the preferred place to ask questions about the program and discuss
modifications and additions with the author and other users. If you are able

to send mail to the Internet, you
are encouraged to subscribe. You need only
ever subscribe once, and you can unsubscribe automatically at any time in the
future. If you have already subscribed and you wish to unsubscribe now, you
may do so by answering "unsubscribe". Answer "subscribe" to subscribe to the
list.

EOM

```
rp="Subscribe to or unsubscribe from the $list_name mailing list?"
dflt=neither
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[sS]*) $cat <<EOM
```

You will be sent a message from the list server to let you know when your
subscription has been successful and telling you how to submit articles and
how to unsubscribe again when necessary. You may also unsubscribe by running
this script again and asking it to do so for you.

EOM

```
echo "Sending mail to subscribe you to the $list_name list..." >&4
$mailer $list_request <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1
Precedence: junk
To: $list_request
```

\$list_sub

EOM

```
;;
[uU]*) echo "Sending mail to unsubscribe you from the $list_name list..." >&4
$mailer $list_request <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1
Precedence: junk
To:
$list_request
```

\$list_unsub

EOM

```
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/MailList.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

?RCS: \$Id: scriptdir.U,v 3.1 1999/07/09 18:20:13 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: scriptdir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/09 18:20:13 doughera

?RCS: Updated for installprefix

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:17:15 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:46:13 ram

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:32:04 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:45 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:scriptdir scriptdirexp installscript: cat test Getfile Loc \

Oldconfig +bin Prefixit Setprefixvar prefixexp Prefixup

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:scriptdir="

?S:scriptdir:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?S: to put publicly scripts for the package in question. It is either

?S: the same directory as for binaries, or a special one that can be

?S: mounted across different architectures, like /usr/share. Programs

?S: must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.

?S:.

?D:scriptdirexp="

?S:scriptdirexp:

?S: This variable is the same as scriptdir, but is filename expanded

?S: at configuration time, for programs not wanting to bother with it.

?S:.

?S:installscript:

?S: This variable is usually the same as scriptdirexp, unless you are on

?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You

?S: should always use this variable

within your makefiles for portability.

?S:.

?C:SCRIPTDIR:

?C: This symbol holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?C: to put publicly executable scripts for the package in question. It

?C: is often a directory that is mounted across diverse architectures.

?C: Programs must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.

?C:.

?C:SCRIPTDIR_EXP:

?C: This is the same as SCRIPTDIR, but is filename expanded at

?C: configuration time, for use in programs not prepared to do

?C: ~name substitutions at run-time.

?C:.

?H:#define SCRIPTDIR "\$scriptdir" /**/

?H:#define SCRIPTDIR_EXP "\$scriptdirexp" /**/

?H:.

?T:installscriptdir

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set scriptdir

?LINT:set scriptdirexp

: determine where public executable scripts go

set scriptdir scriptdir

eval \$prefixit

case "\$scriptdir" in

")

dflt="\$bin"

: guess some guesses

\$test -d /usr/share/scripts && dflt=/usr/share/scripts

\$test -d /usr/share/bin && dflt=/usr/share/bin

\$test -d /usr/local/script && dflt=/usr/local/script

\$test

-d /usr/local/scripts && dflt=/usr/local/scripts

\$test -d \$prefixexp/script && dflt=\$prefixexp/script

set dflt

eval \$prefixup

;;

*) dflt="\$scriptdir"

;;

esac

\$cat <<EOM

Some installations have a separate directory just for executable scripts so that they can mount it across multiple architectures but keep the scripts in one spot. You might, for example, have a subdirectory of /usr/share for this. Or you might just lump your scripts in with all your other executables.

EOM

fn=d~

rp='Where do you keep publicly executable scripts?'

./getfile

if \$test "X\$ansexp" != "X\$scriptdirexp"; then

installscript="

fi

```
installscriptdir="
prefixvar=scriptdir
./setprefixvar
: A little fix up for an irregularly named variable.
installscript="$installscriptdir"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/scriptdir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: stdchar.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:52 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:stdchar: contains Findhdr cppstdin cppminus rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:stdchar:

?S: This variable conditionally defines STDCHAR to be the type of char

?S: used in stdio.h. It has the values "unsigned char" or "char".

?S:.

?C:STDCHAR:

?C: This symbol is defined to be the type of char used in stdio.h.

?C: It has the values "unsigned char" or "char".

?C:.

?H:#define STDCHAR \$stdchar /**/

?H:.

?F:!stdioh

:

see what type of char stdio uses.

echo " "

?X: untangle the #include nest

echo '#include <stdio.h>' | \$cppstdin \$cppminus > stdioh

if \$contains 'unsigned.*char.*_ptr;' stdioh >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

echo "Your stdio uses unsigned chars." >&4

stdchar="unsigned char"

else

echo "Your stdio uses signed chars." >&4

stdchar="char"

fi

\$rm -f stdioh

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/stdchar.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_asctime_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_asctime_r asctime_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_time i_systime extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_asctime_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ASCTIME_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the asctime_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:asctime_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of asctime_r.

?S: It is zero if d_asctime_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_asctime_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ASCTIME_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the asctime_r routine

?C: is available to asctime

re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:ASCTIME_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of asctime_r.

?C: It is zero if d_asctime_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_asctime_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_asctime_r HAS_ASCTIME_R /**/

?H:#define ASCTIME_R_PROTO \$asctime_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_asctime_r_proto

: see if asctime_r exists

set asctime_r d_asctime_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_asctime_r" in

```

"$define")
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
case "$d_asctime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_asctime_r_proto=define
set d_asctime_r_proto asctime_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_asctime_r_proto" in
define)
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && asctime_r_proto=B_SB ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs
&& asctime_r_proto=B_SBI ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && asctime_r_proto=I_SB ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && asctime_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) d_asctime_r=undef
asctime_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling asctime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$asctime_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) asctime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$asctime_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
define) echo "asctime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_asctime_r=undef
asctime_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) asctime_r_proto=0
;;

```


esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_asctime_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethbynm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_gethbynm.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:08 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethbyname: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethbyname (d_gethbynm d_gethstby):

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostbyname() routine is available

?S: to look up host names in some data base or other.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME (GETHOSTBYNAME):

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostbyname() routine is

?C: available to look up host names in some data base or other.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gethbyname HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_gethbyname

: see if gethostbyname exists

set gethostbyname d_gethbyname

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_gethbynm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_flexfnam.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:04 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_flexfnam: cat rm test Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_flexfnam:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the FLEXFILENAMES symbol, which

?S: indicates that the system supports filenames longer than 14 characters.

?S:.

?C:FLEXFILENAMES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system supports filenames

?C: longer than 14 characters.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_flexfnam FLEXFILENAMES /**/

?H:.

?T:first

second

?LINT:set d_flexfnam

: see if we can have long filenames

echo " "

?X:

?X: We have to test in both /tmp and . because of NFS (remote server may allow

?X: long filenames while the local filesystem cannot support them). If at least

?X: one of those file systems cannot support long filenames, then we assume the

?X: whole system can't.

?X:

rmlist="\$rmlist /tmp/cf\$\$"

\$test -d /tmp/cf\$\$ || mkdir /tmp/cf\$\$

first=123456789abcdef

second=/tmp/cf\$\$/\$first

\$rm -f \$first \$second

if (echo hi >\$first) 2>/dev/null; then

if \$test -f 123456789abcde; then

echo 'You cannot have filenames longer than 14 characters. Sigh.' >&4

val="\$undef"

else

if (echo hi >\$second) 2>/dev/null; then

if \$test -f /tmp/cf\$\$/123456789abcde; then

\$cat <<'EOM'

That's peculiar... You can have filenames longer than 14 characters, but only

on some of the filesystems. Maybe you are using NFS. Anyway, to avoid problems

I shall consider your system cannot support long filenames at all.

EOM

```
val="$undef"
```

```
else
```

```
echo
```

```
'You can have filenames longer than 14 characters.' >&4
```

```
val="$define"
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
$cat <<'EOM'
```

How confusing! Some of your filesystems are sane enough to allow filenames longer than 14 characters but some others like /tmp can't even think about them. So, for now on, I shall assume your kernel does not allow them at all.

EOM

```
val="$undef"
```

```
fi
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
$cat <<'EOM'
```

You can't have filenames longer than 14 chars. You can't even think about them!

EOM

```
val="$undef"
```

```
fi
```

```
set d_flexfnam
```

```
eval $setvar
```

```
$rm -rf /tmp/cf$$ 123456789abcde*
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_flexfnam.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setsent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setsent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setsent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setsent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETSERVENT if setservernt() is

?S: available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETSERVENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setservent() routine is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setsent HAS_SETSERVENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setsent

: see if setservent exists

set

setservent d_setsent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_setsent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sethostent_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sethostent_r sethostent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sethostent_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETHOSTENT_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the sethostent_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:sethostent_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of sethostent_r.

?S: It is zero if d_sethostent_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_sethostent_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETHOSTENT_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sethostent_r routine

?C: is

available to sethostent re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:SETHOSTENT_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of sethostent_r.

?C: It is zero if d_sethostent_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_sethostent_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sethostent_r HAS_SETHOSTENT_R /**/

?H:#define SETHOSTENT_R_PROTO \$sethostent_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_sethostent_r_proto

: see if sethostent_r exists

set sethostent_r d_sethostent_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_sethostent_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"

case "\$d_sethostent_r_proto:\$usethreads" in

":define) d_sethostent_r_proto=define

set d_sethostent_r_proto sethostent_r \$hdrs

eval \$hasproto ;;

*) ;;

esac

case "\$d_sethostent_r_proto" in

define)

case "\$sethostent_r_proto" in

"|0) try='int sethostent_r(int, struct hostent_data*);'

./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && sethostent_r_proto=I_ID ;;

esac

case "\$sethostent_r_proto" in

"|0) try='void

sethostent_r(int, struct hostent_data*);'

./protochk "\$extern_C \$try" \$hdrs && sethostent_r_proto=V_ID ;;

esac

case "\$sethostent_r_proto" in

"|0) d_sethostent_r=undef

sethostent_r_proto=0

echo "Disabling sethostent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;

*) case "\$sethostent_r_proto" in

REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;

*) sethostent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_\$sethostent_r_proto" ;;

esac

echo "Prototype: \$try" ;;

esac

;;

*) case "\$usethreads" in

define) echo "sethostent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;

esac

d_sethostent_r=undef

sethostent_r_proto=0

;;

esac

```
::
*) sethostent_r_proto=0
::
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_sethostent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_dirent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:20:01 ram
?RCS: patch36: failed scanning for 'd_namlen' with missing <dirent.h> (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:01:25 ram
?RCS: patch30: added direntrytype for hints, merely for NeXT (ADO)
?RCS: patch30: now checks for both struct dirent and direct (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:22:37 ram
?RCS: patch27: new variable direntrytype for proper type setting (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24
14:11:15 ram
?RCS: patch16: added new Direntry_t pseudo-type for directory entries
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:17 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks whether there is a dirent system or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_dirent d_dirnamlen direntrytype: test contains Setvar \
Myread Findhdr cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_dirent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_DIRENT, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <dirent.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_dirnamlen:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines DIRNAMLEN, which indicates
 ?S: to the C program that the length of directory entry names is
 ?S: provided by a d_namelen field.
 ?S:.
 ?S:direntrytype:
 ?S: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on
 ?S: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to
 ?S: portably declare your directory entries.
 ?S:.
 ?C:I_DIRENT:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
 that it should
 ?C: include <dirent.h>. Using this symbol also triggers the definition
 ?C: of the Direntry_t define which ends up being 'struct dirent' or
 ?C: 'struct direct' depending on the availability of <dirent.h>.
 ?C:.
 ?C:DIRNAMLEN:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the length
 ?C: of directory entry names is provided by a d_namlen field. Otherwise
 ?C: you need to do strlen() on the d_name field.
 ?C:.
 ?C:Direntry_t:
 ?C: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on
 ?C: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to
 ?C: portably declare your directory entries.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$i_dirent I_DIRENT /**/
 ?H:#\$d_dirnamlen DIRNAMLEN /**/
 ?H:%<:@if I_DIRENT && Direntry_t
 ?H:%<:#define Direntry_t \$direntrytype
 ?H:%<:@end
 ?H:.
 ?T:xinc guess1 guess2
 ?LINT:set i_dirent d_dirnamlen
 : see if this is a dirent system
 echo " "
 if xinc=`./findhdr dirent.h`; \$test "\$xinc"; then
 val="\$define"
 echo "<dirent.h> found." >&4
 else
 val="\$undef"
 if
 xinc=`./findhdr sys/dir.h`; \$test "\$xinc"; then
 echo "<sys/dir.h> found." >&4
 echo " "
 else
 xinc=`./findhdr sys/ndir.h`
 fi

```

echo "<dirent.h> NOT found." >&4
fi
set i_dirent
eval $setvar

?X: Use struct dirent or struct direct? If we're using dirent.h,
?X: it's probably struct dirent, but apparently not always.
?X: Assume $xinc still contains the name of the header file we're using.
@if direntrytype || Direntry_t
: Look for type of directory structure.
echo " "
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < "$xinc" > try.c

case "$direntrytype" in
'|' )
case "$i_dirent" in
$define) guess1='struct dirent' ;;
*) guess1='struct direct' ;;
esac
;;
*) guess1="$direntrytype"
;;
esac

case "$guess1" in
'struct dirent') guess2='struct direct' ;;
*) guess2='struct dirent' ;;
esac

if $contains "$guess1" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
direntrytype="$guess1"
echo "Your directory entries are $direntrytype." >&4
elif $contains "$guess2" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
direntrytype="$guess2"
echo
"Your directory entries seem to be $direntrytype." >&4
else
echo "I don't recognize your system's directory entries." >&4
rp="What type is used for directory entries on this system?"
dflt="$guess1"
. ./myread
direntrytype="$ans"
fi
$rm_try

@end

@if d_dirnamlen || DIRNAMLEN

```



```

: see if the directory entry stores field length
echo " "
Scppstdin Scppflags Scppminus < "$xinc" > try.c
if $contains 'd_namlen' try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Good, your directory entry keeps length information in d_namlen." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "Your directory entry does not know about the d_namlen field." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
set d_dirnamlen
eval $setvar
$rm_try

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_dirent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: fpostype.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:20:52 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:59:59 ram

?RCS: patch30: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:fpostype: Myread Typedef

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:fpostype:

?S: This variable defines Fpos_t to be something like fpost_t, long,

?S: uint, or whatever type is used to declare file positions in libc.

?S:.

?C:Fpos_t:

?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare file positions
in libc.

?C: It can be fpos_t, long, uint, etc... It may be necessary to include

?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.

```

?C:.
?H:#define Fpos_t $fpostype /* File position type */
?H:.
: see what type file positions are declared as in the library
set fpos_t fpostype long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $stypedef
echo " "
dflt="$fpostype"
rp="What is the type for file position used by fsetpos()?"
. ./myread
fpostype="$ans"

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/fpostype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_byacc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_byacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:31:14 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_byacc: byacc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_byacc:
?S: This variable indicates whether byacc is available.
?S: If the user has specified 'portability', then Makefile.SH
?S: sees $byacc='byacc' whether or not the user actually has
?S: byacc. This variable allows us to determine in a makefile
?S: if we really
    have byacc.
?S:.
?LINT:set d_byacc
: Check if we really have byacc
case "$byacc" in
    "|byacc") val="$sundef" ;;
    *) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_byacc

```

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_byacc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_stdstdio.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:46:32 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_stdstdio.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:46:32 ram

?RCS: patch61: merged with perl5's unit

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:06:54 ram

?RCS: patch56: typo fix on ?C: line for FILE_bufsiz

?RCS: patch56: fixed unbalanced parenthesis (ADO)

?RCS: patch56: check whether FILE_cnt and FILE_ptr can be assigned to (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:12:11 ram

?RCS:

patch54: complete rewrite by Tye McQueen to fit modern systems

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:31 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_stdstdio d_stdibase stdio_ptr stdio_cnt \

d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt stdio_base \

stdio_bufsiz d_stdio_cnt_lval d_stdio_ptr_lval stdio_filbuf: cat \

Compile contains rm_try d_gnulibc gnulibc_version i_stdlib \

Setvar Findhdr Oldconfig run to

?MAKE: -pick weed \$@ %<

?S:d_stdstdio:

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STDIO_PTR if this system

?S: has a FILE structure declaring usable _ptr and _cnt fields (or

?S: equivalent) in stdio.h.

?S:.

?S:stdio_ptr:

?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the

?S: _ptr field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro FILE_ptr(fp).

?S:.

?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval:

?S: This variable conditionally defines STDIO_PTR_LVALUE if the

?S: FILE_ptr macro can be used as an lvalue.

?S:.

?S:stdio_cnt:

?S: This

variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the

?S: _cnt field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro FILE_cnt(fp).

?S:.

?S:d_stdio_cnt_lval:

?S: This variable conditionally defines STDIO_CNT_LVALUE if the

?S: FILE_cnt macro can be used as an lvalue.

?S:.

?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt:

?S: This symbol is defined if using the FILE_ptr macro as an lvalue

?S: to increase the pointer by n has the side effect of decreasing the

?S: value of File_cnt(fp) by n.

?S:.

?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt:

?S: This symbol is defined if using the FILE_ptr macro as an lvalue

?S: to increase the pointer by n leaves File_cnt(fp) unchanged.

?S:.

?S:stdio_filbuf:

?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to tell

?S: stdio to refill its internal buffers (?). This will

?S: be used to define the macro FILE_filbuf(fp).

?S:.

?S:d_stdibase:

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STDIO_BASE if this system

?S: has

a FILE structure declaring a usable _base field (or equivalent)

?S: in stdio.h.

?S:.

?S:stdio_base:

?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the

?S: _base field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro FILE_base(fp).

?S:.

?S:stdio_bufsiz:

?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to determine

?S: the number of bytes store in the I/O buffer pointer to by the

?S: _base field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure. This will

?S: be used to define the macro FILE_bufsiz(fp).

?S:.

?C:USE_STDIO_PTR ~ d_stdstdio (USE_STD_STDIO STDSTDIO):

?C: This symbol is defined if the `_ptr` and `_cnt` fields (or similar) of the `stdio FILE` structure can be used to access the `stdio` buffer for a file handle. If this is defined, then the `FILE_ptr(fp)` and `FILE_cnt(fp)` macros will also be defined and should be used to access these fields.

?C:.

?C: `FILE_ptr`:

?C: This macro is used to access the `_ptr` field (or equivalent) of the `FILE` structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be defined if `USE_STDIO_PTR` is defined.

?C:.

?C: `STDIO_PTR_LVALUE`:

?C: This symbol is defined if the `FILE_ptr` macro can be used as an lvalue.

?C:.

?C: `FILE_cnt`:

?C: This macro is used to access the `_cnt` field (or equivalent) of the `FILE` structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be defined if `USE_STDIO_PTR` is defined.

?C:.

?C: `STDIO_CNT_LVALUE`:

?C: This symbol is defined if the `FILE_cnt` macro can be used as an lvalue.

?C:.

?C: `STDIO_PTR_LVAL_SETS_CNT`:

?C: This symbol is defined if using the `FILE_ptr` macro as an lvalue to increase the pointer by `n` has the side effect of decreasing the value of `File_cnt(fp)` by `n`.

?C:.

?C: `STDIO_PTR_LVAL_NOCHANGE_CNT`:

?C: This symbol is defined if using the `FILE_ptr` macro as an lvalue to increase the pointer by `n` leaves `File_cnt(fp)` unchanged.

?C:.

?C: `FILE_filbuf`:

?C: This macro is used to access the internal `stdio _filbuf` function (or equivalent), if `STDIO_CNT_LVALUE` and `STDIO_PTR_LVALUE` are defined. It is typically either `_filbuf` or `__filbuf`.

?C: This macro will only be defined if both `STDIO_CNT_LVALUE` and `STDIO_PTR_LVALUE` are defined.

?C:.

?H: `?d_stdstdio:#$d_stdstdio USE_STDIO_PTR /**/`

?H: `?d_stdstdio:#ifdef USE_STDIO_PTR`

?H: `#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr`

?H: `#$d_stdstdio_ptr_lval STDIO_PTR_LVALUE /**/`

?H: `#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt`

?H: `#$d_stdstdio_cnt_lval STDIO_CNT_LVALUE /**/`

```

?H:#$d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt STDIO_PTR_LVAL_SETS_CNT /**/
?H:#$d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt STDIO_PTR_LVAL_NOCHANGE_CNT /**/
?H:?FILE_filbuf:#if defined(STDIO_PTR_LVALUE) && defined(STDIO_CNT_LVALUE)
?H:?FILE_filbuf:#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $stdio_filbuf /**/
?H:?FILE_filbuf:#endif
?H:?d_stdstdio:#endif
?H:.
?W:d_stdstdio:FILE_ptr FILE_cnt FILE_filbuf
?C:USE_STDIO_BASE ~ d_stdio_base:
?C: This symbol is defined if the _base field (or similar) of the
?C: stdio FILE structure can be used to access the
stdio buffer for
?C: a file handle. If this is defined, then the FILE_base(fp) macro
?C: will also be defined and should be used to access this field.
?C: Also, the FILE_bufsiz(fp) macro will be defined and should be used
?C: to determine the number of bytes in the buffer. USE_STDIO_BASE
?C: will never be defined unless USE_STDIO_PTR is.
?C:.
?C:FILE_base:
?C: This macro is used to access the _base field (or equivalent) of the
?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be
?C: defined if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.
?C:.
?C:FILE_bufsiz:
?C: This macro is used to determine the number of bytes in the I/O
?C: buffer pointed to by _base field (or equivalent) of the FILE
?C: structure pointed to its argument. This macro will always be defined
?C: if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.
?C:.
?H:?d_stdio_base:#$d_stdio_base USE_STDIO_BASE /**/
?H:?d_stdio_base:#ifdef USE_STDIO_BASE
?H:#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
?H:#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
?H:?d_stdio_base:#endif
?H:.
?W:d_stdio_base:FILE_base
FILE_bufsiz
?T:ptr_lval cnt_lval filbuf xxx
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_stdstdio d_stdio_base
: see if _ptr and _cnt from stdio act std
echo " "

if $contains '_lbfsize' `./findhdr stdio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "(Looks like you have stdio.h from BSD.)"
case "$stdio_ptr" in
") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_p)'
ptr_lval=$define

```

```

;;
*) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_cnt" in
") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_r)'
cnt_lval=$define
;;
*) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_base" in
") stdio_base='((fp)->_ub._base ? (fp)->_ub._base : (fp)->_bf._base)';;
esac
case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_ub._base ? (fp)->_ub._size : (fp)->_bf._size)';;
esac
elif $contains '_IO_fpos_t' `./findhdr stdio.h` `./findhdr libio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "(Looks like you have stdio.h from Linux.)"
case "$stdio_ptr" in
") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
ptr_lval=$define
;;
*) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_cnt"
in
") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
cnt_lval=$undef
;;
*) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_base" in
") stdio_base='((fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
esac
case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
esac
else
case "$stdio_ptr" in
") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_ptr)'
ptr_lval=$define
;;
*) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
esac
case "$stdio_cnt" in
") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_cnt)'
cnt_lval=$define
;;
*) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;

```

```

esac
case "$stdio_base" in
") stdio_base='((fp)->_base)';;
esac
case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_cnt + (fp)->_ptr - (fp)->_base)';;
esac
fi

```

: test whether _ptr and _cnt really work

```
echo "Checking how std your stdio is..." >&4
```

```
$cat >try.c <<EOP
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
```

```
#ifdef I_STDLIB
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
```

```
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
```

```
int main() {
```

```
FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
```

```
char c = getc(fp);
```

```
if
```

```
(
```

```
18 <= FILE_cnt(fp) &&
```

```
strncmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "include <stdio.h>\n", 18) == 0
```

```
)
```

```
exit(0);
```

```
exit(1);
```

```
}
```

```
EOP
```

```
val="$undef"
```

```
set try
```

```
if eval $compile && $to try.c; then
```

```
if $run ./try; then
```

```
echo "Your stdio acts pretty std."
```

```
val="$define"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Your stdio isn't very std."
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Your stdio doesn't appear very std."
```

```
fi
```

```
$rm_try
```

glibc 2.2.90 and above apparently change stdio streams so Perl's

direct buffer manipulation no longer works. The Configure tests

should be changed to correctly detect this, but until then,


```

# the following check should at least let perl compile and run.
# (This quick fix should be updated before 5.8.1.)
# To be defensive, reject all unknown versions, and all versions > 2.2.9.
# A. Dougherty, June 3, 2002.
case "$d_gnulibc" in
$define)
case "$gnulibc_version" in
2.[01]*) ;;
2.2) ;;
2.2.[0-9]) ;;
*) echo "But I will not snoop inside glibc $gnulibc_version stdio buffers."
val="$undef"
;;
esac
;;
esac
set d_stdstdio
eval
$setvar

@if STDIO_PTR_LVALUE || d_stdio_ptr_lval
: Can _ptr be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.
case "$d_stdstdio$ptr_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_ptr_lval
eval $setvar
@end

@if STDIO_CNT_LVALUE || d_stdio_cnt_lval
: Can _cnt be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.
case "$d_stdstdio$cnt_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_cnt_lval
eval $setvar
@end

@if FILE_filbuf
: How to access the stdio _filbuf or __filbuf function.
: If this fails, check how the getc macro in stdio.h works.
case "${d_stdio_ptr_lval}${d_stdio_cnt_lval}" in
${define}${define})
: Try $hint value, if any, then _filbuf, __filbuf, _fill, then punt.

```

```

: _fill is for os/2.
xxx='notok'
for filbuf in $stdio_filbuf '_filbuf(fp)' '__filbuf(fp)' '_fill(fp)' ; do
    $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#define
    FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $filbuf
int main() {
    FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
    int c;
    c = getc(fp);
    c = FILE_filbuf(fp); /* Just looking for linker errors.*/
    exit(0);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile && $to try.c && $run ./try; then
    echo "Your stdio appears to use $filbuf"
    stdio_filbuf="$filbuf"
    xxx='ok'
    break
else
    echo "Hmm. $filbuf doesn't seem to work."
fi
$rm_try
done
case "$xxx" in
notok) echo "I can't figure out how to access _filbuf"
    echo "I'll just have to work around it."
    d_stdio_ptr_lval="$undef"
    d_stdio_cnt_lval="$undef"
    ;;
esac
;;
esac
@end

@if STDIO_PTR_LVALUE
: test whether setting _ptr sets _cnt as a side effect
d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt="$undef"
d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt="$undef"
case "$d_stdio_ptr_lval$d_stdstdio" in

```

```

$define$define)
echo "Checking to see what happens if we set the stdio ptr..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
/* Can
we scream? */
/* Eat dust sed :-) */
/* In the buffer space, no one can hear you scream. */
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
#include <sys/types.h>
int main() {
FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
int c;
char *ptr;
size_t cnt;
if (!fp) {
puts("Fail even to read");
exit(1);
}
c = getc(fp); /* Read away the first # */
if (c == EOF) {
puts("Fail even to read");
exit(1);
}
if (!(
18 <= FILE_cnt(fp) &&
strcmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "include <stdio.h>\n", 18) == 0
)) {
puts("Fail even to read");
exit (1);
}
ptr = (char*) FILE_ptr(fp);
cnt = (size_t)FILE_cnt(fp);

FILE_ptr(fp) += 42;

if ((char*)FILE_ptr(fp) != (ptr + 42)) {
printf("Fail ptr check %p != %p", FILE_ptr(fp), (ptr + 42));
exit (1);
}
if (FILE_cnt(fp) <= 20) {
printf ("Fail (<20 chars to test)");
exit (1);
}

```

```

}
if (strncmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "Eat dust sed :-) */\n", 20) != 0) {
    puts("Fail compare");
    exit
(1);
}
if (cnt == FILE_cnt(fp)) {
    puts("Pass_unchanged");
    exit (0);
}
if (FILE_cnt(fp) == (cnt - 42)) {
    puts("Pass_changed");
    exit (0);
}
printf("Fail count was %d now %d\n", cnt, FILE_cnt(fp));
return 1;

}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile && $to try.c; then
    case ` $run ./try ` in
        Pass_changed)
            echo "Increasing ptr in your stdio decreases cnt by the same amount. Good." >&4
            d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt="$define" ;;
        Pass_unchanged)
            echo "Increasing ptr in your stdio leaves cnt unchanged. Good." >&4
            d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt="$define" ;;
        Fail*)
            echo "Increasing ptr in your stdio didn't do exactly what I expected. We'll not be doing that then." >&4 ;;
        *)
            echo "It appears attempting to set ptr in your stdio is a bad plan." >&4 ;;
    esac
else
    echo "It seems we can't set ptr in your stdio. Nevermind." >&4
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac
@end

@if d_stdibase || USE_STDIO_BASE || FILE_base || FILE_bufsiz
: see if _base is also standard
val="$undef"
case
"$d_stdstdio" in
$define)
$cat >try.c <<EOP

```

```

#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
int main() {
    FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
    char c = getc(fp);
    if (
        19 <= FILE_bufsiz(fp) &&
        strncmp(FILE_base(fp), "#include <stdio.h>\n", 19) == 0
    )
        exit(0);
    exit(1);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile && $to try.c; then
    if $run ./try; then
        echo "And its _base field acts std."
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "But its _base field isn't std."
    fi
else
    echo "However, it seems to be lacking the _base field."
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac
set d_stdibase
eval $setvar

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_stdstdio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_lgamma: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_lgamma:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LGAMMA symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the lgamma() routine is available
 ?S: for the log gamma function. See also d_tgamma and d_lgamma_r.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_LGAMMA:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lgamma routine is
 ?C: available to do the log gamma function. See also HAS_TGAMMA and
 ?C: HAS_LGAMMA_R.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_lgamma HAS_LGAMMA /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_lgamma
 : see if lgamma exists
 set lgamma d_lgamma
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_lgamma.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setpgid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_setpgid.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:41:49 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: reworded symbol comments
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:06:40 ram
 ?RCS: patch16: created
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:56 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_setpgid: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_setpgid:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPGID symbol if the
 ?S: setpgid(pid, gpid) function is
 available to set process group ID.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_SETPGID:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpgid(pid, gpid)

?C: routine is available to set process group ID.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setpgid HAS_SETPGID /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setpgid

: see if setpgid exists

set setpgid d_setpgid

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setpgid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpgrp2.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getpgrp2.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:15 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpgrp2: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpgrp2:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPGRP2 symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the getpgrp2() (as in DG/UX) routine

?S: is available to get the current process group.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPGRP2 (GETPGRP2):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the

getpgrp2() (as in DG/UX)

?C: routine is available to get the current process group.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getpgrp2 HAS_GETPGRP2 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getpgrp2

: see if getpgrp2 exists

set getpgrp2 d_getpgrp2

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getpgrp2.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_socklen_t: Inhdr cat rm_try Setvar Compile d_socket sizetype
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_socklen_t:
?S: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports socklen_t.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKLEN_T:
?C: This symbol will defined if the C compiler supports socklen_t.
?C: Usually the <sys/socket.h> needs to be included.
?C:.
?H:#$d_socklen_t HAS_SOCKLEN_T      /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_socklen_t
: check for socklen_t
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if you have socklen_t..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#$d_socket
HAS_SOCKET
#ifdef HAS_SOCKET
#include <sys/socket.h>
#endif
int main() { socklen_t x = 16; }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
echo "You have socklen_t."
else
val="$undef"
echo "You do not have socklen_t."
case "$sizetype" in
size_t) echo "(You do have size_t, that might work. Some people are happy with just an int.)" ;;
esac
fi
$rm_try
```



```
set d_socklen_t
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_socklen_t.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: locdist.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: locdist.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:09:20 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch23: added support for multi-state regions (WED)
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:06 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:locdist orgdist citydist statedist multistatedist cntrydist contdist: \
test newslibexp cat Myread Oldconfig
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:locdist:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the LOCDIST symbol,
```

```
?S: which
```

```
is the local organization's distribution name for news.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:orgdist:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the ORGDIST symbol,
```

```
?S: which is the organization's distribution name for news.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:citydist:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the CITYDIST symbol,
```

```
?S: which is the city's distribution name for news.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:statedist:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the STATEDIST symbol,
```

```
?S: which is the state's or province's distribution name for news.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:multistatedist:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MULTISTATEDIST symbol,
```

```
?S: which is the news distribution code for multi-state region.
```

```
?S:.
```

?S:cntrydist:
 ?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the CNTRYDIST symbol,
 ?S: which is the country's distribution name for news.
 ?S:.
 ?S:contdist:
 ?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the CONTDIST symbol,
 ?S: which is the continent's distribution name for news.
 ?S:.
 ?C:LOCDIST:
 ?C: This symbol contains the
 distribution name for the news system that
 ?C: restricts article distribution to the local organization.
 ?C:.
 ?C:ORGDIST:
 ?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
 ?C: restricts article distribution to the organization.
 ?C:.
 ?C:CITYDIST:
 ?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
 ?C: restricts article distribution to the city.
 ?C:.
 ?C:STATEDIST:
 ?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
 ?C: restricts article distribution to the state or province.
 ?C:.
 ?C:MULTISTATEDIST:
 ?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
 ?C: restricts article distribution to a multi-state region.
 ?C:.
 ?C:CNTRYDIST:
 ?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
 ?C: restricts article distribution to the country.
 ?C:.
 ?C:CONTDIST:
 ?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
 ?C: restricts article distribution to the continent.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#define LOCDIST
 "\$locdist" /**/
 ?H:#define ORGDIST "\$orgdist" /**/
 ?H:#define CITYDIST "\$citydist" /**/
 ?H:#define MULTISTATEDIST "\$multistatedist" /**/
 ?H:#define STATEDIST "\$statedist" /**/
 ?H:#define CNTRYDIST "\$cntrydist" /**/
 ?H:#define CONTDIST "\$contdist" /**/
 ?H:.
 : get the local distributions
 \$cat <<'EOH'

Distribution groups are the things you use on the Distribution line to limit where an article will go to. You are likely to be a member of several distribution groups, such as organization, city, state, province, country, continent, etc. For example, Los Angeles has the distribution code "la", New Jersey has the code "nj", and Europe has the code "eunet".

The categories you will be asked are:

local organization (Could be just one machine or a cluster or an office)
organization att, dec, kgb, ...
city la, ny, mosc, ...
state/province ca, nj, bc, ...
multi-state region pnw, ne, ...
country usa, can, rok, whatever
continent na (North America), asia, etc.

EOH

```
if $test
-f $newslibexp/distributions; then
case "$silent" in
true) ;;
*) dflt='Hit return to continue'
rp="
./myread
;;
esac
echo "Here is your distributions file:" >&4
echo " " >&4
$cat >&4 $newslibexp/distributions
echo " " >&4
fi
echo "Use 'none' for any distributions you don't have."
echo " "
case "$locdist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$locdist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your local organization?"
./myread
locdist="$ans"
case "$orgdist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$orgdist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your organization?"
./myread
orgdist="$ans"
```

```

case "$citydist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$citydist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your city?"
. ./myread
citydist="$ans"
case "$statedist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$statedist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your state/province?"
. ./myread
statedist="$ans"
case "$multistatedist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$multistatedist";;
esac
rp="What is the
distribution code for your multi-state region?"
. ./myread
multistatedist="$ans"
case "$cntrydist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$cntrydist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your country?"
. ./myread
cntrydist="$ans"
case "$contdist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$contdist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your continent?"
. ./myread
contdist="$ans"
$cat <<'EOM'

```

If you have any other distribution groups you will need to edit Pnews and newsetup to add them.

EOM

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/locdist.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_ilogbl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_ilogbl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ILOGBL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the ilogbl() routine is available

?S: for extracting the exponent of long double x as a signed integer.

?S: If scalbnl is also present we can emulate frexpl.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ILOGBL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ilogbl routine is

?C: available. If scalbnl is also present we can emulate frexpl.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_ilogbl HAS_ILOGBL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_ilogbl

: see if ilogbl exists

set ilogbl d_ilogbl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_ilogbl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: usedtrace.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2008 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: usedtrace.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:usedtrace dtrace: Myread Oldconfig Setvar Getfile test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:usedtrace:

?S: This variable indicates whether we are compiling with dtrace

?S: support. See also dtrace.

?S:.

?S:dtrace:

?S: This variable holds the location of the dtrace executable.

?S:.

?C:USE_DTRACE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should

?C: be built with support for DTrace.

?C:.

?H:#\$usedtrace USE_DTRACE /**/

?H:.

?T:dflt_dtrace

?LINT:set usedtrace

?LINT:set dtrace

: DTrace support

dflt_dtrace='/usr/sbin/dtrace'

\$test -x /usr/bin/dtrace && dflt_dtrace='/usr/bin/dtrace'

cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to support DTrace on platforms that support it.

DTrace is a diagnosis and performance analysis tool from Sun.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default.

EOM

while \$test 1 ; do

case "\$usedtrace" in

\$define|true|[yY]*)

dflt='y'

;;

\$undef|false|[nN]*)

dflt='n'

dflt_dtrace=""

;;

*)

dflt='y'

dflt_dtrace=\$usedtrace

;;

*)

dflt='n'

;;

esac

rp='Support DTrace if available?'

. ./myread

case "\$ans" in

y|Y) val="\$define" ;;

*) val="\$undef" ;;

esac

set usedtrace

eval \$setvar

```

test "X$usedtrace" != "X$define" && break

echo " "
rp='Where is the dtrace executable?'
dflt=$dflt_dtrace
./getfile
val="$ans"
set dtrace
eval $setvar

if $test -f $dtrace
then
if $dtrace -h -s ../perldtrace.d \
-o perldtrace.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 \
&& rm -f perldtrace.tmp
then
echo " "
echo "Good: your $dtrace knows about the -h flag."
else
cat >&2 <<EOM

*** $me: Fatal Error: $dtrace doesn't support -h flag
***

*** Your installed dtrace doesn't support the -h switch to
compile a D
*** program into a C header. Can't continue.

EOM
exit 1
fi
break;
fi

case "$fastread" in
yes)
cat >&2 <<EOM

*** $me: Fatal Error: $dtrace not found.
*** Can't continue.

EOM
exit 1
;;
*)
echo "*** $dtrace was not found."
echo " "
;;
esac

```

done

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usedtrace.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sitehtml1dir sitehtml1direxp installsitehtml1dir: Getfile \

Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix html1dir sed

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:sitehtml1dir="

?S:sitehtml1dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific

?S: html source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the

?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.

?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: After perl

has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: html pages in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:sitehtml1direxp="

?S:sitehtml1direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the sitehtml1dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installsitehtml1dir="

?S:installsitehtml1dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as sitehtml1direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: html1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsitehtml1dir

?LINT:set sitehtml1dir


```
?LINT:set sitehtml1direxp
: determine where add-on html pages go
: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.
case "$sitehtml1dir" in
")
    dflt=`echo "$html1dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$siteprefix#"` ;;
*)    dflt=$sitehtml1dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname where the site-specific html pages should be installed?'
./getfile
prefixvar=sitehtml1dir
./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/sitehtml1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: Tr.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 18:00:54 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Tr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 18:00:54 ram
?RCS: patch43: forgot to quote $@ to protect against "evil" characters
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:58:35 ram
?RCS: patch36: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to do a character translation. It catches translations to uppercase or
?X: to lowercase, and then invokes the real tr to perform the job.
?X:
?X: This unit is necessary
    on HP machines (HP strikes again!) with non-ascii
?X: ROMAN8-charset, where normal letters are not arranged in a row, so a-z
?X: covers not the whole alphabet but lots of special chars. This was reported
```

```

?X: by Andreas Sahlbach <a.sahlbach@tu-bs.de>.
?X:
?X: Units performing a tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' or the other way round should include
?X: us in their dependency and use ./tr instead.
?X:
?MAKE:Tr: startsh tr eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./tr
?T:up low
: see whether [:lower:] and [:upper:] are supported character classes
echo " "
case "`echo AbyZ | $tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`"- "`echo AbyZ | $tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]' 2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ-abyz)
echo "Good, your tr supports [:lower:] and [:upper:] to convert case." >&4
up='[:upper:]'
low='[:lower:]'
;;
*) # There is a discontinuity in EBCDIC between 'R' and 'S'
# (0xd9 and 0xe2), therefore that is a nice testing point.
if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | $tr 'R-S' 'r-s' 2>/dev/null`"
in
    rs) up='[A-Z]'
    low='[a-z]'
    ;;
    esac
fi
if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | $tr R-S r-s 2>/dev/null`" in
    rs) up='A-Z'
    low='a-z'
    ;;
    esac
fi
if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | od -x 2>/dev/null`" in
    *D9E2*|*d9e2*)
echo "Hey, this might be EBCDIC." >&4
if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | $tr '[A-IJ-RS-Z]' '[a-ij-rs-z]' 2>/dev/null`" in
    rs) up='[A-IJ-RS-Z]'
    low='[a-ij-rs-z]'
    ;;
    esac
fi
if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | $tr A-IJ-RS-Z a-ij-rs-z 2>/dev/null`" in
    rs) up='A-IJ-RS-Z'

```

```

low='a-ij-rs-z'
;;
esac
fi
;;
esac
fi
esac
case "`echo RS | $tr \"$Sup\" \"$low\" 2>/dev/null`" in
rs)
    echo "Using $Sup and $low to convert case." >&4
    ;;
*)
    echo "I don't know how to translate letters from upper to lower case." >&4
    echo "Your tr is not acting any way I know of." >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
:
    set up the translation script tr, must be called with ./tr of course
cat >tr <<EOSC
$startsh
case "$1$2" in
[A-Z][a-z]) exec $tr '$Sup' '$low';;
[a-z][A-Z]) exec $tr '$low' '$Sup';;
esac
exec $tr "$@"
EOSC
chmod +x tr
$unicefix tr

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Tr.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_sjis2jis.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sjis2jis.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:25 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sjis2jis: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sjis2jis:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SJIS2JIS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sjis2jis() routine is available
?S: to convert SJIS to JIS.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SJIS2JIS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sjis2jis routine is
?C: available
    to convert SJIS to JIS.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sjis2jis HAS_SJIS2JIS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sjis2jis
: see if sjis2jis exists
set sjis2jis d_sjis2jis
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sjis2jis.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Instruct.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:02:55 ram
?RCS: patch61: logname / whoami sequence rewritten to use case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/02/15 14:11:34 ram
?RCS: patch51: author name now appears at the end of the paragraph (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:12:05 ram
?RCS: patch45: now documents the & escape to turn -d on at the read prompt
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:04 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
```

?X:

This unit spew out the directions that we want everyone to read. I try to

?X: keep the first "pagefull" much less than a page since they don't know it

?X: isn't going to go shooting off the top of the screen, and we don't want

?X: to panic them yet.

?X:

?MAKE:Instruct: Begin Myread Configdir contains

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?T:user needman firsttime

: general instructions

needman=true

firsttime=true

user=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`

case "\$user" in

") user=`whoami 2>&1`;;

esac

if \$contains "^\$user\$" ../.config/instruct >/dev/null 2>&1; then

firsttime=false

echo " "

rp='Would you like to see the instructions?'

dflt=n

. ./myread

case "\$ans" in

[yY]*) ;;

*) needman=false;;

esac

fi

if \$needman; then

cat <<EOH

This installation shell script will examine your system and ask you questions to determine how the <PACKAGENAME> package should be installed. If you get stuck on a question, you may use a ! shell escape to start a subshell or execute a command. Many of the questions will have default answers in square brackets; typing carriage return will give you the default.

On some of the questions which ask for file or directory names you are allowed to use the ~name construct to specify the login directory belonging to "name", even if you don't have a shell which knows about that. Questions where this is allowed will be marked "(~name ok)".

EOH

rp="

dflt='Type carriage return to continue'

. ./myread

cat <<'EOH'

The prompter used in this script allows you to use shell variables and backticks in your answers. You may use \$1, \$2, etc... to refer to the words in the default answer, as if the default line was a set of arguments given to a script shell. This means you may also use \$* to repeat the whole default line, so you do not have to re-type everything to add something to the default.

Everytime there is a substitution, you will have to confirm. If there is an error (e.g. an unmatched backtick), the default answer will remain unchanged and you will be prompted again.

If you are in a hurry, you may run 'Configure -d'. This will bypass nearly all the questions and use the computed defaults (or the previous answers if there was already a config.sh file). Type 'Configure -h' for a list of options. You may also start interactively and then answer '& -d' at any prompt to turn on the non-interactive behaviour for the remainder of the execution.

```
EOH
. ./myread
cat <<EOH
```

Much effort has been expended to ensure that this shell script will run on any Unix system. If despite that it blows up on yours, your best bet is to edit Configure and run it again. If you can't run Configure for some reason, you'll have to generate a config.sh file by hand. Whatever problems you have, let me (<MAINTLOC>) know how I blew it.

This installation script affects things in two ways:

- 1) it may do direct variable substitutions on some of the files included in this kit.
- 2) it builds a config.h file for inclusion in C programs. You may edit any of these files as the need arises after running this script.

If you make a mistake on a question, there is no easy way to back up to it currently. The easiest thing to do is to edit config.sh and rerun all the SH files. Configure will offer to let you do this before it runs the SH files.

```
EOH
?X: In case they played with the prompter...
dflt="Type carriage return to continue"
. ./myread
case "$firsttime" in
true) echo $user >>../.config/instruct;;
esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Instruct.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_db.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:10:22 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_db.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:10:22 ram

?RCS: patch56: conditionally use const in test programs (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:14:42 ram

?RCS: patch54: extended for more intimate DB probing (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:21:50 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_db db_hashtype db_prefixtype \

db_version_major

db_version_minor db_version_patch : \

Inhdr +cc +ccflags rm_try compiler_warning cat \

Compile libs sed run i_stdlib

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_db:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DB symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program may include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.

?S:.

?S:db_hashtype:

?S: This variable contains the type of the hash structure element

?S: in the <db.h> header file. In older versions of DB, it was

?S: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.

?S:.

?S:db_prefixtype:

?S: This variable contains the type of the prefix structure element

?S: in the <db.h> header file. In older versions of DB, it was

?S: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.

?S:.

?S:db_version_major:

?S: This variable contains the major version number of

?S: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file.

?S:.

?S:db_version_minor:

?S: This variable contains the minor version number of

?S: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file.

?S: For DB version 1 this is always 0.

?S:.

?S:db_version_patch:

?S: This

variable contains the patch version number of

?S: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file.

?S: For DB version 1 this is always 0.

?S:.

?C:I_DB:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

?C: include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.

?C:.

?C:DB_Prefix_t:

?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element

?C: in the <db.h> header file. In older versions of DB, it was

?C: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.

?C:.

?C:DB_Hash_t:

?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element

?C: in the <db.h> header file. In older versions of DB, it was

?C: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.

?C:.

?C:DB_VERSION_MAJOR_CFG:

?C: This symbol, if defined, defines the major version number of

?C: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header when Perl was configured.

?C:.

?C:DB_VERSION_MINOR_CFG:

?C: This symbol, if defined, defines the minor version number of

?C: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header when Perl was configured.

?C: For

DB version 1 this is always 0.

?C:.

?C:DB_VERSION_PATCH_CFG:

?C: This symbol, if defined, defines the patch version number of

?C: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header when Perl was configured.

?C: For DB version 1 this is always 0.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_db I_DB /**/

?H:#define DB_Hash_t \$db_hashtype /**/

?H:#define DB_Prefix_t \$db_prefixtype /**/

?H:#define DB_VERSION_MAJOR_CFG \$db_version_major /**/

?H:#define DB_VERSION_MINOR_CFG \$db_version_minor /**/

?H:#define DB_VERSION_PATCH_CFG \$db_version_patch /**/


```

?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:change libs
: see if this is a db.h system
set db.h i_db
eval $inhdr

case "$i_db" in
$define)
: Check db version.
echo " "
echo "Checking Berkeley DB version ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <db.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
#ifdef DB_VERSION_MAJOR /* DB version >= 2 */
int Major, Minor, Patch ;
unsigned long Version ;
(void)db_version(&Major,
&Minor, &Patch) ;
if (argc == 2) {
printf("%d %d %d %d %d %d\n",
DB_VERSION_MAJOR, DB_VERSION_MINOR, DB_VERSION_PATCH,
Major, Minor, Patch);
exit(0);
}
printf("You have Berkeley DB Version 2 or greater.\n");

printf("db.h is from Berkeley DB Version %d.%d.%d\n",
DB_VERSION_MAJOR, DB_VERSION_MINOR, DB_VERSION_PATCH);
printf("libdb is from Berkeley DB Version %d.%d.%d\n",
Major, Minor, Patch) ;

/* check that db.h & libdb are compatible */
if (DB_VERSION_MAJOR != Major || DB_VERSION_MINOR != Minor || DB_VERSION_PATCH != Patch) {
printf("db.h and libdb are incompatible.\n") ;
exit(3);
}

printf("db.h and libdb are compatible.\n") ;

```

```

Version = DB_VERSION_MAJOR * 1000000 + DB_VERSION_MINOR * 1000
+ DB_VERSION_PATCH ;

/* needs to be >= 2.3.4 */
if (Version < 2003004) {
/* if (DB_VERSION_MAJOR == 2 && DB_VERSION_MINOR == 0 && DB_VERSION_PATCH < 5) { */
printf("Perl
needs Berkeley DB 2.3.4 or greater.\n") ;
    exit(2);
}

    exit(0);
#else
#if defined(_DB_H_) && defined(BTREEMAGIC) && defined(HASHMAGIC)
    if (argc == 2) {
        printf("1 0 0\n");
        exit(0);
    }
    printf("You have Berkeley DB Version 1.\n");
    exit(0); /* DB version < 2: the coast is clear. */
#else
    exit(1); /* <db.h> not Berkeley DB? */
#endif
#endif
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try; then
echo 'Looks OK.' >&4
set ` $run ./try 1 `
db_version_major=$1
db_version_minor=$2
db_version_patch=$3
else
echo "I can't use Berkeley DB with your <db.h>. I'll disable Berkeley DB." >&4
i_db=$undef
case " $libs " in
*" -ldb ")
: Remove db from list of libraries to use
echo "Removing unusable -ldb from library list" >&4
set `echo X $libs | $sed -e 's/-ldb / ' -e 's/-ldb$//`
shift
libs="$*"
echo "libs = $libs" >&4
;;
esac
fi
$rm_try

```

```

;;
esac

@if DB_Hash_t
case "$i_db" in
define)
: Check the return
type needed for hash
echo " "
echo "Checking return type needed for hash for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>

#ifndef DB_VERSION_MAJOR
u_int32_t hash_cb (const void* ptr, size_t size)
{
return 0;
}
HASHINFO info;
int main()
{
info.hash = hash_cb;
}
#endif
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >try.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
db_hashtype='int'
else
db_hashtype='u_int32_t'
fi
else
: XXX Maybe we should just give up here.
db_hashtype=u_int32_t
$cat try.out >&4
echo "Help: I can't seem to compile the db test program." >&4
echo "Something's wrong, but I'll assume you use $db_hashtype." >&4
fi
$rm_try
echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_hashtype for hash."
;;
*) db_hashtype=u_int32_t
;;
esac
@end
@if DB_Prefix_t
case "$i_db" in

```

```

define)
: Check the return type needed for prefix
echo " "
echo "Checking return type needed for prefix for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include
<sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>

#ifdef DB_VERSION_MAJOR
size_t prefix_cb (const DBT *key1, const DBT *key2)
{
    return 0;
}
BTREEINFO info;
int main()
{
    info.prefix = prefix_cb;
}
#endif
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >try.out 2>&1 ; then
if $compiler_warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    db_prefixtype='int'
else
    db_prefixtype='size_t'
fi
else
    db_prefixtype='size_t'
: XXX Maybe we should just give up here.
$cat try.out >&4
echo "Help: I can't seem to compile the db test program." >&4
echo "Something's wrong, but I'll assume you use $db_prefixtype." >&4
fi
$rm_try
echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_prefixtype for prefix."
;;
*) db_prefixtype='size_t'
;;
esac
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_db.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_neterrno.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:20:29 ram

?RCS: patch36: forgot to initialize 'val' to an empty value (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:22:10 ram

?RCS: patch32: removed spurious echo

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:02:05 ram

?RCS: patch30: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_neterrno: Inhdr +cc +ccflags rm_try Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_neterrno:

?S: This variable

conditionally defines the I_NET_ERRNO symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that <net/errno.h> exists and should

?S: be included.

?S:.

?C:I_NET_ERRNO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <net/errno.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_neterrno I_NET_ERRNO /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_neterrno

: see if net/errno.h is available

val="

set net/errno.h val

eval \$inhdr

: Unfortunately, it causes problems on some systems. Arrgh.

case "\$val" in

\$define)

cat > try.c <<'EOM'

#include <stdio.h>

#include <errno.h>

#include <net/errno.h>

int func()

```

{
    return ENOTSOCK;
}
EOM
if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "We'll be including <net/errno.h>." >&4
else
    echo "We won't be including <net/errno.h>." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
$rm_try
;;
esac
set i_neterno
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_neterno.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_sigaction.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:44:29 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigaction.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:44:29 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigaction: Csym Compile Setvar cat rm_try i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigaction:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGACTION symbol, which
?S: indicates that the Vr4 sigaction() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGACTION:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Vr4's sigaction() routine
?C: is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sigaction
HAS_SIGACTION /**/
?H:.

```

```

?T:val
?LINT:set d_sigaction
: see if we have sigaction
echo " "
if set sigaction val -f d_sigaction; eval $csym; $val; then
    echo 'sigaction() found.' >&4
?X:
?X: Solaris 2.5_x86 with SunWorks Pro C 3.0.1 doesn't have a complete
?X: sigaction structure if compiled with cc -Xc. This compile test
?X: will fail then. <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?X:
$cat > try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main()
{
    struct sigaction act, oact;
    act.sa_flags = 0;
    oact.sa_handler = 0;
    /* so that act and oact are used */
    exit(act.sa_flags == 0 && oact.sa_handler == 0);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    val="$define"
else
    echo "But you don't seem to have a usable struct sigaction." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
else
    echo 'sigaction NOT found.' >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_sigaction; eval $setvar
$rm_try

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_sigaction.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: Original author Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@iki.fi>

?RCS: Merged into dist by Andy Dougherty July 13, 1998

?RCS:

?MAKE:trnl: Nothing

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:trnl:

?S: This variable contains the value to be passed to the tr(1)

?S: command to transliterate a newline. Typical values are

?S: '\012' and '\n'. This is needed for EBCDIC systems where

?S: newline is not necessarily '\012'.

?S:.

?T: DJGPP

: Find the appropriate value for a newline for tr

?X: We can't

use \$tr since that would cause a circular dependency via Myread

?X: dos djgpp uses '\015\012', but reportedly is happy with '\012' in the

?X: tr command. I don't know why it passes the '\n' test but later

?X: refuses to work correctly with it. --AD 6/14/98

if test -n "\$DJGPP"; then

trnl='\012'

fi

if test X"\$trnl" = X; then

case "`echo foo | tr '\n' x 2>/dev/null`" in

foox) trnl='\n' ;;

esac

fi

if test X"\$trnl" = X; then

case "`echo foo | tr '\012' x 2>/dev/null`" in

foox) trnl='\012' ;;

esac

fi

if test X"\$trnl" = X; then

case "`echo foo | tr '\r\n' xy 2>/dev/null`" in

fooxy) trnl='\n\r' ;;

esac

fi

if test X"\$trnl" = X; then

cat <<EOM >&2

\$me: Fatal Error: cannot figure out how to translate newlines with 'tr'.

EOM

exit 1

fi

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/trnl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_fp.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_fp: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_fp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FP symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program should include <fp.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_FP:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <fp.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_fp I_FP /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_fp

: see if this is a fp.h system

set fp.h i_fp

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_fp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sbrktype.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sbrktype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:43 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sbrktype: Myread Oldconfig Loc contains Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sbrktype:
?S: This variable defines sbrktype to be something like caddr_t, char *,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare sbrk() in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Caddr_t (SBRKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type of a core address. It is intended to be used
?C: to safely
    declare the return type of system calls like sbrk(). It might
?C: be necessary to include <sys/types.h> as well.
?C:.
?H:#define Caddr_t $sbrktype /* <core address> type */
?H:.
: see what type sbrk is declared as in the kernel
case "$sbrktype" in
")
if $contains 'caddr_t;' `./findhdr sys/types.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    dflt='caddr_t';
else
    dflt='char *';
fi
;;
*) dflt="$sbrktype"
;;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is the return type of sbrk() on this system?"
./myread
sbrktype="$ans"

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/sbrktype.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_preadv.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_preadv.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_preadv: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_preadv:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PREADV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the preadv() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PREADV :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the preadv routine is

?C: available to perform vectored reads on a file descriptor at a

?C: given offset.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_preadv HAS_PREADV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_preadv

:

see if preadv exists

set preadv d_preadv

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_preadv.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_pipe.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_pipe.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:44 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_pipe: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_pipe:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PIPE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the pipe() routine is available

?S: to create an inter-process channel.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PIPE :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
that the pipe routine is

?C: available to create an inter-process channel.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pipe HAS_PIPE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_pipe

: see if pipe exists

set pipe d_pipe

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_pipe.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fpos64_t: \

Inlibc Setvar Compile rm_try cat fposize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fpos64_t:

?S: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports fpos64_t.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FPOS64_T:

?C: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports fpos64_t.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fpos64_t HAS_FPOS64_T /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fpos64_t

: check for fpos64_t

echo " "

echo "Checking to see if you have fpos64_t..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <stdio.h>

int main() { fpos64_t x = 7; }

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define"

echo "You have fpos64_t."

```

else
val="$undef"
echo "You do not have fpos64_t."
case "$fposize" in
8) echo "(Your fpos_t is 64 bits, so you could use that.)" ;;
esac
fi
$rm_try
set
d_fpos64_t
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fpos64_t.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorscript.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: vendorscript.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
```

```
?RCS: Initial revision
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_vendorscript vendorscript vendorscriptexp installvendorscript: Getfile \
```

```
vendorbin cat Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit test vendorprefix
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?Y:TOP
```

```
?S:vendorscript:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VENDORSRIPT symbol.
```

```
?S: It may have a ~ on the front.
```

```
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this
```

```
directory.
```

```
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional
```

```
?S: executable scripts in this directory with
```

```
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
```

```
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:vendorscriptexp:
```

```
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorscript, so that you
```

```
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
```

```
?S:.
```

```

?D:installvendorscript="
?S:installvendorscript:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorscriptexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_vendorscript:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_VENDORSRIPT.
?S:.
?C:PERL_VENDORSRIPT:
?C: If defined, this symbol contains the name of a directory
?C: for holding vendor-supplied executable scripts.
?C: It may have a ~ on the front.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional
?C: executable
scripts in this directory with
?C: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?C: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:PERL_VENDORSRIPT_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of VENDORSRIPT, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vendorscript PERL_VENDORSRIPT "$vendorscript" /**/
?H:#$d_vendorscript PERL_VENDORSRIPT_EXP "$vendorscriptexp" /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorscript
: Set the vendorscript variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") d_vendorscript="$undef"
vendorscript="
vendorscriptexp="
;;
*) d_vendorscript="$define"
: determine where vendor-supplied scripts go.
case "$vendorscript" in
") dflt=$vendorprefix/script
$test -d $dflt || dflt=$vendorbin ;;
*) dflt="$vendorscript" ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

The installation process will create a directory for vendor-supplied scripts.

EOM

```

fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied scripts directory?'
. ./getfile
vendorscript="$ans"
vendorscriptexp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
prefixvar=vendorscript
.
./installprefix

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/installdirs/vendorscript.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: Original author Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@iki.fi>

?RCS: Merged into dist by Andy Dougherty July 13, 1998

?RCS:

?MAKE:ebcdic: Compile Setvar cat rm_try run

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ebcdic:

?S: This variable conditionally defines EBCDIC if this

?S: system uses EBCDIC encoding. Among other things, this

?S: means that the character ranges are not contiguous.

?S: See trnl.U

?S:.

?C:EBCDIC:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that this system uses

?C: EBCDIC

encoding.

?C:.

?H:#\$ebcdic EBCDIC /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

?LINT:set ebcdic

: look whether system uses EBCDIC

```

echo " "
echo "Determining whether or not we are on an EBCDIC system..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOM'
int main()
{
    if ('M'==0xd4) return 0;
    return 1;
}
EOM
val=$undef
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    if $run ./try; then
        echo "You seem to speak EBCDIC." >&4
        val="$define"
    else
        echo "Nope, no EBCDIC, probably ASCII or some ISO Latin. Or UTF-8." >&4
    fi
else
    echo "I'm unable to compile the test program." >&4
    echo "I'll assume ASCII or some ISO Latin. Or UTF8." >&4
fi
$rm_try
set ebcdic
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/ebcdic.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_fcctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_fcctl.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:18 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_fcctl: h_fcctl h_sysfile +i_sysfile Inhdr Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_fcctl:

?S: This variable controls the value of I_FCCTL (which tells


```

?S: the C program to include <fcntl.h>).
?S:.
?C:I_FCNTL (HDR_O_STUFF FCNTL):
?C: This manifest constant tells the C program to include <fcntl.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_fcntl I_FCNTL /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?X:
    Make line lists +i_sysfile to ensure tests for <sys/file.h> will be
?X: conducted prior tests for <fcntl.h>, hence making sure the h_sysfile
?X: variable is correctly set when we reach that unit.
?LINT:set i_fcntl
?LINT:use i_sysfile
?LINT:change h_fcntl
: see if fcntl.h is there
val=""
set fcntl.h val
eval $inhdr

: see if we can include fcntl.h
case "$val" in
"$define")
echo " "
if $h_fcntl; then
val="$define"
echo "We'll be including <fcntl.h>." >&4
else
val="$undef"
if $h_sysfile; then
echo "We don't need to include <fcntl.h> if we include <sys/file.h>." >&4
else
echo "We won't be including <fcntl.h>." >&4
fi
fi
;;
*)
h_fcntl=false
val="$undef"
;;
esac
set i_fcntl
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_fcntl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lseektype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:30:10 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:08 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lseektype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lseektype:
?S: This variable defines lseektype to be something like off_t, long,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare lseek offset's type in the
?S: kernel (which also appears to be lseek's return type).
?S:.
?C:Off_t
(LSEEKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare offsets in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, long, off_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Off_t $lseektype /* <offset> type */
?H:.
: see what type lseek is declared as in the kernel
set off_t lseektype long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
echo " "
dflt="$lseektype"
rp="What type is lseek's offset on this system declared as?"
. ./myread
lseektype="$ans"

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/lseektype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sanemcmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:41:19 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sanemcmp: cat d_memcmp +cc +optimize +ccflags +libs +ldflags rm \
i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sanemcmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SANE_MEMCMP symbol if
?S: the memcmp() routine is available and can be used to compare relative
?S: magnitudes of chars with their high bits set.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SANE_MEMCMP:
?C: This symbol,
if defined, indicates that the memcmp routine is available
?C: and can be used to compare relative magnitudes of chars with their high
?C: bits set. If it is not defined, roll your own version.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sanemcmp HAS_SANE_MEMCMP /**/
?H:.
?F:!sanemcmp
?LINT: set d_sanemcmp
: can memcmp be trusted to compare relative magnitude?
?X: assume the worst
val="$undef"
case "$d_memcmp" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo \
"Checking to see if your memcmp() can compare relative magnitude..." >&4
$cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#$i_memory I_MEMORY
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_string I_STRING
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
$cat >>foo.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
# include <memory.h>

```

```

#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
# include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
# include <string.h>
#else
# include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h> /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char a = -1;
char b = 0;
if ((a < b) && memcmp(&a, &b, 1) < 0)
    exit(1);
exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc $optimize $ccflags
$ldflags \
    -o sanemcmp foo.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
if ./sanemcmp 2>/dev/null; then
    echo "Yes, it can."
    val="$define"
else
    echo "No, it can't (it uses signed chars)."
fi
else
    echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
fi
;;
esac
$rm -f foo.* sanemcmp core
set d_sanemcmp
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sanemcmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

```

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isnanl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isnanl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISNANL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the isnanl() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ISNANL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isnanl routine is

?C: available to check whether a long double is a NaN.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_isnanl HAS_ISNANL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_isnanl

: see if isnanl exists

set isnanl d_isnanl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isnanl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005 H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_unsetenv: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_unsetenv:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNSETENV symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the unsetenv () routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_UNSETENV:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the unsetenv () routine is

?C: available for use.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_unsetenv HAS_UNSETENV /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_unsetenv

: see if unsetenv exists

set unsetenv d_unsetenv

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_unsetenv.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_dlopen.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:52:56 ram

?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since symbol might lie in crt0.o (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:34 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dlopen: Inlibc runnm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_dlopen:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLOPEN symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the dlopen() routine
is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_DLOPEN :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dlopen routine is

?C: available.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_dlopen HAS_DLOPEN /**/

?H:.

?T: xxx_runnm

?LINT:set d_dlopen

?X: We don't permanently change runnm, but we do temporarily.

?LINT: change runnm

: see if dlopen exists

?X: On NetBSD and FreeBSD, dlopen is available, but it is in

?X: /usr/lib/crt0.o, not in any of the libraries. Therefore, do not

?X: use the nm extraction, but use a real compile and link test instead.

xxx_runnm="\$runnm"

runnm=false

set dlopen d_dlopen

eval \$inlibc

runnm="\$xxx_runnm"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_dlopen.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Extract.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Extract.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:51:46 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:52 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be doted in order to extract

?X: .SH files with variable substitutions.

?X:

?X: When running

Configure from a remote directory (\$src is not '.'),

?X: then the files will be created in that directory, so beware!

?X:

?MAKE:Extract: src

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:./extract

?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH dir file name create mkdir_p

: script used to extract .SH files with variable substitutions

cat >extract <<'EOS'

PERL_CONFIG_SH=true

echo "Doing variable substitutions on .SH files..."

if test -f MANIFEST; then

set x `awk '{print \$1}' < MANIFEST | grep '\.SH\$`

else

echo "(Looking for .SH files under the source directory.)"

set x `(cd "\$src"; find . -name "\*.SH" -print)`

fi

shift

```

case $# in
0) set x `(cd "$src"; echo *.SH)`; shift;;
esac
if test ! -f "$src/$1"; then
  shift
fi
?X: script to emulate mkdir -p
mkdir_p='
name=$1;
create="";
while test $name; do
if test ! -d "$name"; then
  create="$name $create";
  name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|^[^/]*$||"`;
  name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|(.*\)/.*|1|"`;
else
  name="";
fi;
done;
for file in $create; do
  mkdir $file;
done
'

for file in $*;
do
case "$src" in
".")
case "$file" in
*/*)
  dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*)/'`
  file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\^(.*)'`
  (cd "$dir" && ./$file)
;;
*)
. /$file
;;
esac
;;
*)
)
?X:
?X: When running Configure remotely ($src is not '.'), we cannot source
?X: the files directly, since that would wrongly cause the extraction
?X: where the source lie instead of withing the current directory. Therefore,
?X: we need to 'sh <file' then, which is okay since they will source the
?X: existing config.sh file. It's not possible to use:
?X: ../src/Configure -S -O -Dsomething
?X: unfortunately since no new config.sh with the -Dsomething override
?X: will be created before running the .SH files. A minor buglet.

```


?X:

?X: Note that we must create the directory hierarchy ourselves if it does

?X: not exist already, and that is done through a shell emulation of the

?X: 'mkdir -p' command. We don't want to use the \$installdir metaconfig

?X: symbol here since that would require too much to

be configured for

?X: this simple extraction task that may happen quickly with 'Configure -S'.

?X: -- RAM, 18/03/96

?X:

```
case "$file" in
*/*)
  dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*)/'`
  file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\(.*)'`
  (set x $dir; shift; eval $mkdir_p)
  sh <"$src/$dir/$file"
;;
*)
  sh <"$src/$file"
;;
esac
;;
esac
done
if test -f "$src/config_h.SH"; then
if test ! -f config.h; then
: oops, they left it out of MANIFEST, probably, so do it anyway.
. "$src/config_h.SH"
fi
fi
EOS
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Extract.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_shadow.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_shadow: Inhdr Hasfield

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_shadow:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SHADOW symbol, and indicates

?S: whether a C program should include <shadow.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_SHADOW:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <shadow.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_shadow I_SHADOW /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_shadow

: see if this is a shadow.h system

set shadow.h i_shadow

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_shadow.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_accessx: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_accessx:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ACCESSX symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the accessx() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ACCESSX :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the accessx routine is

?C: available to do extended access checks.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_accessx HAS_ACCESSX /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_accessx

: see if accessx exists

set accessx d_accessx

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/acl/d_accessx.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_popen.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_popen.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:47 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_popen: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_popen:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_POPEN if popen() is
 ?S: available to open a pipe from a process.
 ?S:..
 ?C:HAS_POPEN (POPEN):
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the popen routine is
 ?C: available to open a pipe from a process.
 ?C:..
 ?H:#\$d_popen HAS_POPEN /**/
 ?H:..
 ?LINT:set
 d_popen
 : see if popen exists
 set popen d_popen
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_popen.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: ptrsize.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:28:19 ram Exp \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: ptrsize.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:28:19 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:37 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:

?MAKE:ptrsize: cat rm_try Myread Compile run use64bitall i_stdlib d_quad

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ptrsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the PTRSIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a pointer.

?S:.

?C:PTRSIZE:

?C: This

symbol contains the size of a pointer, so that the C preprocessor

?C: can make decisions based on it. It will be sizeof(void *) if

?C: the compiler supports (void *); otherwise it will be

?C: sizeof(char *).

?C:.

?H:#define PTRSIZE \$ptrsize /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

?LINT:extern use64bitint

: check for length of pointer

echo " "

case "\$ptrsize" in

")

echo "Checking to see how big your pointers are..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<EOCP

#include <stdio.h>

#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB

#ifdef I_STDLIB

#include <stdlib.h>

#endif

int main()

{

printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof(void *));

exit(0);

}

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile_ok; then

ptrsize=`\$run ./try`

echo "Your pointers are \$ptrsize bytes long."

else

dflt='4'

echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing...)" >&4

rp="What is the size of a pointer (in bytes)?"

./myread

ptrsize="\$ans"

fi

::

esac

\$rm_try

```

case "$use64bitall" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
case "$ptrsize" in
4) cat <<EOM >&4

```

```

*** You
have chosen a maximally 64-bit build,
*** but your pointers are only 4 bytes wide.
*** Please rerun Configure without -Duse64bitall.
EOM

```

```

case "$d_quad" in
define)
cat <<EOM >&4
*** Since you have quads, you could possibly try with -Duse64bitint.
EOM

```

```

;;
esac
cat <<EOM >&4
*** Cannot continue, aborting.

```

EOM

```

exit 1
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/ptrsize.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2012-2012, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isblank: cc cat ccflags ldflags rm libs Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isblank:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISBLANK constant,

?S: which indicates to the C program that isblank() is available.

?S:.

```

?C:HAS_ISBLANK:
?C: This manifest constant lets the C program know that isblank
?C: is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_isblank HAS_ISBLANK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_isblank
?X: Can't use Inlibc because isblank() might be a macro.
: Look for isblank
echo " "
$cat >isblank.c <<'EOCP'
#include
<stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
int main() {
    int c = ' ';
    if (isblank(c))
        return 0 ;
    else
        return 1 ;
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o isblank isblank.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "isblank() found." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "isblank() NOT found." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
set d_isblank
eval $setvar
$rm -f isblank*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isblank.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_wait3.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wait3.U,v $

```

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:01 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wait3: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wait3:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WAIT3 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the wait3() subroutine exists.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WAIT3:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wait3() subroutine
?C: exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wait3 HAS_WAIT3 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_wait3
:
    see if 'wait3()' exists
set wait3 d_wait3
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_wait3.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?X: This unit generates a $hasfield string that is used internally
?X: by Configure to check if this system has a field for a
?X: particular struct (of if this system has a particular struct!)
?X:
?X: To use it, say something like:
?X: set d_statblocks stat st_blocks i_sysstat sys/stat.h
?X: eval $hasfield
?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like
?X: hdrs="$define sys/foo.h
?X: $i_sysbar sys/bar.h
?X: $i_syszot sys/zot.h
?X: $i_zappa zappa.h"
?X: set d_statblocks stat st_blocks $hdrs
?X: eval $hasfield
?X:
?MAKE:Hasfield: Setvar rm_try test Compile

```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:varname struct field
?V:hasfield
: Define hasfield macro for Configure internal use
hasfield='varname=$1;
struct=$2; field=$3; shift; shift; shift;
while $test $# -ge 2; do
case "$1" in
$define) echo "#include <$2>";;
esac ;
shift 2;
done > try.c;
echo "int main () { struct $struct foo; char* bar; bar = (char*)foo.$field; }" >> try.c;
set try;
if eval $compile; then
val="$define";
else
val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/protos/Hasfield.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: MailAuthor.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: MailAuthor.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 15:04:41 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/08/29 16:05:09 ram
?RCS: patch32: avoid message sending if they said no previously
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/10/16 13:47:30 ram
?RCS: patch12: now makes sure user-specified address is in Internet format
```


?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision
 3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 15:48:49 ram
 ?RCS: patch10: reverted to original intent by the Author himself
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:38:38 ram
 ?RCS: patch7: now prompts user for its e-mail address
 ?RCS: patch7: no longer silent when mail has been sent
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:06 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit asks the user to please send a message to the author.
 ?X: To force inclusion of this unit, you must add it's name to the
 ?X: dependancies on the MAKE line in your private copy of End.U.
 ?X: This allows a smart mailagent program to automatically let users know
 ?X: when their package is out of date, and to allow users to be notified of
 ?X: any future patches.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:MailAuthor mailpatches notifypatches usermail: test cat mailer \
 package Myread patchlevel baserev rm rsrc Oldconfig Configdir
 ?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<
 ?S:mailpatches:
 ?S: Indicates whether the user would like future patches to be mailed
 ?S: directly
 to them.
 ?S:.
 ?S:notifypatches:
 ?S: Indicates whether the user would like notification of future patches
 ?S: mailed to them.
 ?S:.
 ?S:usermail:
 ?S: This variable is used internally by Configure to keep track of the
 ?S: user e-mail address, where notifications or patches should be sent.
 ?S: A '-' value means the return address will be extracted by parsing
 ?S: the mail headers.
 ?S:.
 ?T:opt mailpatches notifypatches atsh status
 : notify author that his package is used
 if \$test -f ../.config/mailauthor &&
 cmp \$rsrc/patchlevel.h ../.config/mailauthor >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
 status="say that you're using \$package";
 case "\$mailpatches" in
 true) status='have patches mailed to you as they are issued';;
 esac

```

case "$notifypatches" in
true) status='be notified when new patches are issued';;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

You have already sent the author of \$package (<MAINTLOC>) mail to \$status. If you wish, you may modify your previous request by sending a new mail with different options.

```

EOM
rp='Should
I send a status update to <MAINTLOC>?'
dflt=n
else
$cat <<EOM

```

If you are able to send mail to the Internet, the author of \$package would really appreciate you letting me send off a quick note, just to say that you've tried it. The author is more likely to spend time maintaining \$package if it's known that many people are using it, and you can even ask to get sent new patches automagically this way if you wish. To protect your privacy, all I'll say in the mail is the version of \$package that you're using.

```

EOM
rp='Should I send mail to <MAINTLOC>?'
dflt=y
?X: Ensure default is 'n' if question has been asked already, in case they
?X: run Configure -d next time and answered 'n' the first time. Therefore,
?X: an empty nomail will be created later on even if no mail is sent.
$test -f ../.config/nomail && dflt=n
fi
../myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*)
echo " "
echo "Great! Your cooperation is really appreciated."
$cat <<EOM

```

Some braindead sites do not set a proper return address in the From: header of their outgoing mail, making it impossible to reply to mail they generate. If your site is broken in this way, write to your system administrator and get it fixed!!! In the mean time, you can manually specify the Internet e-mail address by which the author can get back to you, should there be a need to do so. If manually specified, it should be something like "user@domain.top". If your mail system generates addresses correctly, specify "none".

```

EOM

```

```

case "$usermail" in
'|') dflt=none;;
*) dflt="$usermail";;
esac
rp='Manually specify a return address to use:'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none|*@*.*
case "$ans" in
none) usermail='-';;
*) usermail="$ans";;
esac
;;
*)
echo "(Address does not look like an Internet one -- ignoring it.)"
?X:
?X: If we can't trust their mailer or their return address, it's highly
?X: suggested that they only register and don't ask to get anything from
?X: the author, since it's likely to bounce in null-land --
RAM.
?X:
usermail='- '
mailpatches=false
notifypatches=false
;;
esac
echo " "
opt=""
rp='Would you like to have new patches automatically mailed to you?'
case "$mailpatches" in
true) dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) opt=' mailpatches'; mailpatches=true;;
*)
mailpatches=false
echo " "
rp='Ok, would you like to simply be notified of new patches?'
case "$notifypatches" in
false) dflt=n;;
*) dflt=y;;
esac
. ./myread
echo " "
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) opt=' notifypatches'; notifypatches=true;;

```

```

*)
echo "Fine, I'll simply say that you've tried it then."
notifypatches=false
;;
esac
;;
esac
echo "Sending mail to <MAINTLOC>..." >&4
?X: Bizarre hack here. We can't just put @SH in the hereis lines below, because
?X: metaconfig will interpret it as a command, and there's no quoting mechanism.
?X: Do it via a variable instead.
atsh='@SH'
$mailer <MAINTLOC> <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1
Subject: Command
Precedence: junk
To: <MAINTLOC>

```

```

$atsh
package $usermail $package $baserev $patchlevel$opt
EOM
$rm -f ../.config/mailauthor ../.config/nomail
cp $src/patchlevel.h ../.config/mailauthor
;;
*)
case "$dfmt" in
"y")
echo "Oh well, maybe next time."
cp /dev/null ../.config/nomail
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/MailAuthor.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_crypt.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_crypt: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_crypt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_CRYPT symbol, and indicates

```

?S: whether a C program should include <crypt.h>.

?S:.

?C:I_CRYPT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <crypt.h> exists and

?C: should be included.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_crypt I_CRYPT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_crypt

: see if this is a crypt.h system

set crypt.h i_crypt

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/i_crypt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_socket.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:46:00 ram

?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:08:04 ram

?RCS: patch16: can now safely declare private nm_extract in dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:26 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_socket d_oldsock d_sockpair socketlib sockethdr: contains libc \
echo n c nm_opt nm_extract Inlibc Csym _a

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_socket:

?S: This

variable conditionally defines HAS_SOCKET, which indicates

?S: that the BSD socket interface is supported.

?S:.

?S:d_sockpair:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKETPAIR symbol, which

?S: indicates that the BSD socketpair() is supported.

```

?S:.
?S:d_oldsock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the OLD_SOCKET symbol, which
?S: indicates that the BSD socket interface is based on 4.1c and not 4.2.
?S:.
?S:socketlib:
?S: This variable has the names of any libraries needed for socket support.
?S:.
?S:sockethdr:
?S: This variable has any cpp -I flags needed for socket support.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKET (SOCKET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socket interface is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SOCKETPAIR (SOCKETPAIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socketpair() call is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?C:USE_OLD_SOCKET (OLD_SOCKET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the 4.1c BSD socket interface
?C: is supported instead of the 4.2/4.3 BSD
?C: socket interface. For instance,
?C: there is no setsockopt() call.
?C:.
?H:#$d_socket HAS_SOCKET /**/
?H:#$d_socketpair HAS_SOCKETPAIR /**/
?H:#$d_oldsock USE_OLD_SOCKET /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?LINT:use libc
?LINT:set d_socketpair
: see whether socket exists
socketlib="
sockethdr="
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm... $c" >&4
if set socket val -f d_socket; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking support." >&4
d_socket="$define"
?X: now check for advanced features
if set setsockopt val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
d_oldsock="$undef"
else
echo "...but it uses the old 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2" >&4
d_oldsock="$define"
fi
else

```

```

?X: HP-UX, for one, puts all the socket stuff in socklib.o. Note that if we
?X: come here on HP-UX, then we must have used nm to get symbols, or we really
?X: don't have sockets anyway...
if $contains socklib libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking support." >&4
    d_socket="$define"
    : we will have
to assume that it supports the 4.2 BSD interface
    d_oldsock="$undef"
else
    echo "You don't have Berkeley networking in libc$_a..." >&4
?X: look for an optional networking library
    if test -f /usr/lib/libnet$_a; then
?X: space between two '(' needed for ksh
        ( (nm $nm_opt /usr/lib/libnet$_a | eval $nm_extract) || \
        ar t /usr/lib/libnet$_a) 2>/dev/null >> libc.list
        if $contains socket libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
            echo "...but the Wollongong group seems to have hacked it in." >&4
            socketlib="-lnet"
            sockethdr="-I/usr/netinclude"
            d_socket="$define"
?X: now check for advanced features
            if $contains setsockopt libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
                d_oldsock="$undef"
            else
                echo "...using the old 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2" >&4
                d_oldsock="$define"
            fi
        else
            echo "or even in libnet$_a, which is peculiar." >&4
            d_socket="$undef"
            d_oldsock="$undef"
        fi
    else
        echo "or anywhere else I see." >&4
        d_socket="$undef"
        d_oldsock="$undef"
    fi
fi
fi

@if
HAS_SOCKETPAIR || d_sockpair
: see if socketpair exists
set socketpair d_sockpair
eval $inlibc

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_socket.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_gethostbyname_r.U,v 0RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_gethostbyname_r gethostbyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_gethostbyname_r:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME_R symbol,

?S: which indicates to the C program that the gethostbyname_r()

?S: routine is available.

?S:.

?S:gethostbyname_r_proto:

?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gethostbyname_r.

?S: It is zero if d_gethostbyname_r is undef, and one of the

?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyname_r

?S: is defined.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME_R:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates

that the gethostbyname_r routine

?C: is available to gethostbyname re-entrantly.

?C:.

?C:GETHOSTBYNAME_R_PROTO:

?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of gethostbyname_r.

?C: It is zero if d_gethostbyname_r is undef, and one of the

?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyname_r

?C: is defined.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_gethostbyname_r HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME_R /**/

?H:#define GETHOSTBYNAME_R_PROTO \$gethostbyname_r_proto /**/

?H:.

?T:try hdrs d_gethostbyname_r_proto

: see if gethostbyname_r exists

set gethostbyname_r d_gethostbyname_r

eval \$inlibc

case "\$d_gethostbyname_r" in

"\$define")

hdrs="\$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h \$i_netdb netdb.h"


```

case "$d_gethostbyname_r_proto:$susethreads" in
":define") d_gethostbyname_r_proto=define
set d_gethostbyname_r_proto gethostbyname_r $hdrs
eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_gethostbyname_r_proto" in
define)
case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostbyname_r(const char*, struct hostent*, char*, size_t, struct
hostent**, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyname_r_proto=I_CSBWRE ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyname_r(const char*, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyname_r_proto=S_CSBIE ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int gethostbyname_r(const char*, struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyname_r_proto=I_CSD ;;
esac
case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
"|0) d_gethostbyname_r=undef
gethostbyname_r_proto=0
echo "Disabling gethostbyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
*) gethostbyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gethostbyname_r_proto" ;;
esac
echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$susethreads" in
define) echo "gethostbyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
esac
d_gethostbyname_r=undef
gethostbyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac
;;
*) gethostbyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/threads/d_gethostbyname_r.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_lrintl: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_lrintl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LRINTL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the lrintl() routine is available

?S: to return the integral value closest to a long double (according

?S: to the current rounding mode).

?S:.

?C:HAS_LRINTL:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lrintl routine is

?C: available to return the integral value closest to a long double

?C: (according to the current rounding mode).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_lrintl HAS_LRINTL /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_lrintl

: see if lrintl exists

set lrintl d_lrintl

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_lrintl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sizetype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:32:10 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sizetype.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:32:10 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:sizetype: Myread Typedef

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:sizetype:

?S: This variable defines sizetype to be something like size_t,
 ?S: unsigned long, or whatever type is used to declare length
 ?S: parameters for string functions.
 ?S:.
 ?C:Size_t:
 ?C: This symbol holds the type used
 to declare length parameters
 ?C: for string functions. It is usually size_t, but may be
 ?C: unsigned long, int, etc. It may be necessary to include
 ?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#define Size_t \$sizetype /* length parameter for string functions */
 ?H:.
 ?LINT: set sizetype
 : see what type is used for size_t
 rp="What is the type used for the length parameter for string functions?"
 set size_t sizetype 'unsigned int' stdio.h sys/types.h
 eval \$typedef_ask

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/typedefs/sizetype.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_passwd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_passwd.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:37:21 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: useless unit dropped.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:51 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: Useless unit dropped.
 ?X:
 ?LINT:empty

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_passwd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: afs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: afs.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:23:06 ram

?RCS: patch61: can now explicitly tell Configure whether AFS is running

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/24 12:24:43 ram

?RCS: patch3: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:afs afsroot: test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:afs:

?S: This variable is set to 'true' if AFS (Andrew File System) is used

?S: on the system, 'false' otherwise. It is possible to override this

?S: with a hint value or command line option,

but you'd better know

?S: what you are doing.

?S:.

?S:afsroot:

?S: This variable is by default set to '/afs'. In the unlikely case

?S: this is not the correct root, it is possible to override this with

?S: a hint value or command line option. This will be used in subsequent

?S: tests for AFSness in the configure and test process.

?S:.

: allow them to override the AFS root

case "\$afsroot" in

") afsroot=/afs ;;

*) afsroot=\$afsroot ;;

esac

: is AFS running?

echo " "

case "\$afs" in

\$define|true) afs=true ;;

\$undef|false) afs=false ;;

*) if \$test -d \$afsroot; then

afs=true

```

else
  afs=false
fi
;;
esac
if $afs; then
  echo "AFS may be running... I'll be extra cautious then..." >&4
else
  echo "AFS does not seem to be running..." >&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/afs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_dlsymun.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_dlsymun.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_dlsymun: cat cc ccflags ldflags ld rm Setvar dlsrc i_dlfcn i_stdlib \
 cccdlflags ccdlflags lddlflags libs dlextr _o run to

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?X: This is specific to perl5.

?S:d_dlsymun:

?S: This variable conditionally defines DLSYM_NEEDS_UNDERSCORE, which

?S: indicates that we need to prepend an underscore to the symbol

?S: name before calling dlsym().

?S:.

?C:DLSYM_NEEDS_UNDERSCORE:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we need to prepend an

?C: underscore to the symbol name before calling dlsym(). This only

?C: makes sense if you *have* dlsym, which we will presume is the

?C: case if you're using dl_dlopen.xs.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_dlsymun DLSYM_NEEDS_UNDERSCORE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set

d_dlsymun

?T: xxx

?F:!fred

: Check if dlsym need a leading underscore

echo " "

```

val="$undef"

case "$dlsrc" in
dl_dlopen.xs)
echo "Checking whether your dlsym() needs a leading underscore ..." >&4
$cat >dyna.c <<'EOM'
fred () { }
EOM

$cat >fred.c<<EOM

#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_dlfcn I_DLFCN
#ifdef I_DLFCN
#include <dlfcn.h> /* the dynamic linker include file for SunOS/Solaris */
#else
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <nlist.h>
#include <link.h>
#endif

extern int fred() ;

int main()
{
void * handle ;
void * symbol ;
#ifdef RTLD_LAZY
int mode = 1 ;
#else
int mode = RTLD_LAZY ;
#endif
handle = dlopen("./dyna.$dlex", mode) ;
if (handle == NULL) {
printf ("1\n") ;
fflush (stdout) ;
exit(0);
}
symbol = dlsym(handle, "fred") ;
if (symbol == NULL) {
/* try putting a leading underscore */
symbol = dlsym(handle, "_fred") ;
if (symbol ==

```

```

NULL) {
    printf ("2\n");
    fflush (stdout);
    exit(0);
}
printf ("3\n");
}
else
printf ("4\n");
fflush (stdout);
exit(0);
}
EOM
: Call the object file tmp-dyna.o in case dlex=o.
if $cc $ccflags $cccdlflags -c dyna.c > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
mv dyna${_o} tmp-dyna${_o} > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
$ld -o dyna.$dlex $ldflags $lddlflags tmp-dyna${_o} > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
$cc -o fred $ccflags $ldflags $cccdlflags $ccdlflags fred.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 && $to dyna.$dlex; then
xxx=`$run ./fred`
case $xxx in
1) echo "Test program failed using dlopen." >&4
echo "Perhaps you should not use dynamic loading." >&4;;
2) echo "Test program failed using dlsym." >&4
echo "Perhaps you should not use dynamic loading." >&4;;
3) echo "dlsym needs a leading underscore" >&4
val="$define" ;;
4) echo "dlsym doesn't need a leading underscore." >&4;;
esac
else
echo "I can't compile and run the test program." >&4
echo "I'm guessing that dlsym
doesn't need a leading underscore." >&4
fi
;;
esac

$rm -f fred fred.* dyna.$dlex dyna.* tmp-dyna.*

set d_dlsymun
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_dlsymun.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Unix.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:06 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: The purpose of this unit is to define things that are common across all

?X: known UNIX platforms. If Configure is ported/used on a non-UNIX

?X: environment, then some of the following variables can be redefined in hint

?X: files.

?X:

?MAKE:Unix _a _o firstmakefile archobjs: Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:_a (lib_ext):

?S: This variable defines the extension

used for ordinary libraries.

?S: For unix, it is '.a'. The '.' is included. Other possible

?S: values include '.lib'.

?S:.

?S:_o (obj_ext):

?S: This variable defines the extension used for object files.

?S: For unix, it is '.o'. The '.' is included. Other possible

?S: values include '.obj'.

?S:.

?S:firstmakefile:

?S: This variable defines the first file searched by make. On unix,

?S: it is makefile (then Makefile). On case-insensitive systems,

?S: it might be something else. This is only used to deal with

?S: convoluted make depend tricks.

?S:.

?S:archobjs:

?S: This variable defines any additional objects that must be linked

?S: in with the program on this architecture. On unix, it is usually

?S: empty. It is typically used to include emulations of unix calls

?S: or other facilities. For perl on OS/2, for example, this would

?S: include os2/os2.obj.

?S:.

?INIT:: Extra object files, if any, needed on this platform.

?INIT:archobjs="

: Define several unixisms.

: Hints files

or command line option can be used to override them.

```
case "$_a" in
") _a='.a';;
esac
case "$_o" in
") _o='.o';;
esac
```

@if firstmakefile

: Which makefile gets called first. This is used by make depend.

```
case "$firstmakefile" in
") firstmakefile='makefile';;
esac
```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Unix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:usefaststdio: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rsrc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:usefaststdio:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_FAST_STDIO symbol,

?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use 'fast stdio'.

?S: Defaults to define in Perls 5.8 and earlier, to undef later.

?S:.

?C:USE_FAST_STDIO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should

?C: be built to use 'fast stdio'.

?C: Defaults to define in Perls 5.8 and earlier, to undef later.

?C:.

?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_FAST_STDIO

?H:?%<:#\$usefaststdio USE_FAST_STDIO /**/

?H:?%<:#endif

?H:.

?T:xversion

?LINT:set usefaststdio

: Check if faststdio is requested and available

case "\$usefaststdio" in

```

$define|true|[yY]*|")
xversion=`awk
'/define[ ]+PERL_VERSION/ {print $3}' $src/patchlevel.h`
case "$xversion" in
[68]) dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n' ;;
esac
;;
*) dflt='n';;
esac
cat <<EOM

```

Perl can be built to use 'fast stdio', which means using the stdio library but also directly manipulating the stdio buffers to enable faster I/O. Using stdio is better for backward compatibility (especially for Perl extensions), but on the other hand since Perl 5.8 the 'perlio' interface has been preferred instead of stdio.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

EOM

```
rp='Use the "fast stdio" if available?'
```

```

./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)   val="$undef" ;;
esac
set usefaststdio
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/usefaststdio.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strtod.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_strtod.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:46:36 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: created
```

```
?RCS:
```

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtod: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtod:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtod() routine is available
?S: to provide better numeric string conversion than atof().
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOD (STRTOD):
?C: This symbol, if defined,
    indicates that the strtod routine is
?C: available to provide better numeric string conversion than atof().
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtod HAS_STRTOD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtod
: see if strtod exists
set strtod d_strtod
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_strtod.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_values.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_values.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:48:34 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_values: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_values:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_VALUES symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <values.h> to get symbols like MAXLONG
?S: and friends.
?S:.
?C:I_VALUES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should

```

```
?C: include
<values.h> to get definition of symbols like MINFLOAT or
?C: MAXLONG, i.e. machine dependant limitations. Probably, you
?C: should use <limits.h> instead, if it is available.
?C:.
?H:#$i_values I_VALUES /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_values
: see if this is a values.h system
set values.h i_values
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_values.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: d_drem.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_drem.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:14 ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_drem: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_drem:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DREM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the drem() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DREM :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the drem routine is
?C: available.
    This routine is roughly the same as fmod, i.e. it
?C: computes the remainder r=x-n*y, where n=rint(x/y), whereas fmod
?C: uses n=trunc(x/y).
?C:.
?H:#$d_drem HAS_DREM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_drem
```

: see if drem exists

set drem d_drem

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_drem.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: cppfilecom.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: cppfilecom.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:37 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:cppfilecom cppstdinflags d_cppignhdrs d_cppcanstdin: \

contains package test Myread Oldconfig Loc Setvar cpp cc cat rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:cppfilecom:

?S: This variable contains the first part of the string which will invoke

?S: the C preprocessor a file

and produce to standard output, preserving

?S: comments. Typical value of "cc -E -C" or "/lib/cpp -C".

?S:.

?S:cppstdinflags:

?S: This variable contains any flags necessary to get cppfilecom to read

?S: from the standard input.

?S:.

?S:d_cppignhdrs:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines CPP_IGN_HDRS if CPP_FILE_COM ignores

?S: *.h files.

?S:.

?S:d_cppcanstdin:

?S: This symbol conditionally defines CPP_CAN_STDIN if CPP_FILE_COM can

?S: read standard input directly.

?S:.

?C:CPP_FILE_COM (CPPFILECOM):

?C: This symbol contains the first part of the string which will invoke

?C: the C preprocessor a file and produce to standard output, preserving

```

?C: comments. Typical value of "cc -E -C" or "/lib/cpp -C".
?C:.
?C:CPP_STDIN_FLAGS (CPPSTDINFLAGS):
?C: This variable contains any flags necessary to get CPP_FILE_COM to
?C: read from the standard input.
?C:.
?C:CPP_IGN_HDRS (CPPIGNHDRS):
?C: This symbol is defined if CPP_FILE_COM ignores *.h files.
?C:.
?C:CPP_CAN_STDIN (CPPCANSTDIN):
?C: This
symbol is defined if CPP_FILE_COM can read standard input
?C: directly.
?C:.
?H:#define CPP_FILE_COM "$cppfilecom"
?H:#define CPP_STDIN_FLAGS "$cppstdinflags"
?H:#$d_cppignhdrs CPP_IGN_HDRS /* does CPP ignore .h files? */
?H:#$d_cppcanstdin CPP_CAN_STDIN /* can CPP read stdin directly? */
?H:.
?T:cont
?F:!testcpp.c !testcpp.h !testcpp.out
?LINT:set d_cppcanstdin d_cppignhdrs
?LINT:usefile testcpp.c testcpp.out
: see how we invoke the C preprocessor
$cat <<EOM

```

\$package needs to be able to preprocess its input files in a mode which preserves comments, which is often not the default behaviour. It should run the C preprocessor you will use when compiling your own source code, which should be ISO/ANSI C compliant if you want \$package to handle the latest standard C. I will try to guess, but I might guess wrongly because it is not necessarily the same preprocessor used to build \$package.

```

EOM
$cat <<'EOT' >testcpp.c
#define ABC abc
#define XYZ xyz
ABC.XYZ
/* comment */
EOT
:
if $test "X$cppfilecom"
!= "X" && \
$cppfilecom testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "You used to use $cppfilecom so we'll use that again."

```

```

elif echo 'Maybe "'$cc' -E -C' will work...' && \
$cc -E -C testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "It works!"
cppfilecom="$cc -E -C"
elif echo 'Nope...maybe ""'$cc'" -P -C' will work...' && \
$cc -P -C testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "Yup, that does."
cppfilecom="$cc -P -C"
elif echo 'No such luck, maybe ""'$cpp'" -C' will work...' && \
$cpp -C testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out
>/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "Yup, it does."
cppfilecom="$cpp -C"
else
cppfilecom="
$cat <<'EOM'
I can't find a C preprocessor that will preserve comments. Please name one.
EOM
fi
:
dflt="$cppfilecom"
cont=true
while $test "$cont" ; do
echo " "
rp="How should $package run your preprocessor preserving comments?"
./myread
cppfilecom="$ans"
$cppfilecom testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "OK, that will do."
cont="
else
echo "Sorry, I can't get that to work."
fi
done

@if CPP_IGN_HDRS || d_cppignhdrs

```

```

: Now see if it ignores header files.
cp testcpp.c testcpp.h
$cppfilecom testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "Terrific; it processes .h files passed on the command line too."
val="$undef"
else
echo "It ignores .h files on the command line; pity."
val="$define"
fi
set
d_cppignhdrs
eval $setvar

@end
@if CPP_STDIN_FLAGS || CPP_CAN_STDIN || cppstdinflags || d_cppcanstdin
: Now see how to send stdin to it.
echo " "
cp testcpp.c testcpp.h
$cppfilecom <testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "Great; and it will read stdin if passed no arguments."
val="$define"
cppstdinflags="
else
$cppfilecom - <testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
$contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
echo "Great; and it can read stdin by passing it '-'."
val="$define"
cppstdinflags='- '
else
$cat <<FOO
Unfortunately, I can't find an easy way to get that preprocessor to read from
standard input. Do you know any flags I can pass it to get it to do so?
If that preprocessor can't read directly form standard input, answer 'none'.

FOO
val='dunno'
while $test "$val" = "dunno"; do
rp='Flags to get preprocessor
to read stdin?'
dflt='none'

```



```

./myread
if $test $ans = 'none'; then
    echo "Oh well, if $package wants it done, it will do it for itself."
    val="$undef"
else
    $cppfilecom $ans <testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
    if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
        $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
    then
        echo "Good; that works fine."
        val="$define"
        cppstdinflags="$ans"
    else
        echo "Sorry, I couldn't get that to work."
    fi
fi
done
fi
fi
set d_cppcanstdin
eval $setvar

@end
: cleanup cpp test files anyway
$rm -f testcpp.*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cppfilecom.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: rcs_branch.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: rcs_branch.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:40 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:rcs_branch: Myread contains Loc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:rcs_branch:
?S: This variable will hold "true" if rcs can take the -b<revision>

```

```
?S: option, which can make Life Easier on those folks who like to run
?S: rcsdiff manually.
?S:.
?T:xxx
: Tra la la la la
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if RCS understands the -b switch..." >&4
xxx=`./loc
rcs " $pth`
case "$xxx" in
")
rcs_branch=false
echo "Oh. You don't seem to have RCS here."
;;
*)
rcs > rcsbranch.out 2>&1
if $contains 'b\[rev\]' rcsbranch.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
rcs_branch=true
echo "Nice! Your RCS is spiffy!"
else
rcs_branch=false
echo "Well, at least you have RCS. You know, a newer version is available."
fi
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/rcs_branch.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999-2016 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_PRIfldbl sPRIfldbl d_PRIgldbl d_PRIFUldbl sPRIGUldbl d_PRIEUldbl \

sPRIgldbl d_PRIeldbl sPRIeldbl sPRIFUldbl d_PRIGUldbl sPRIEUldbl \

d_SCNfldbl d_double_style_vax d_double_style_ieee \

d_double_style_ibm d_double_style_cray d_double_has_subnormals \

d_double_has_inf d_double_has_nan d_double_has_negative_zero \

sSCNfldbl doublekind: \

d_longdbl longdblsize doublesize uselongdouble test echo cat rm_try \

Setvar Compile run i_stdlib osname gccversion ccflags

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:doublekind:

?S: This variable, if defined, encodes the type of a double:

?S: 1 = IEEE 754 32-bit little endian,
 ?S: 2 = IEEE 754 32-bit big endian,
 ?S: 3 = IEEE 754 64-bit little endian,
 ?S: 4 = IEEE
 754 64-bit big endian,
 ?S: 5 = IEEE 754 128-bit little endian,
 ?S: 6 = IEEE 754 128-bit big endian,
 ?S: 7 = IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian le-be,
 ?S: 8 = IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian be-le,
 ?S: 9 = VAX 32bit little endian F float format
 ?S: 10 = VAX 64bit little endian D float format
 ?S: 11 = VAX 64bit little endian G float format
 ?S: 12 = IBM 32bit format
 ?S: 13 = IBM 64bit format
 ?S: 14 = Cray 64bit format
 ?S: -1 = unknown format.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_PRIldbl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIldbl symbol, which
 ?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_PRIgldbl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIldbl symbol, which
 ?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_PRIldbl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIldbl symbol, which
 ?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_PRIFUldbl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIldbl symbol, which
 ?S: indicates
 that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
 ?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIldbl so that even
 ?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_PRIGUldbl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIldbl symbol, which
 ?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
 ?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIgldbl so that even
 ?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
 ?S:.
 ?S:d_PRIEUldbl:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIldbl symbol, which
 ?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
 ?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIldbl so that even
 ?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
 ?S:.

?S:d_SCNfdbl:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRI_fdbl symbol, which

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to scan long doubles.

?S:.

?S:sPRI_fdbl:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format long doubles (format 'f') for
output.

?S:.

?S:sPRI_gdbl:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format long doubles (format 'g') for output.

?S:.

?S:sPRI_edbl:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format long doubles (format 'e') for output.

?S:.

?S:sPRIFUdbl:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format long doubles (format 'F') for output.

?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRI_fdbl so that even

?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.

?S:.

?S:sPRIGUdbl:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format long doubles (format 'G') for output.

?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRI_gdbl so that even

?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.

?S:.

?S:sPRIEUdbl:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format long doubles (format 'E') for output.

?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRI_edbl so that even

?S: case-blind
systems can see the difference.

?S:.

?S:sSCNfdbl:

?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?S: format long doubles (format 'f') for input.

?S:.

?S:d_double_has_inf:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_INF

?S: which indicates that the double type has an infinity.

?S:.

?S:d_double_has_nan:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_NAN

?S: which indicates that the double type has a not-a-number.

?S:.

?S:d_double_has_negative_zero:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_NEGATIVE_ZERO
 ?S: which indicates that the double type has a negative zero.
 ?S:.

?S:d_double_has_subnormals:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_SUBNORMALS
 ?S: which indicates that the double type has subnormals (denormals).
 ?S:.

?S:d_double_style_cray:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_CRAY
 ?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit CRAY mainframe
 format.
 ?S:.

?S:d_double_style_ibm:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_IBM,
 ?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit IBM mainframe format.
 ?S:.

?S:d_double_style_ieee:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE,
 ?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit IEEE 754.
 ?S:.

?S:d_double_style_vax:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX,
 ?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit VAX format D or G.
 ?S:.

?C:PERL_PRIfdbl:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
 ?C: format long doubles (format 'f') for output.
 ?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIGdbl:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
 ?C: format long doubles (format 'g') for output.
 ?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIEdbl:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
 ?C: format long doubles (format 'e') for output.
 ?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIfdbl:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio
 to
 ?C: format long doubles (format 'f') for output.
 ?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIGdbl:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
 ?C: format long doubles (format 'g') for output.
 ?C:.

?C:PERL_PRIEdbl:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?C: format long doubles (format 'e') for output.

?C:.

?C:PERL_SCNfldbl:

?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

?C: format long doubles (format 'f') for input.

?C:.

?C:DOUBLEKIND:

?C: DOUBLEKIND will be one of

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_LE_BE

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_BE_LE

?C: DOUBLE_IS_VAX_F_FLOAT

?C: DOUBLE_IS_VAX_D_FLOAT

?C: DOUBLE_IS_VAX_G_FLOAT

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IBM_SINGLE_32_BIT

?C: DOUBLE_IS_IBM_DOUBLE_64_BIT

?C: DOUBLE_IS_CRAY_SINGLE_64_BIT

?C: DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT

?C:.

?C:DOUBLE_HAS_INF:

?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has

?C: the infinity.

?C:.

?C:DOUBLE_HAS_NAN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has

?C: the not-a-number.

?C:.

?C:DOUBLE_HAS_NEGATIVE_ZERO:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has

?C: the negative_zero.

?C:.

?C:DOUBLE_HAS_SUBNORMALS:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has

?C: the subnormals (denormals).

?C:.

?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_CRAY:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is

?C: the 64-bit CRAY mainframe format.

?C:.

?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_IBM:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is

?C: the 64-bit IBM mainframe format.

```

?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is
?C: the 64-bit IEEE 754.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is
?C: the 64-bit VAX format D or G.
?C:.
?LINT:known
DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_LE_BE
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_BE_LE
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_VAX_F_FLOAT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_VAX_D_FLOAT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_VAX_G_FLOAT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IBM_SINGLE_32_BIT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IBM_DOUBLE_64_BIT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_CRAY_SINGLE_64_BIT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT
?H:#define DOUBLEKIND $doublekind /**/
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 1
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 2
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 3
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 4
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 5
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define
DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 6
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_LE_BE 7
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_BE_LE 8
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_VAX_F_FLOAT 9
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_VAX_D_FLOAT 10
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_VAX_G_FLOAT 11
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IBM_SINGLE_32_BIT 12
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IBM_DOUBLE_64_BIT 13
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_CRAY_SINGLE_64_BIT 14
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT -1
?H:#$d_PRIfdbl PERL_PRIfdbl $sPRIfdbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIGldbl PERL_PRIGldbl $sPRIGldbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIeldbl PERL_PRIeldbl $sPRIeldbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIFUdbl PERL_PRIFUdbl $sPRIFUdbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIGUdbl PERL_PRIGUdbl $sPRIGUdbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIEUdbl PERL_PRIEUdbl $sPRIEUdbl /**/

```

```

?H:#$d_SCNfldbl PERL_SCNfldbl $sSCNfldbl /**/
?H:#$d_double_has_inf DOUBLE_HAS_INF
?H:#$d_double_has_nan DOUBLE_HAS_NAN
?H:#$d_double_has_negative_zero
DOUBLE_HAS_NEGATIVE_ZERO
?H:#$d_double_has_subnormals DOUBLE_HAS_SUBNORMALS
?H:#$d_double_style_cray DOUBLE_STYLE_CRAY
?H:#$d_double_style_ibm DOUBLE_STYLE_IBM
?H:#$d_double_style_ieee DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE
?H:#$d_double_style_vax DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX
?H:.
?T:yyy message saveccflags
?F:!try
?LINT:change ccflags
?LINT:change uselongdouble
: Check what kind of doubles your system has
$echo "Checking the kind of doubles you have..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#define DOUBLESIZE $doublesize
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
static const double d = -0.1;
int main() {
    unsigned const char* b = (unsigned const char*)&d;
    #if DOUBLESIZE == 4
    if (b[0] == 0xCD && b[3] == 0xBD) {
        /* IEEE 754 32-bit little-endian */
        printf("1\n");
        exit(0);
    }
    if (b[0] == 0xBD && b[3] == 0xCD) {
        /* IEEE 754 32-bit big-endian */
        printf("2\n");
        exit(0);
    }
    if (b[0] == 0xCC && b[3] == 0xCC) {
        /* VAX format F, 32-bit
        PDP-style mixed endian. */
        printf("9\n");
        exit(0);
    }
    if (b[0] == 0xC0 && b[3] == 0x9A) {
        /* IBM single 32-bit */
        printf("12\n");
        exit(0);
    }

```



```

}
#endif
#if DOUBLESIZE == 8
if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0xBF) {
    /* IEEE 754 64-bit little-endian */
    printf("3\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[7] == 0x9A) {
    /* IEEE 754 64-bit big-endian */
    printf("4\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0x99 && b[3] == 0xBF && b[4] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0x99) {
    /* ARM mixed endian: two little-endian 32-bit floats, in big endian order:
     * 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 (MSB = 7, LSB = 0)
     * 99 99 b9 bf 9a 99 99 99 */
    printf("7\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0x99 && b[3] == 0x9A && b[4] == 0xBF && b[7] == 0x99) {
    /* The opposite of case 7, mixed endian: two big-endian 32-bit floats,
     * in little endian order: 3 2 1 0 7 6 5 4 (MSB = 7, LSB = 0)
     * 99 99 99 9a bf b9 99 99 */
    printf("8\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xCC && b[7] == 0xCC) {
    /* VAX
    format D, 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian. */
    printf("10\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xD9 && b[7] == 0x99) {
    /* VAX format G, 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian. */
    printf("11\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xC0 && b[7] == 0x9A) {
    /* IBM double 64-bit */
    printf("13\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[7] == 0xCD) {
    /* CRAY single 64-bit */
    printf("14\n");
    exit(0);
}

```

```

#endif
#if DOUBLESIZE == 16
if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[15] == 0xBF) {
    /* IEEE 754 128-bit little-endian */
    printf("5\n");
    exit(0);
}
if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[15] == 0x9A) {
    /* IEEE 754 128-bit big-endian */
    printf("6\n");
    exit(0);
}
#endif
/* Then there are old mainframe/miniframe formats like IBM and CRAY.
 * Whether those environments can still build Perl is debatable. */
printf("-1\n"); /* unknown */
exit(0);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    doublekind=`$run ./try`
else
    doublekind=-1
fi
case "$doublekind" in
1) echo "You have IEEE
    754 32-bit little endian doubles." >&4 ;;
2) echo "You have IEEE 754 32-bit big endian doubles." >&4 ;;
3) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit little endian doubles." >&4 ;;
4) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit big endian doubles." >&4 ;;
5) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit little endian doubles." >&4 ;;
6) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit big endian doubles." >&4 ;;
7) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian doubles (32-bit LEs in BE)." >&4 ;;
8) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian doubles (32-bit BEs in LE)." >&4 ;;
9) echo "You have VAX format F 32-bit PDP-style mixed endian doubles." >&4 ;;
10) echo "You have VAX format D 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian doubles." >&4 ;;
11) echo "You have VAX format G 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian doubles." >&4 ;;
12) echo "You have IBM short 32-bit doubles." >&4 ;;
13) echo "You have IBM long 64-bit doubles." >&4 ;;
14) echo "You have Cray single 64-bit doubles." >&4 ;;
*) echo "Cannot figure out your double. You Cyber, or something?" >&4 ;;
esac
d_double_style_ieee=$undef
d_double_style_vax=$undef
d_double_style_ibm=$undef
d_double_style_cray=$undef
case

```

```

"$doublekind" in
1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8) d_double_style_ieee=$define ;;
9|10|11) d_double_style_vax=$define ;;
12|13) d_double_style_ibm=$define ;;
14) d_double_style_cray=$define ;;
esac
case "$d_double_style_ieee" in
$define)
    d_double_has_inf=$define
    d_double_has_nan=$define
    d_double_has_negative_zero=$define
    d_double_has_subnormals=$define
    ;;
*)
    d_double_has_inf=$undef
    d_double_has_nan=$undef
    d_double_has_negative_zero=$undef
    d_double_has_subnormals=$undef
    ;;
esac
$rm_try

: Check print/scan long double stuff
echo " "

if $test X"$d_longdbl" = X"$define"; then

echo "Checking how to print long doubles..." >&4

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X -a X"$doublesize" = X"$longdblsize"; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    double d = 123.456;
    printf("%.3f\n", d);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    yyy=`$run
./try`
    case "$yyy" in
    123.456)
        sPRIfldbl="f"; sPRIgldbl="g"; sPRIeldbl="e";
        sPRIFUldbl="F"; sPRIGUldbl="G"; sPRIEUldbl="E";
        echo "We will use %f."
        ;;

```

```

esac
fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRIfdbl" = X; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
    #include <sys/types.h>
    #include <stdio.h>
    int main() {
        long double d = 123.456;
        printf("%.3Lf\n", d);
    }
    EOCP
    set try
    if eval $compile; then
        yyy=`$run ./try`
        case "$yyy" in
            123.456)
                sPRIfdbl="Lf"; sPRIgldbl="Lg"; sPRIeldbl="Le";
                sPRIFUldbl="LF"; sPRIGUldbl="LG"; sPRIEUldbl="LE";
                echo "We will use %Lf."
                ;;
            esac
        fi
    fi

```

```

if $test X"$sPRIfdbl" = X; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
    #include <sys/types.h>
    #include <stdio.h>
    int main() {
        long double d = 123.456;
        printf("%.3llf\n", d);
    }
    EOCP
    set try
    if eval $compile; then
        yyy=`$run ./try`
        case "$yyy" in
            123.456)
                sPRIfdbl="llf"; sPRIgldbl="llg"; sPRIeldbl="lle";
                sPRIFUldbl="llF"; sPRIGUldbl="llG"; sPRIEUldbl="llE";
                echo "We
will use %llf."
                ;;
            esac
        fi
    fi

```

```

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X; then
    $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    long double d = 123.456;
    printf("%.3lf\n", d);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
    case "$yyy" in
        123.456)
            sPRIfldbl="lf"; sPRIgldbl="lg"; sPRIeldbl="le";
            sPRIFUldbl="lF"; sPRIGUldbl="lG"; sPRIEUldbl="lE";
            echo "We will use %lf."
            ;;
        esac
    fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X; then
    echo "Cannot figure out how to print long doubles." >&4
else
    sSCNfldbl=$sPRIfldbl # expect consistency
fi

$rm_try

fi # d_longdbl

case "$sPRIfldbl" in
    *) d_PRIfldbl="$undef"; d_PRIgldbl="$undef"; d_PRIeldbl="$undef";
       d_PRIFUldbl="$undef"; d_PRIGUldbl="$undef"; d_PRIEUldbl="$undef";
       d_SCNfldbl="$undef";
       ;;
    *) d_PRIfldbl="$define"; d_PRIgldbl="$define"; d_PRIeldbl="$define";
       d_PRIFUldbl="$define"; d_PRIGUldbl="$define"; d_PRIEUldbl="$define";
       d_SCNfldbl="$define";
       ;;
    esac

: Before committing on uselongdouble,
see whether that looks sane.
if $test "$uselongdouble" = "$define"; then
    message=""

```

```

echo " "
echo "Checking if your long double math functions work right..." >&4
$cat > try.c <<EOF
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("%sPRIgldbl"\n", sqrtl(logl(expl(cosl(sinl(0.0L)))))+powl(2.0L, 3.0L));
}
EOF
case "$osname:$gccversion" in
    aix:*) saveccflags="$ccflags"
    ccflags="$ccflags -qlongdouble" ;; # to avoid core dump
esac
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
    yyy=`$run ./try`
fi
case "$yyy" in
    3) echo "Your long double math functions are working correctly." >&4 ;;
    *) echo "Your long double math functions are broken, not using long doubles." >&4
        uselongdouble=$undef
        ;;
esac
$rm_try
case "$osname:$gccversion" in
    aix:*) ccflags="$saveccflags" ;; # restore
esac
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/longdblfiio.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_setrgid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setrgid.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:14 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setrgid: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setrgid:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRGID symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the setrgid() routine is available

?S: to change the real gid of the current program.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETRGID (SETRGID):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setrgid
routine is available

?C: to change the real gid of the current program.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setrgid HAS_SETRGID /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_setrgid

: see if setrgid exists

set setrgid d_setrgid

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setrgid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getpagsz.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:13:10 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_getpagsz.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:13:10 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:14 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_getpagsz: Compile Oldconfig Myread Inlibc Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_getpagsz:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPAGESIZE if getpagesize()

?S: is available to get the system page size.

?S:.

?C:HAS_GETPAGESIZE

(GETPAGESIZE):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpagesize system call

?C: is available to get system page size, which is the granularity of

?C: many memory management calls.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_getpagsz HAS_GETPAGESIZE /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_getpagsz

: see if getpagesize exists

set getpagesize d_getpagsz

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_getpagsz.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endpent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_endpent.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_endpent: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_endpent:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDPROTOENT if endprotoent() is

?S: available to close whatever was being used for protocol queries.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ENDPROTOENT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endprotoent() routine is

?C: available to close whatever was being used

for protocol queries.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_endpent HAS_ENDPROTOENT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_endpent

: see if endprotoent exists

set endprotoent d_endpent

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_endpent.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_mkstemp.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:57 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mkstemp.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkstemp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkstemp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKSTEMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkstemp() routine is available
?S: to exclusively create and open a uniquely named temporary file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKSTEMP :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkstemp routine is
?C: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named
?C: temporary file.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkstemp HAS_MKSTEMP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkstemp
: see if mkstemp exists
set mkstemp d_mkstemp
eval
$inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_mkstemp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_havetlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_havetlib.U,v $
```

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:36:31 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:44:06 ram
?RCS: patch23: added AIX support to accept shared lib stub as termli (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:19 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_havetlib termli: cat contains Myread Loc
Filexp Oldconfig libpth \
test uname _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_havetlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TERMli symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that termli-style routines are available.
?S:.
?S:termli:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader to get
?S: termli-style routines. It is up to the Makefile.SH to make sure
?S: the value gets to the right command. Note that on many systems the
?S: termli routines are emulated by the curses or terminfo library.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TERMli (HAVETERMli):
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates that termli-style routines
?C: are available. There is nothing to include.
?C:.
?H:#$d_havetlib HAS_TERMli /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
: where do we get termli routines from
echo " "
xxx=`./loc libcurses$_a x $libpth`
case "$xxx" in
/*)
ar t $xxx >grimble
if $contains tputs$_o grimble >/dev/null 2>&1; then
termli='-lcurses'
d_havetlib="$define"
echo "Terminfo library found." >&4
elif $test "x`$uname
2>/dev/null`" = xAIX; then
# Ok, do the AIX shr.o fun thing
/usr/ccs/bin/nm -en $xxx 2>/dev/null >grimble
if $contains '^tputs.*|extern|' grimble >/dev/null 2>&1; then
termli='-lcurses'
d_havetlib="$define"

```

```

    echo "AIX Terminfo library found." >&4
else
    xxx=x
fi
else
    xxx=x
fi
rm -f grumble
;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
x)
    xxx=`./loc libtermplib$_a x $libpth`
    case "$xxx" in
    /usr/lib*/lib*)
        termplib='-ltermplib'
        d_havetlib="$define"
        echo "Termlib library found." >&4
        ;;
    /*)
        termplib="$xxx"
        d_havetlib="$define"
        echo "Termlib library found." >&4
        ;;
    *)
        xxx=`./loc libtermcap$_a x $libpth`
        case "$xxx" in
        /usr/lib*/lib*)
            termplib='-ltermcap'
            d_havetlib="$define"
            echo "Termcap library found." >&4
            ;;
        /*)
            termplib="$xxx"
            d_havetlib="$define"
            echo "Termcap library found." >&4
            ;;
        *)
            case "$termplib" in
            ")
                dflt=y
rp="Your system appears to NOT have termplib-style routines. Is this true?"
                ./myread
                case "$ans"
in
                n*|f*) d_havetlib="$define"
                $cat <<'EOM'
Then where are the termplib-style routines kept? Specify either -llibname

```

or a full pathname (~name ok).

EOM

```
dflt="
rp='Specify term lib path:'
. ./myread
term lib=`./filexp $ans`
;;
*)
d_havetlib="$undef"
term lib="
echo "You will have to play around with term.c then." >&4
;;
esac
echo " ";;
*) echo "You said term lib was $term lib before." >&4;;
esac;;
esac;;
esac;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_havetlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ckeypad.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ckeypad.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:50 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ckeypad: cat cc term lib Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ckeypad:
?S: This variable controls the definition of HAS_CURSES_KEYPAD,
?S: which tells the application that the keypad() curses function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CURSES_KEYPAD:
?C: This symbol indicates the availability of the keypad() function
```

```

?C: of the curses library.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ckeypad
HAS_CURSES_KEYPAD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ckeypad
: check for the "keypad()" function in the curses library
echo " "
case "$termib" in
")
echo "You don't have a curses library, so I won't waste time looking" >&4
echo "to see if has the keypad() function." >&4
*)
echo "Checking the curses library ($termib) for the keypad() function..." >&4
$cat >c_keypad.c <<'EOCP'
#include <curses.h>
int main() {
keypad(stdscr, TRUE);
exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc c_keypad.c >c_keypad.out 2>&1 ; then
val=$define
echo "It appears to have the keypad() function."
else
val=$undef
echo "Your curses library doesn't appear to have the keypad() function."
fi
esac
set d_ckeypad
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_ckeypad.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: i_malloc.U,v 3.1 2003/01/21 18:51:51 merijn Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_malloc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1 2003/01/21 18:51:51 merijn

```

```

?RCS: Moved to modified: Ihdr replaced with Compile
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_malloc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:21 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_malloc: cat rm_try Compile Setvar i_mallocmalloc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_malloc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MALLOC symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <malloc.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MALLOC:
?C: This
    symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <malloc.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_malloc I_MALLOC /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_malloc
: see if this is a malloc.h system
: we want a real compile instead of Inhdr because some systems have a
: malloc.h that just gives a compile error saying to use stdlib.h instead
echo " "
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <malloc.h>
#$i_mallocmalloc I_MALLOCMALLOC
#ifdef I_MALLOCMALLOC
# include <malloc/malloc.h>
#endif

int main () { return 0; }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    echo "<malloc.h> found." >&4
    val="$define"
else
    echo "<malloc.h> NOT found." >&4
    val="$undef"
fi
$rm_try
set i_malloc
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/i_malloc.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:16:47 ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:38:08 ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:27:40 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix to set the default
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:56 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lib libexp: Getfile
Loc Oldconfig Prefixit Prefixup prefixexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:lib:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put public library files for the package in question. It is most
?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this
?S: variable must be prepared to deal with filename expansion.
?S:.
?S:libexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the lib variable, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.
?S:.
: determine where public libraries go
set lib lib
eval $prefixit
case "$lib" in
")
dflt=`./loc . ." $prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
```

```

*) dflt="$lib";;
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where do you want to put the public libraries?'
./getfile
lib="$ans"
libexp="$ansexp"

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/lib.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_cbrt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_cbrt.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:48 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_cbrt: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_cbrt:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CBRT symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the cbrt() (cube root) function
```

```
?S: is available.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_CBRT (CBRT):
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the cbrt() (cube root)
```

```
?C: function is available.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_cbrt HAS_CBRT /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set
```

```
d_cbrt
```

```
: see if cbrt exists
```

```
set cbrt d_cbrt
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_cbrt.U
```


No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2015 Jarkko Hietaniemi, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:longdblinfbytes longdblnanbytes doubleinfbytes doublenanbytes: Inlibc \

cat Compile run rm_try Setvar echo d_longdbl \

doublekind doublesize longdblkind longdblsize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:longdblinfbytes:

?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes

?S: for the long double precision infinity.

?S:.

?S:longdblnanbytes:

?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes

?S: for the long double precision not-a-number.

?S:.

?S:doubleinfbytes:

?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes

?S: for the double precision infinity.

?S:.

?S:doublenanbytes:

?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes

?S: for

the double precision not-a-number.

?S:.

?C:DOUBLEINFBYTES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of

?C: hexadecimal bytes for the double precision infinity.

?C:.

?C:DOUBLENANBYTES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of

?C: hexadecimal bytes (0xHH) for the double precision not-a-number.

?C:.

?C:LONGDBLINFBYTES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of

?C: hexadecimal bytes for the long double precision infinity.

?C:.

?C:LONGDBLNANBYTES:

?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of

?C: hexadecimal bytes (0xHH) for the long double precision not-a-number.

?C:.

?H:#define DOUBLEINFBYTES \$doubleinfbytes /**/

?H:#define DOUBLENANBYTES \$doublenanbytes /**/

```

?H:#define LONGDBLINBYTES $longdblinbytes /**/
?H:#define LONGDBLNANBYTES $longdblnanbytes /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: Check what kind of inf/nan your system has
$echo "Checking the kind of infinities and nans you have..." >&4
$echo "(The following tests may crash. That's
okay.)" >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#define DOUBLESIZE $doublesize
#$d_longdbl HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
#ifdef HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
#define LONG_DOUBLESIZE $longdblsize
#define LONG_DOUBLEKIND $longdblkind
#endif
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
/* Note that whether the sign bit is on or off
* for NaN depends on the CPU/FPU, and possibly
* can be affected by the build toolchain.
*
* For example for older MIPS and HP-PA 2.0 the quiet NaN is:
* 0x7f, 0xf7, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff
* 0x7f, 0xf4, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
* (respectively) as opposed to the more usual
* 0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
*
* Pre-IEEE-754 floating point format do not even have inf/nan support
* at all. They might have a "max" value (DBL_MAX), which may be deadly
* to even mention, causing immediate SIGFPE or equivalent: this is
* the case with VAX floating point, for example.
*/
static void bytes(void *v, unsigned int n) {
    unsigned char *p = (unsigned
    char *)v;
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("0x%02x%s", p[i], i < n - 1 ? " , " : "\n");
    }
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    /* We cannot use 1.0/0.0 and 0.0/0.0 (with L suffixes for long double)
    * because some compilers are 'smart' and not only warn but refuse to
    * compile such 'illegal' values. */
    double dinf = exp(1e9);
    double dnans = sqrt(-1.0);
#ifdef HAS_LONG_DOUBLE

```

```

    long double ldinf = (long double)exp(1e9);
    long double ldnan = (long double)sqrt(-1.0);
# if LONG_DOUBLEKIND == 3 || LONG_DOUBLEKIND == 4
/* the 80-bit long doubles might have garbage in their excess bytes */
    memset((char *)&ldinf + 10, '\0', LONG_DOUBLESIZE - 10);
    memset((char *)&ldnan + 10, '\0', LONG_DOUBLESIZE - 10);
# endif
#endif

if (argc == 2) {
    switch (argv[1][0]) {
        case '1': bytes(&dinf, sizeof(dinf)); break;
        case '2': bytes(&dnan, sizeof(dnan)); break;
#ifdef HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
        case '3': bytes(&ldinf, sizeof(ldinf)); break;
        case '4': bytes(&ldnan,
sizeof(ldnan)); break;
#endif
    }
}
return 0;
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
    doubleinfbytes=`$run ./try 1`
    doublenanbytes=`$run ./try 2`
    case "$d_longdbl" in
        $define)
            longdblinfbytes=`$run ./try 3`
            longdblnanbytes=`$run ./try 4`
            ;;
    esac
else
    # Defaults in case the above test program failed.
    case "$doublekind" in
        1) # IEEE 754 32-bit LE
            doubleinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f'
            doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f'
            ;;
        2) # IEEE 754 32-bit BE
            doubleinfbytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00'
            doublenanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00'
            ;;
        3) # IEEE 754 64-bit LE
            doubleinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f'
            doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f'
            ;;
        4) # IEEE 754 64-bit BE

```

```

doubleinbytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
doublenanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'

;;
5) # IEEE 754 128-bit LE
doubleinbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0,
0x7f'
doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8,
0x7f'
;;
6) # IEEE 754 128-bit BE
doubleinbytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
doublenanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
;;
7) # IEEE 754 64-bit mixed: 32-bit LEs in BE
doubleinbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
;;
8) # IEEE 754 64-bit mixed: 32-bit BEs in LE
doubleinbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00'
doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00'
;;
9|10|11|12|13|14) # VAX/Cray/IBM floating
point formats, no inf/nan.
doubleinbytes=$undef
doublenanbytes=$undef
;;
*) # No idea.
doubleinbytes=$undef
doublenanbytes=$undef
;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
1) # IEEE 754 128-bit LE
longdblbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xff,
0x7f'
longdblnanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x80, 0xff,
0x7f'
;;
2) # IEEE 754 128-bit BE
longdblbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
longdblnanbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
;;
3) # IEEE 754 80-bit LE, 12 or 16 bytes (x86)

```

```

case "$longdblsize" in
12) # x86 32-bit (96 bits, or 4 x 32, or 12 x 8)
    longdblinfobytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x80, 0xff, 0x7f,
0x00, 0x00'
    longdblinfoanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc0, 0xff, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00'
    ;;
16) # x86_64
    longdblinfobytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x80, 0xff, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblinfoanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc0, 0xff, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
*) # No idea.
    longdblinfobytes=$undef
    longdblinfoanbytes=$undef
    ;;
esac
;;

4) # IEEE 754 80-bit BE, 12 or 16 bytes
case "$longdblsize" in
12) # 32-bit system
    longdblinfobytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
    longdblinfoanbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
    ;;
16) # 64-bit system
    longdblinfobytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblinfoanbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
*) # No idea.
    longdblinfobytes=$undef
    longdblinfoanbytes=$undef
    ;;
esac
;;

5) # 128-bit LE-LE "double double"
    longdblinfobytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0,
0x7f'
    longdblinfoanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8,
0x7f'
    ;;
6) # 128-bit BE-BE "double double"
    longdblinfobytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblinfoanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;

```

```

7) # 128-bit LE-BE "double double"
    longdblinfobytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'

    longdblinfobytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
8) # 128-bit BE-LE "double double"
    longdblinfobytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblinfobytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
9|10|11|12|13|14) # VAX/Cray/IBM floating point formats, no inf/nan.
    longdblinfobytes=$undef
    longdblinfobytes=$undef
    ;;
*) # No idea.
    longdblinfobytes=$undef
    longdblinfobytes=$undef
    ;;
esac
fi

# In case the program crashed the values are empty, turn them undef.
case "$doubleinfobytes" in
") doubleinfobytes=$undef ;;
esac
case "$doubleinfobytes" in
") doubleinfobytes=$undef ;;
esac
case "$longdblinfobytes" in
") longdblinfobytes=$undef ;;
esac
case "$longdblinfobytes" in
") longdblinfobytes=$undef ;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

*

/perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/infnan.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_getlogin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_getlogin.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:41 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_getlogin: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_getlogin:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETLOGIN symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the getlogin() routine is available
 ?S: to get the login name.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_GETLOGIN :
 ?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the getlogin routine is
 ?C: available to get the login name.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_getlogin HAS_GETLOGIN /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_getlogin
 : see if getlogin exists
 set getlogin d_getlogin
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_getlogin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: cppstdin.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:08:34 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
 ?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:05:38 ram

?RCS: patch16: comment for CPPLAST was missing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/12/15 08:18:58 ram

?RCS: patch15: new variables cpprun and cpplast, guaranteed wrapper-free

?RCS: patch15: cppstdin now tries to use cc, even at the cost of a wrapper

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:00:53 ram

?RCS: patch6:

remove wrapper when not actually used

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:38 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast: contains test Myread Oldconfig Loc \

cpp +cc rm hint osname gccversion startsh eunicefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:cppstdin:

?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke the C

?S: preprocessor on standard input and put the output to stdout.

?S: It is primarily used by other Configure units that ask about

?S: preprocessor symbols.

?S:.

?S:cppminus:

?S: This variable contains the second part of the string which will invoke

?S: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard

?S: output. This variable will have the value "-" if cppstdin needs

?S: a minus to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".

?S:.

?S:cpprun:

?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke a C preprocessor

?S: on standard input and put the output to stdout. It is guaranteed not

?S: to be a wrapper

and may be a null string if no preprocessor can be

?S: made directly available. This preprocessor might be different from the

?S: one used by the C compiler. Don't forget to append cpplast after the

?S: preprocessor options.

?S:.

?S:cpplast:

?S: This variable has the same functionality as cppminus, only it applies to

?S: cpprun and not cppstdin.

?S:.

?C:CPPSTDIN:

?C: This symbol contains the first part of the string which will invoke

?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard

?C: output. Typical value of "cc -E" or "/lib/cpp", but it can also

?C: call a wrapper. See CPPRUN.

?C:.

?C:CPPMINUS:

?C: This symbol contains the second part of the string which will invoke

?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard

?C: output. This symbol will have the value "-" if CPPSTDIN needs a minus

?C: to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".

?C:.

?C:CPPRUN:

?C: This symbol contains the string which will invoke a C preprocessor on

?C: the

standard input and produce to standard output. It needs to end

?C: with CPPLAST, after all other preprocessor flags have been specified.

?C: The main difference with CPPSTDIN is that this program will never be a

?C: pointer to a shell wrapper, i.e. it will be empty if no preprocessor is

?C: available directly to the user. Note that it may well be different from

?C: the preprocessor used to compile the C program.

?C:.

?C:CPPLAST:

?C: This symbol is intended to be used along with CPPRUN in the same manner

?C: symbol CPPMINUS is used with CPPSTDIN. It contains either "-" or "".

?C:.

?H:#define CPPSTDIN "\$cppstdin"

?H:#define CPPMINUS "\$cppminus"

?H:#define CPPRUN "\$cpprun"

?H:#define CPPLAST "\$cpplast"

?H:.

?F:cppstdin !testcpp.out !testcpp.c

?T:wrapper x_cpp x_minus ok

: see how we invoke the C preprocessor

echo " "

echo "Now, how can we feed standard input to your C preprocessor..." >&4

cat <<'EOT' >testcpp.c

#define ABC abc

#define XYZ xyz

ABC.XYZ

EOT

cd ..

if \$test ! -f cppstdin;

then

echo "\$startsh" >cppstdin

if \$test "X\$osname" = "Xaix" -a "X\$gccversion" = X; then

?X: AIX cc -E doesn't show the absolute headerfile

?X: locations but we'll cheat by using the -M flag.

echo 'cat >.\$\$.c; rm -f .\$\$.u; ""\$cc"" \${1+"\$@"} -M -c .\$\$.c 2>/dev/null; \

test -s .\$\$.u && \

awk ""\$2 ~ /\.h\$/ { print "# 0 \"\"\$2\"\" }"" .\$\$.u; \

rm -f .\$\$.o .\$\$.u; ""\$cc"" -E \${1+"\$@"} .\$.c; rm .\$\$.c' >> cppstdin

else

echo 'cat >.\$\$.c; ""\$cc"" -E \${1+"\$@"} .\$.c; rm .\$\$.c' >>cppstdin

```

fi; else
    echo "Keeping your $hint cppstdin wrapper."
fi
chmod 755 cppstdin
$unicefix cppstdin
wrapper=`pwd`/cppstdin
ok='false'
cd UU

?X:
?X: We'll run the cpp tests again if we don't have any valid C preprocessor
?X: yet or don't know how to proceed without a wrapper (in which case cpprun
?X: is empty and that's really annoying...)
?X:
if $test "X$cppstdin" != "X" && \
    $cppstdin $cppminus <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
    $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
    echo "You used to use
    $cppstdin $cppminus so we'll use that again."
    case "$cpprun" in
        *) echo "But let's see if we can live without a wrapper..." ;;
        *)
            if $cpprun $cpplast <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
                $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
            then
                echo "(And we'll use $cpprun $cpplast to preprocess directly.)"
                ok='true'
            else
                echo "(However, $cpprun $cpplast does not work, let's see...)"
            fi
        ;;
    esac
else
    case "$cppstdin" in
        *) ;;
        *)
            echo "Good old $cppstdin $cppminus does not seem to be of any help..."
            ;;
    esac
fi

if $ok; then
    : nothing
elif echo 'Maybe ""$cc" -E" will work...'; \
    $cc -E <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
    $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo "Yup, it does."

```

```

x_cpp="$cc -E"
x_minus="";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe ""$cc"" -E -" will work...'; \
$cc -E - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Yup, it does."
x_cpp="$cc -E"
x_minus='-';
elif echo 'Nope...maybe ""$cc"" -P" will work...'; \
$cc -P <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Yipee, that works!"
x_cpp="$cc -P"
x_minus="";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe ""$cc"" -P -" will work...'; \
$cc -P - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "At long last!"
x_cpp="$cc -P"
x_minus='-';
elif echo 'No such luck, maybe ""$cpp"" will work...'; \
$cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "It works!"
x_cpp="$cpp"
x_minus="";
elif echo 'Nixed again...maybe ""$cpp' -" will work...'; \
$cpp - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Hooray, it works! I was beginning to wonder."
x_cpp="$cpp"
x_minus='-';
elif echo 'Uh-uh. Time to get fancy. Trying a wrapper...'; \
$wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
$contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
x_cpp="$wrapper"
x_minus="
echo
"Eureka!"
else
dflt="
rp="No dice. I can't find a C preprocessor. Name one:"
./myread
x_cpp="$ans"
x_minus="
$x_cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

```

```

    echo "OK, that will do." >&4
else
echo "Sorry, I can't get that to work. Go find one and rerun Configure." >&4
    exit 1
fi
fi

case "$ok" in
false)
    cppstdin="$x_cpp"
    cppminus="$x_minus"
    cpprun="$x_cpp"
    cpplast="$x_minus"
?X:
?X: If /lib/cpp is used, try using a wrapper to increase our chances to have
?X: the C compiler and our $cppstdin agree on the same symbols... However,
?X: since cpprun is guaranteed not to be a wrapper, we must clear it if the
?X: only preprocessor we found was a wrapper, with all our luck...
?X:
    set X $x_cpp
    shift
    case "$1" in
    "$cpp")
        echo "Perhaps can we force $cc -E using a wrapper..."
        if $wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
            $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
        then
            echo "Yup, we can."
            cppstdin="$wrapper"
            cppminus="";
        else
            echo
            "Nope, we'll have to live without it..."
        fi
    ;;
    esac
    case "$cpprun" in
    "$wrapper")
        cpprun="
        cpplast="
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
    esac

    case "$cppstdin" in
    "$wrapper"|"cppstdin") ;;
    *) $rm -f $wrapper;;

```

```
esac
$rm -f testcpp.c testcpp.out
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/cppstdin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fdim: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fdim:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FDIM symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the fdim() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FDIM:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fdim routine is

?C: available to do the positive difference function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fdim HAS_FDIM /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fdim

: see if fdim exists

set fdim d_fdim

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fdim.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: h_sysfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: h_sysfile.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:13 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:h_sysfile: Nothing

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:h_sysfile:

?S: This variable gets set in various places to tell i_sys_file that

?S: <sys/file.h> should be included.

?S:.

: Initialize h_sysfile

h_sysfile=false

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/h_sysfile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: i_dld.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: i_dld.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:20:07 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:i_dld: Inhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:i_dld:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DLD symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that <dld.h> (GNU dynamic loading)

?S: exists and should be included.

?S:.

?C:I_DLD:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <dld.h>

exists and should

?C: be included before using GNU dynamic loading features.

?C:.

?H:#\$i_dld I_DLD /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set i_dld

: see if dld is available

set dld.h i_dld

eval \$inhdr

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/i_dld.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Begin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Begin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 14:56:35 ram
?RCS: patch61: added Extractall dependency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:25:08 ram
?RCS: patch49: avoid an empty rmlist: systems might choke on it (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:32:20 ram
?RCS: patch44: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file comes after option processing had been done and after all
?X: the default values have been set up. It marks the beginning
?X: of questions.
?X: It is important that Options be listed *after* Myinit to ensure that the
?X: default initializations performed by Init and Myinit will not clobber
?X: any setting done on the command line via -D or -U.
?X:
?MAKE:Begin: Myinit Options package Extractall
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: Eunice requires " " instead of "", can you believe it
echo " "
: Here we go...
echo "Beginning of configuration questions for $package."

?X: Make sure the rm below is given a non-empty list for some systems.
?X: This is run only when within the UU directory, hence we can safely
?X: attempt to rm a non-existent 'X' file...
trap 'echo " "; test -d ../UU && rm -rf X $rmlist; exit 1' 1 2 3 15
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Begin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_sgndchr.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:44:25 ram

?RCS: patch61: added a ?F: metalint hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 14:00:24 ram

?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:16 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_sgndchr: cat rm +cc +ccflags Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_sgndchr:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the SIGNEDCHAR symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program

that signed characters are available.

?S:.

?C:SIGNEDCHAR:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that characters are a signed type.

?C: If not defined, things declared as signed characters (and that make

?C: use of negative values) should probably be declared as shorts instead.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_sgndchr SIGNEDCHAR /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

?LINT:set d_sgndchr

: check for signed chars

echo " "

echo "Checking to see if your C compiler can do signed chars..." >&4

\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

int main()

{

char c = 0;

c--;

exit(c >= 0);

}

EOCP

\$cc \$ccflags -o try try.c

if ./try; then


```

val="$define"
echo "It certainly can."
else
val="$undef"
echo "It can't. I'll have to make some things type short."
fi
set d_sgndchr
eval $setvar
$rm -f try*

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_sgndchr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_endnent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_endnent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endnent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endnent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDNETENT if endnetent() is
?S: available to close whatever was being used for network queries.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDNETENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endnetent() routine is
?C: available to close whatever was being used for network
?C:.
?H:#$d_endnent HAS_ENDNETENT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_endnent
: see if endnetent exists
set endnetent d_endnent
eval $inlibc

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_endnent.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_llrint: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_llrint:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLRLINT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the llrint() routine is available

?S: to return the long long value closest to a double (according

?S: to the current rounding mode).

?S:.

?C:HAS_LLRLINT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llrint routine is

?C: available to return the long long value closest to a double

?C: (according to the current rounding mode).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_llrint HAS_LLRLINT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_llrint

: see if llrint exists

set llrint d_llrint

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_llrint.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_dosuid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com> added safe setuid script checks.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_dosuid.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:33:03 ram

?RCS: patch61: moved unit to TOP via a ?Y: layout directive

?RCS: patch61: tell them /dev/fd is not about floppy disks

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:12:08 ram

?RCS: patch36: added checks for secure setuid scripts (Tye McQueen)

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:55 ram
?RCS: Baseline for
dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dosuid d_suidsafe: cat contains ls rm test Myread Setvar \
Oldconfig Guess package hint patchlevel
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_suidsafe:
?S: This variable conditionally defines SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW
?S: if setuid scripts can be secure. This test looks in /dev/fd/.
?S:.
?S:d_dosuid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOSUID, which
?S: tells the C program that it should insert setuid emulation code
?S: on hosts which have setuid #! scripts disabled.
?S:.
?C:SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bug that prevents
?C: setuid scripts from being secure is not present in this kernel.
?C:.
?C:DOSUID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program should
?C: check the script that it is executing for setuid/setgid bits, and
?C: attempt to emulate setuid/setgid on systems that have disabled
?C: setuid #! scripts because the kernel can't do it securely.
?C: It is up to the package
designer to make sure that this emulation
?C: is done securely. Among other things, it should do an fstat on
?C: the script it just opened to make sure it really is a setuid/setgid
?C: script, it should make sure the arguments passed correspond exactly
?C: to the argument on the #! line, and it should not trust any
?C: subprocesses to which it must pass the filename rather than the
?C: file descriptor of the script to be executed.
?C:.
?H:#$d_suidsafe SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW /**/
?H:#$d_dosuid DOSUID /**/
?H:.
?Y:TOP
?F:!reflect
?LINT: set d_suidsafe
: see if setuid scripts can be secure
$cat <<EOM

```

Some kernels have a bug that prevents setuid #! scripts from being secure. Some sites have disabled setuid #! scripts because of this.

First let's decide if your kernel supports secure setuid #! scripts.

(If setuid #! scripts would be secure but have been disabled anyway, don't say that they are secure if asked.)

EOM

```
val="$undef"
if $test -d /dev/fd; then
  echo "#!$ls" >reflect
  chmod
  +x,u+s reflect
  ./reflect >flect 2>&1
  if $contains "/dev/fd" flect >/dev/null; then
    echo "Congratulations, your kernel has secure setuid scripts!" >&4
    val="$define"
  else
    $cat <<EOM
```

If you are not sure if they are secure, I can check but I'll need a username and password different from the one you are using right now. If you don't have such a username or don't want me to test, simply enter 'none'.

EOM

```
rp='Other username to test security of setuid scripts with?'
dflt='none'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n|none)
  case "$d_suidsafesafe" in
    *) echo "I'll assume setuid scripts are *not* secure." >&4
      dflt=n;;
    "$undef")
      echo "Well, the $hint value is *not* secure." >&4
      dflt=n;;
    *) echo "Well, the $hint value *is* secure." >&4
      dflt=y;;
  esac
;;
*)
  $rm -f reflect flect
  echo "#!$ls" >reflect
  chmod +x,u+s reflect
  echo >flect
  chmod a+w flect
  echo "'su' will (probably) prompt you for '$ans's password.'"
  su $ans -c './reflect
>flect'
  if $contains "/dev/fd" flect >/dev/null; then
    echo "Okay, it looks like setuid scripts are secure." >&4
```

```

dflt=y
else
echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure." >&4
dflt=n
fi
;;
esac
rp='Does your kernel have *secure* setuid scripts?'
./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
fi
else
echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure (no /dev/fd directory)." >&4
echo "(That's for file descriptors, not floppy disks.)"
val="$undef"
fi
set d_suidsaf
eval $setvar

```

```
$rm -f reflect flect
```

```

: now see if they want to do setuid emulation
if $test $patchlevel -lt 11; then
echo " "
val="$undef"
case "$d_suidsaf" in
"$define")
val="$undef"
echo "No need to emulate SUID scripts since they are secure here." >&4
;;
*)
$cat <<EOM

```

Some systems have disabled setuid scripts, especially systems where setuid scripts cannot be secure. On systems where setuid scripts have been disabled, the setuid/setgid bits on scripts are currently useless. It is possible for \$package to detect those bits and emulate setuid/setgid in a secure fashion. This emulation will only work if setuid scripts have been disabled in your kernel.

```

EOM
case "$d_dosuid" in
"$define") dflt=y ;;
*) dflt=n ;;
esac

```

```

rp="Do you want to do setuid/setgid emulation?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
;;
esac
set d_dosuid
eval $setvar
else
    case "$d_dosuid" in
"$define")
cat >&4 <<EOH

```

SUID emulation has been removed for 5.12
Please re-run Configure without -Dd_dosuid

```

EOH
exit 1;
;;
esac
d_dosuid=undef
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_dosuid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_sanemcmp.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:41:19 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sanemcmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:41:19 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sanemcmp: Compile cat d_memcmp rm_try run \
i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sanemcmp:

```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SANE_MEMCMP symbol if
?S: the memcp() routine is available and can be used to compare relative
?S: magnitudes of chars with their high bits set.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SANE_MEMCMP:
?C: This
symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcmp routine is available
?C: and can be used to compare relative magnitudes of chars with their high
?C: bits set. If it is not defined, roll your own version.
?C:.
?H:#\$d_sanemcmp HAS_SANE_MEMCMP /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT: set d_sanemcmp
: can memcmp be trusted to compare relative magnitude?
?X: assume the worst
val="\$undef"
case "\$d_memcmp" in
"\$define")
echo " "
echo "Checking if your memcmp() can compare relative magnitude..." >&4
\$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#\$i_memory I_MEMORY
#\$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#\$i_string I_STRING
#\$i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
\$cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
include <string.h>
#else
include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
include <unistd.h> /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char a = -1;
char b = 0;
if ((a < b) && memcmp(&a, &b, 1) < 0)

```

exit(1);
exit(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval
$compile_ok; then
if $run ./try 2>/dev/null; then
echo "Yes, it can."
val="$define"
else
echo "No, it can't (it uses signed chars)."

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_sanemcmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_erfc: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_erfc:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ERFC symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the erfc() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ERFC:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the erfc routine is

?C: available to do the complementary error function.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_erfc HAS_ERFC /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_erfc

: see if erfc exists

set erfc d_erfc

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_erfc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_tzmin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tzmin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:16:58 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:49 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tzmin: contains cppstdinc cppminus timeincl rm Setvar Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tzmin:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines TZ_MINUTESWEST if the system uses
?S: tz_minuteswest in time header instead of timezone.
?S:.
?C:TZ_MINUTESWEST:
?C: This
symbol is defined if this system uses tz_minuteswest
?C: in time header instead of timezone.
?C: If not defined, you may have to use struct timeb and ftime() rather
?C: than the new gettimeofday() system call.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tzmin TZ_MINUTESWEST /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tzmin
: see if tz_minuteswest is defined in time header
echo " "
val="$undef"
$cppstdinc $cppminus < $timeincl > try 2>&1
if $contains 'tz_minuteswest' try >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "You have tz_minuteswest defined in $timeincl rather than timezone." >&4
val="$define"
elif $contains 'timezone' try >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "You have timezone defined in $timeincl rather than tz_minuteswest." >&4
else
echo "Your $timeincl file looks strange." >&4
fi
if ./bsd; then
```

```

case "$d_tzmin" in
"$undef") echo "(Maybe your system is an USG one after all?)";;
esac
fi
set d_tzmin
eval $setvar
$rm -f try

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_tzmin.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setpwent.U,v $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_setpwent.U,v $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_setpwent: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_setpwent:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPWENT symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the setpwent() routine is available
```

```
?S: for initializing sequential access to the passwd database.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_SETPWENT:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpwent routine is
```

```
?C: available for initializing sequential access of the passwd database.
```

```
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_setpwent HAS_SETPWENT /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_setpwent
```

```
: see if setpwent exists
```

```
set setpwent d_setpwent
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_setpwent.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_mprotect: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_mprotect:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MPROTECT if mprotect() is

?S: available to modify the access protection of a memory mapped file.

?S:.

?C:HAS_MPROTECT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mprotect system call is

?C: available to modify the access protection of a memory mapped file.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_mprotect HAS_MPROTECT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_mprotect

: see if mprotect exists

set mprotect d_mprotect

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_mprotect.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_lround: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_lround:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LROUND symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the lround() routine is available

?S: to return the integral value nearest to x.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LROUND:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lround routine is

?C: available to return the nearest integral value.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_lround HAS_LROUND /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_lround

: see if lround exists

set lround d_lround

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_around.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Loc.U 14 2006-08-28 16:51:14Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Loc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:04:16 ram

?RCS: patch61: allow users to specify paths on the command line

?RCS: patch61: will now substitute cp for ln if not supported

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/09/25 09:11:24 ram

?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive

?RCS: patch59: abort Configure run when mandatory command is missing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/07/25 13:40:40 ram

?RCS: patch56: now knows about

OS/2 platforms

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/01/11 15:13:37 ram

?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI

?RCS: patch45: added path lookup for the 'comm' program

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/10/29 15:56:14 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: be careful and guard against wildcard searching (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 06:54:55 ram

?RCS: patch30: now locates find

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/13 15:18:15 ram

?RCS: patch27: added byacc to the trylist (ADO)

?RCS: patch27: lint lines reformatted (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:01:44 ram

?RCS: patch16: added metalint hint on changed PATH variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/12/15 08:16:52 ram

?RCS: patch15: now set _test variable when test is built-in

?RCS: patch15: fixed rare cases where echo is not needed

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:47:13 ram
?RCS: patch10: test program not always
      in /bin/test (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:05 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script "loc" which can be used to find out
?X: where in a list of directories something is. It then uses loc to
?X: determine the location of commonly used programs. It leaves loc sitting
?X: around for other Configure units to use, but arranges for its demise
?X: at the end of Configure.
?X:
?X: To add a new program to find, add it both to the ?MAKE: line and to either
?X: the loclist or trylist variable.
?X:
?X: I put startsh at the end of the dependency list, in order to avoid the
?X: loading of the spitshell unit before the instructions.
?X:
?MAKE:Loc awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
shar sleep smail sort
submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff \
uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip: eunicefix n c startsh Instruct sysroot
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ %<
?LINT:describe awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff \
uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
?V::pth loclist trylist
?F:./loc test_h
?T:thisthing thing xxx dir file say _test DJGPP
?LINT:change PATH _egrep _ln _make _less
?LINT:extern _exe
: find out where common programs are
echo " "
echo "Locating common programs..." >&4
cat <<EOSC >loc
$startsh
case $# in
0) exit 1;;
esac
thing=\$1

```

```

shift
dflt=$1
shift
for dir in \*; do
case "$thing" in
.)
if test -d \${dir}/${thing}; then
echo \${dir}
exit 0
fi
;;
*)
?X: Be careful in case thing includes wildcards that might expand
to multiple
?X: files. Choose the last one. This happens when searching for shared
?X: libraries with version numbers. How to choose which one we want is
?X: probably an insoluble problem, in general.
?X: Some folks leave things like libc.so.orig around w/o read
?X: permission. A -r test would handle that, but since ./loc is
?X: also used to find executables (which are installed w/o read
?X: permission on SCO ODT 3.0, we can't include the -r test.
?X: If you need to use an _exe that is different from .exe
?X: you need to set it in Head.U.
for thisthing in \${dir}/${thing}; do
: just loop through to pick last item
done
if test -f \${thisthing}; then
echo \${thisthing}
exit 0
elif test "X$_exe" != X -a -f \${thisthing}$_exe; then
echo \${thisthing}
exit 0
elif test -f \${dir}/${thing}.exe; then
if test -n "$DJGPP"; then
echo \${dir}/${thing}.exe
elif test "$eunicefix" != ":"; then
: on Eunice apparently
echo \${dir}/${thing}
fi
exit 0
fi
;;
esac
done
echo \${dflt}
exit
1
EOSC

```

chmod +x loc
\$unicefix loc
loclist="
?awk:awk
?cat:cat
?chgrp:chgrp
?chmod:chmod
?chown:chown
?comm:comm
?cp:cp
?echo:echo
?expr:expr
?find:find
?grep:grep
?ls:ls
?mkdir:mkdir
?mv:mv
?rm:rm
?sed:sed
?sleep:sleep
?sort:sort
?tail:tail
?touch:touch
?tr:tr
?uniq:uniq
"
trylist="
?Mcc:Mcc
?ar:ar
?bash:bash
?bison:bison
?byacc:byacc
?compress:compress
?cpio:cpio
?cpp:cpp
?csh:csh
?date:date
?egrep:egrep
?emacs:emacs
?flex:flex
?gmake:gmake
?gzip:gzip
?inews:inews
?ksh:ksh
?less:less
?line:line
?lint:lint
?ln:ln

```

?lp:lp
?lpr:lpr
?mail:mail
?mailx:mailx
?make:make
?more:more
?nm:nm
?nroff:nroff
?perl:perl
?pg:pg
?pmake:pmake
?pr:pr
?rmail:rmail
?sendmail:sendmail
?shar:shar
?smail:smail
?submit:submit
?tar:tar
?tbl:tbl
?tee:tee
?test:test
?troff:troff
?uname:uname
?uuname:uuname
?vi:vi
?zcat:zcat
?zip:zip
"

?LINT:set awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo emacs expr find flex \
gmake gzip grep inews ksh line lint lp lpr ls mail mailx \
mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee touch tr troff \
uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
pth=`echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"`
pth="$pth $sysroot/lib $sysroot/usr/lib"
for file in $loclist; do
?X:
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance...
?X: If the file is not fully qualified, as in -Dmake=pmake, then we
?X: look the for the specified command (pmake here). If they say
?X: -Dmake=/sbin/make for instance, then we make sure the file
?X: exists, or we die...
?X:
eval xxx=\$$file
case "$xxx" in
/*|?:[\W]*)

```



```

if test -f "$xxx"; then
: ok
else
echo "WARNING: no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file." >&4
xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
fi
;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;
*) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval _$file=$xxx
case "$xxx" in
/*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
*)
echo
"I don't know where '$file' is, and my life depends on it." >&4
echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
done
echo " "
echo "Don't worry if any of the following aren't found..."
say=offhand
for file in $trylist; do
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance (see above)
eval xxx=\$$file
case "$xxx" in
/*|?:[\V]*)
if test -f "$xxx"; then
: ok
else
echo "WARNING: no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file." >&4
xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
fi
;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;
*) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval _$file=$xxx

```

```

case "$xxx" in
/*)
    echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
    echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
*)
    echo "I don't see $file out there, $say."
    say=either
;;
esac
done
case "$egrep" in
egrep)
    echo "Substituting grep for egrep."
    egrep=$grep
    _egrep=$grep
;;
esac
@if less
case "$less"
in
") ;;
*) if $less -R </dev/null >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "Substituting less -R for less."
    less="$less -R"
    _less=$less
fi
;;
esac
@end
@if ln
case "$ln" in
ln)
    echo "Substituting cp for ln."
    ln=$cp
    _ln=$cp
;;
esac
@end
@if make || gmake
case "$make" in
make)
    case "$gmake" in
gmake)
        echo "I can't find make or gmake, and my life depends on it." >&4

```

```

echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$gmake" in
gmake) ;;
*) # We can't have osname yet.
if test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then # Stratus VOS
# Assume that gmake, if found, is definitely GNU make
# and prefer it over the system make.
echo "Substituting gmake for make."
make=$gmake
_make=$gmake
fi
;;
esac
@end
case "$test" in
test)
echo "Hopefully test is built into your sh."
;;
*)
if `sh -c "PATH= test true" >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
echo "Using the test built into your sh."
?X:
?X: We need to set both test
and _test, since Oldconfig.U will use the _test
?X: value to systematically restore computed paths, which may be wrong if
?X: we choose to load an old config.sh generated on another platform.
?X:
test=test
_test=test
fi
;;
esac
?LINT:change n c
case "$echo" in
echo)
echo "Hopefully echo is built into your sh."
;;
?X: For those rare cases where we don't need $echo...
") ;;
*)
echo " "
echo "Checking compatibility between $echo and builtin echo (if any)..." >&4
$echo $n "hi there$c" >foo1

```

```

echo $n "hi there$c" >foo2
if cmp foo1 foo2 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "They are compatible. In fact, they may be identical."
else
  case "$n" in
    '-n') n=" c='\c';;"
    *) n='-n' c="";;"
  esac
  cat <<FOO

```

They are not compatible! You are probably running ksh on a non-USG system.
 I'll have to use \$echo instead of the builtin, since Bourne shell doesn't
 have echo built in and we may have to run some Bourne shell scripts. That
 means I'll have to use '\$n\$c' to suppress newlines now.
 Life is ridiculous.

```

FOO
$echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
$echo "*"
fi
$rm -f foo1 foo2
;;
esac

```

?X: The next part is irrelevant to the real process
 # This question was auctioned at YAPC::Europe-2007 in Vienna
 # I never promised you could answer it. I only auctioned the question.
 cat <<FOO
 The following message is sponsored by

Dresden.pm<--The stars should be here.

Dear Perl user, system administrator or package
 maintainer, the Perl community sends greetings to
 you. Do you (emblematical) greet back [Y/n]? n

FOO

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/Loc.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:

```

?MAKE:d_modfl d_modflproto: Inlibc Compile Hasproto cat \
test ccflags uselongdouble \
d_sqrtl d_aintl d_copysignl d_ilogbl d_scalbnl d_frexp d_ldexpl \
d_truncl
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_modfl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MODFL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the modfl() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_modflproto:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the modfl() function. Otherwise, it is up
?S: to the program to supply one. C99 says it should be
?S: long double modfl(long double, long double *);
?S:.
?C:HAS_MODFL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the modfl routine is
?C: available to split a long double
?C: x into a fractional part f and
?C: an integer part i such that  $|f| < 1.0$  and  $(f + i) = x$ .
?C:.
?C:HAS_MODFL_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the modfl() function. Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.
?C:.
?H:#$d_modfl HAS_MODFL /**/
?H:#$d_modflproto HAS_MODFL_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?T:message
?LINT:set d_modfl
?LINT:set d_modflproto
?LINT:change ccflags
: see if modfl exists
set modfl d_modfl
eval $inlibc

: see if prototype for modfl is available
echo " "
set d_modflproto modfl define math.h
eval $hasproto

if $test "$uselongdouble" = "$define"; then
    message=""
    if $test "$d_sqrtl" != "$define"; then
        message="$message sqrtl"
    fi
    if $test "$d_modfl" != "$define"; then

```

```

if $test "$d_truncl:$d_copysignl" = "$define:$define"; then
    echo "You have both truncl and copysignl, so I can emulate modfl."
else
    if $test "$d_aintl:$d_copysignl" = "$define:$define"; then
        echo "You have both aintl
and copysignl, so I can emulate modfl."
    else
        message="$message modfl"
    fi
fi
fi
if $test "$d_frexp" != "$define"; then
if $test "$d_ilogbl:$d_scalbnl" = "$define:$define"; then
    echo "You have both ilogbl and scalbnl, so I can emulate frexp."
else
    message="$message frexp"
fi
fi
if $test "$d_ldexpl" != "$define"; then
message="$message ldexpl"
fi

if $test "$message" != ""; then
$cat <<EOM >&4

```

```

*** You requested the use of long doubles but you do not seem to have
*** the following mathematical functions needed for long double support:
***   $message
*** Please rerun Configure without -Duselongdouble and/or -Dusemorebits.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.

```

EOM

```

exit 1
fi
fi

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_modfl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, 2012 Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:byteorder: cat Myread Oldconfig Loc +cc +ccflags rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:byteorder:
?S: This variable holds the byte order. In the following, larger digits
?S: indicate more significance. The variable byteorder is either 4321
?S: on a big-endian machine, or 1234 on a little-endian, or 87654321
?S: on a Cray ... or 3412 with weird order !
?S:.
?C:BYTEORDER:
?C: This symbol hold the hexadecimal constant defined in byteorder,
?C: i.e. 0x1234 or 0x4321, etc...
?C:.
?H:#define BYTEORDER 0x$byteorder /*
    large digits for MSB */
?H:.
?T:xxx_prompt
?F:!try
: check for ordering of bytes in a long
case "$byteorder" in
")
$cat <<'EOM'

```

In the following, larger digits indicate more significance. A big-endian machine like a Pyramid or a Motorola 680?0 chip will come out to 4321. A little-endian machine like a Vax or an Intel 80?86 chip would be 1234. Other machines may have weird orders like 3412. A Cray will report 87654321. If the test program works the default is probably right.

I'm now running the test program...

EOM

```

$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    union {
        unsigned long l;
        char c[sizeof(long)];
    } u;

    if (sizeof(long) > 4)
        u.l = (0x08070605L << 32) | 0x04030201L;
    else
        u.l = 0x04030201L;
    for (i = 0; i < sizeof(long); i++)
        printf("%c", u.c[i]+'0');
    printf("\n");

```

```

exit(0);
}
EOCP
xxx_prompt=y
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./try > /dev/null; then
dflt=`./try`
case "$dflt" in
[1-4][1-4][1-4][1-4]12345678|87654321)
echo
"(The test program ran ok.)"
echo "byteorder=$dflt"
xxx_prompt=n
;;
???|?????) echo "(The test program ran ok.)" ;;
*) echo "(The test program didn't run right for some reason.)" ;;
esac
else
dflt='4321'
cat <<'EOM'
(I can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing big-endian...)
EOM
fi
case "$xxx_prompt" in
y)
rp="What is the order of bytes in a long?"
./myread
byteorder="$ans"
;;
*) byteorder=$dflt
;;
esac
;;
esac
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/byteorder.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.


```

?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: abortsig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:19 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:20 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:abortsig: Myread Oldconfig Guess cat +cc ccflags rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:abortsig:
?S: This variable holds the name of the signal used by the abort() call.
?S:.
?C:ABORTSIG:
?C: This symbol holds the signal number (symbol) used by the abort() call. To
?C: actually
    define the signal symbol, <signal.h> should be included.
?C:.
?H:#define ABORTSIG $abortsig /**/
?H:.
?T:signal
: which signal is sent by abort ?
echo " "
case "$abortsig" in
")
    echo "Checking to see which signal is sent to the process by abort()..." >&4
    echo "abort" > abort.sh
    chmod +x abort.sh
?X: SIGABRT should replace SIGIOT on USG machines in a near future (1991).
    for signal in SIGIOT SIGILL SIGABRT; do
        case "$abortsig" in
            ") $cat >abort.c <<EOP
/* FIXME: Missing #include <stdlib.h>*/
#include <signal.h>
caught() { exit(0); } /* FIXME: Use _exit() or _Exit() in signal handler */
int main()
{
#ifdef $signal
    signal($signal, caught);
#endif
    if (-1 == abort())
        exit(1);
    exit(1);
}
EOP
?X: We have to use the abort.sh script otherwise sh behaves strangely on AIX.
    if $cc $ccflags -o abort abort.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        (./abort.sh) >/dev/null 2>&1

```

```

case $? in
0) abortsig="$signal";;
esac
fi
;;
esac
done
;;
esac
case "$abortsig" in
") echo
"(I wasn't able to compute the signal name--guessing)"
if ./usg; then
dflt="SIGIOT"
else
dflt="SIGILL"
fi;;
*) dflt="$abortsig"
;;
esac
rp="Which signal does abort() send to the process (signal name)?"
. ./myread
abortsig="$ans"
$rm -f core abort.sh abort abort.c

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/abortsig.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_fegetround: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_fegetround:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FEGETROUND if fegetround() is

?S: available to get the floating point rounding mode.

?S:.

?C:HAS_FEGETROUND:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fegetround routine is

?C: available to return the macro corresponding to the current rounding

?C: mode.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_fegetround HAS_FEGETROUND /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_fegetround

: see if fegetround exists

set fegetround d_fegetround

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fegetround.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_linuxstd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_linuxstd.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:14:05 ram

?RCS: patch36: created by ADO

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_linuxstd: d_stdstdio cppstdin cppflags cppminus \

contains rm Setvar Findhdr

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_linuxstd:

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_LINUX_STDIO if this system

?S: has a FILE structure declaring _IO_read_base, _IO_read_ptr,

?S: and _IO_read_end

in stdio.h.

?S:.

?C:USE_LINUX_STDIO:

?C: This symbol is defined if this system has a FILE structure declaring

?C: _IO_read_base, _IO_read_ptr, and _IO_read_end in stdio.h.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_linuxstd USE_LINUX_STDIO /**/

?H:.

?T:xxx

?LINT:set d_linuxstd

: see if stdio is like that in linux

case "\$d_stdstdio" in

"\$undef")

echo " "

xxx=`./findhdr stdio.h`

\$cppstdin \$cppflags \$cppminus < "\$xxx" > stdio.E

if \$contains 'char.*_IO_read_base' stdio.E >/dev/null 2>&1 && \

\$contains '_IO_read_ptr' stdio.E >/dev/null 2>&1 && \

\$contains '_IO_read_end' stdio.E >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

```

echo "Your stdio looks like linux." >&4
val="$define"
else
echo "You don't have linux stdio, either." >&4
val="$undef"
fi
$rm -f stdio.E
;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac

```

```

set d_linuxstd
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_linuxstd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_signbit: nvtype Compile Setvar cat run rm_try echo n c i_sunmath
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_signbit:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGNBIT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the signbit() routine is available
?S: and safe to use with perl's intern NV type.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGNBIT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the signbit routine is
?C: available to check if the given number has the sign bit set.
?C: This should include correct testing of -0.0. This will only be set
?C: if the signbit() routine is safe to use with the NV type used internally
?C: in perl. Users should call Perl_signbit(), which will be #defined to
?C: the system's signbit() function or macro if this symbol is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_signbit
HAS_SIGNBIT /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_signbit
: see if signbit exists
$echo $n "Checking to see if you have signbit() available to work on $nvtype... $c" >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_sunmath I_SUNMATH
#include <math.h>

```

```

#ifdef I_SUNMATH /* Solaris special math library */
# include <sunmath.h>
#endif
#define NV $nvtype
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    NV x = 0.0;
    NV y = -1.0;
    if ((signbit(x) == 0) && (signbit(y) != 0))
return 0;
    else
return 1;
}
EOCP
val="$undef"
set try
if eval $compile; then
    if $run ./try; then
        $echo "Yes." >&4
val="$define"
    else
        $echo "Signbit seems to be available, but doesn't work as I expected."
        $echo "I won't use it." >&4
val="$undef"
    fi
else
    $echo "Nope." >&4
    dflt="$undef"
fi
set d_signbit
eval $setvar
$rm_try

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_signbit.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Configdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Configdir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 14:58:36 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: have README explicitly mention the package name
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:49 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:Configdir: package
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 : create .config dir to save info across Configure sessions
 test -d ../.config || mkdir ../.config
 cat >../.config/README <<EOF
 This directory created by Configure to save
 information that should
 persist across sessions for \$package.

You may safely delete it if you wish.
 EOF

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Configdir.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_wctomb.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_wctomb.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:20:43 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_wctomb: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_wctomb:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WCTOMB symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the wctomb() routine is available
 ?S: to convert a wide character to a multibyte.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_WCTOMB (WCTOMB):
 ?C: This

symbol, if defined, indicates that the wctomb routine is available

?C: to convert a wide character to a multibyte.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_wctomb HAS_WCTOMB /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_wctomb

: see if wctomb exists

set wctomb d_wctomb

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_wctomb.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: scriptdir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:17:15 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:46:13 ram

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:32:04 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:45 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:scriptdir scriptdirexp installscript:

afs cat test Getfile Loc \

Oldconfig +bin Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:scriptdir:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?S: to put publicly scripts for the package in question. It is either

?S: the same directory as for binaries, or a special one that can be

?S: mounted across different architectures, like /usr/share. Programs

?S: must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.

```

?S:.
?S:scriptdirexp:
?S: This variable is the same as scriptdir, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for programs not wanting to bother with it.
?S:.
?S:installscript:
?S: This variable is usually the same as scriptdirexp, unless you are on
?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.
?S:.
?C:SCRIPTDIR:
?C: This symbol holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?C: to put publicly executable scripts for the
?C: package in question. It
?C: is often a directory that is mounted across diverse architectures.
?C: Programs must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.
?C:.
?C:SCRIPTDIR_EXP:
?C: This is the same as SCRIPTDIR, but is filename expanded at
?C: configuration time, for use in programs not prepared to do
?C: ~name substitutions at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define SCRIPTDIR "$scriptdir" /**/
?H:#define SCRIPTDIR_EXP "$scriptdirexp" /**/
?H:.
: determine where public executable scripts go
set scriptdir scriptdir
eval $prefixit
case "$scriptdir" in
")
dflt="$bin"
: guess some guesses
$test -d /usr/share/scripts && dflt=/usr/share/scripts
$test -d /usr/share/bin && dflt=/usr/share/bin
$test -d /usr/local/script && dflt=/usr/local/script
$test -d $prefixexp/script && dflt=$prefixexp/script
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
*) dflt="$scriptdir"
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

Some installations have a separate directory just for executable scripts so that they can mount it across multiple architectures but keep the scripts in one spot. You might, for example, have a subdirectory of /usr/share for this.

Or you might just lump your scripts in with all your other executables.

```
EOM
fn=d~
rp='Where do you keep publicly executable scripts?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$ansexp" != "X$scriptdirexp"; then
    installscript="
fi
scriptdir="$ans"
scriptdirexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
    $cat <<EOM
```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which scripts reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```
EOM
case "$installscript" in
    *) dflt=`echo $scriptdirexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`;;
    *) dflt="$installscript";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will public scripts be installed?'
. ./getfile
installscript="$ans"
else
    installscript="$scriptdirexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/scriptdir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2018-2018, H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_pipe2: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_pipe2:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PIPE2 symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the pipe2() routine is available

?S: to create an inter-process channel.

?S:.

?C:HAS_PIPE2:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pipe2 routine is

?C: available to create an inter-process channel.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_pipe2 HAS_PIPE2 /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_pipe2

: see if pipe2 exists

set pipe2 d_pipe2

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_pipe2.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_longlong.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_longlong.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_longlong longlongsize: Compile Setvar Myread run \

cat rm_try test longsize

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_longlong:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LONG_LONG if

?S: the long long type is supported.

?S:.

?S:longlongsize:

?S: This variable contains the value of the LONGLONGSIZE symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long long,

?S: if this system supports long long.

?S:.

?C:HAS_LONG_LONG:

?C: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports long long.

?C:.

?C:LONGLONGSIZE:

?C: This symbol contains the size of a long long, so that the

?C: C preprocessor can make decisions based on it. It is only

?C: defined

if the system supports long long.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_longlong HAS_LONG_LONG /**/

```

?H:?LONGLONGSIZE:#ifdef HAS_LONG_LONG
?H:?LONGLONGSIZE:#define LONGLONGSIZE $longlongsize /**/
?H:?LONGLONGSIZE:#endif
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_longlong
: check for long long
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if you have long long..." >&4
echo 'int main() { long long x = 7; return 0; }' > try.c
set try
if eval $compile; then
val="$define"
echo "You have long long."
else
val="$undef"
echo "You do not have long long."
fi
$rm_try
set d_longlong
eval $setvar

@if LONGLONGSIZE || longlongsize
: check for length of long long
?X: Check only if d_longlong and if longlongsize is not already set.
case "${d_longlong}${longlongsize}" in
$define)
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how big your long longs are..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof(long long));
return(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
longlongsize=`$run ./try`
echo "Your long
longs are $longlongsize bytes long."
else
dflt='8'
echo " "
echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Guessing...)"
rp="What is the size of a long long (in bytes)?"
./myread

```

```

longlongsize="$ans"
fi
if $test "X$longsize" = "X$longlongsize"; then
    echo "(That isn't any different from an ordinary long.)"
fi
;;
esac
$rm_try
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_longlong.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_shmdt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_shmdt.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:19 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_shmdt: Inlibc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_shmdt:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMDT symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the shmdt() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SHMDT:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmdt() routine is

?C: available to detach a shared memory segment from the process

space.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_shmdt HAS_SHMDT /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_shmdt

: see if shmdt exists

set shmdt d_shmdt

eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_shmdt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: libs.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:09:11 ram

?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 14:12:05 ram

?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:24:22 ram

?RCS: patch36: removed old broken thislib/thatlib processing (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:05:44 ram

?RCS: patch30: code cleanup with if/elif by ADO and RAM

?RCS: patch30: undone patch23 for libswanted default
setting

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:08:45 ram

?RCS: patch23: now includes ordered default libswanted variable (ADO)

?RCS: patch23: major cleanup for library lookups (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:02:31 ram

?RCS: patch6: added default for libs

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:03 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libs libsfound libsfiles libsdirs libspath libscheck: \
test cat Myread Oldconfig Loc libpth package xlibpth so _a \
+usesocks sed +cc +ccflags +ldflags rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libs:

?S: This variable holds the additional libraries we want to use.

?S: It is up to the Makefile to deal with it. The list can be empty.

?S:.

?S:libsfound:

?S: This variable holds the full pathnames of the libraries

?S: we found and accepted.

?S:.

?S:libsfiles:

?S: This variable holds the filenames aka basenames of the libraries

?S: we found and accepted.

?S:.

?S:libsdirs:

?S: This variable holds the directory names aka dirnames of the libraries

?S: we found and accepted, duplicates are removed.

?S:.

?S:libspath:

?S: This variable holds the directory names probed for libraries.

?S:.

?S:libscheck:

?S: This variable is intended to be set by hint files, if needed.

?S: It should contain shell code that will be eval'ed with \$xxx holding

?S: some library file. It may change \$xxx if needed.

?S: For instance, on an Irix platform, you may make sure the right

?S: library file is used depending on the cc command line, so that the

?S: correct library is used depending on the selected ABI (for 32 and

?S: 64-bit compilations).

?S:

?S: Here is an example of code that could be found in a hint file on Irix

?S: when the selected compiler was for 32-bit -- that code is put in the

?S: cc.cbu call-back unit to be invoked AFTER the C compiler and its

?S: flags have been chosen:

?S:

?S: libscheck='case "\$xxx" in

?S: *.a) /bin/ar p \$xxx `/bin/ar t \$xxx | sed q` >\$\$o;

?S: case "`/usr/bin/file \$\$o`" in

?S: *N32*)

rm -f \$\$o ;;

?S: *) rm -f \$\$o; xxx=/no/n32\$xxx ;;

?S: esac ;;

?S: *) case "`/usr/bin/file \$xxx`" in

?S: *N32*) ;;

?S: *) xxx=/no/n32\$xxx ;;

?S: esac ;;

?S: esac'

?S:.

?D:libs="

?LINT:extern libswanted

?LINT:change libswanted

?INIT:: default library list

?INIT:libswanted="

?X: This order is chosen so that libraries -lndir, -ldir, -lucb, -lbsd,

?X: -lBSD, -lPW, and -lx only get used if there are unresolved

?X: routines at link time. Usually, these are backwards compatability

?X: libraries, and may not be as reliable as the standard c library.

?X:

?X: The -lsocket -linet -lnsl order has been reported to be necessary

?X: for at least one SVR4 implementation.

?X: -lc must proceed -lucb or -lbsd for most Solaris applications.

?X: -lc_s proceeds -lc so we pick up the shared library version, if

?X: it is available.

?X:

?X: The ordering of c, posix, and cposix is a guess and almost

?X: certainly wrong on about half of all systems.

?X:

?X: Set proper libswanted in your private

Myinit.U if needed.

?X:

?X:: default ordered library list

?X:libswanted='net socket inet bind nsl nm sdbm gdbm ndbm dbm malloc dl'

?X:libswanted="\$libswanted dld sun m c_s c posix cposix ndir dir ucb"

?X:libswanted="\$libswanted bsd BSD PW x"

?X:

?INIT:: should be set by hint files if needed

?INIT:libscheck="

?T:xxx yyy thislib thisdir libstyle linkmsg

?F:lt.c lt

: Looking for optional libraries

echo " "

echo "Checking for optional libraries..." >&4

case "\$libs" in

'|') dflt=";;

*) dflt="\$libs";;

esac

case "\$libswanted" in

") libswanted='c_s';;

esac

?X: libsocks has nasty naming scheme.

?X: This does not work if somebody wants SOCKS 4.

case "\$usesocks" in

"\$define") libswanted="\$libswanted socks5 socks5_sh" ;;

esac

?X: Used later for link checks

echo "extern char printf(); int main() { printf(); return 0; }" > lt.c

libsfound="

libsfiles="

libsdirs="

libspath="

for thisdir in \$libpth \$xlibpth; do

test -d \$thisdir && libspath="\$libspath \$thisdir"

done

for thislib in \$libswanted;

```

do
for thisdir in $libspath; do
    xxx=""
    if $test ! -f "$xxx" ; then
xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.$so.[0-9]* 2>/dev/null | $sed -n '1p'`
$test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib.$so
$test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/$thislib$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib${thislib}_s$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
$test -f "$xxx" && thislib=${thislib}_s
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/Slib$thislib$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test
-f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if $test -f "$xxx"; then
?X:
?X: It is not sufficient to find a .so on the disk. We must make sure
?X: that we can indeed supply the -lfoo line on the cc line to link against
?X: that library. On Linux for instance, a versionned .so will not be
?X: implicitly linked against, whereas it will work fine on Solaris 2.6.
?X: --RAM, 10/10/2003
?X:
    if $cc -o lt $ccflags $ldflags lt.c -l$thislib >/dev/null 2>&1;
    then
        linkmsg=""
    else
        linkmsg=" but I can't link against it"

```



```

fi
case "$libstyle" in
shared) echo "Found -l$thislib (shared)$linkmsg." ;;
static) echo "Found -l$thislib$linkmsg." ;;
*)    echo "Found -l$thislib ($libstyle)$linkmsg." ;;
esac
case " $dflt " in
*-l$thislib *) ;;
*)
case "$linkmsg" in
")
dflt="$dflt -l$thislib"
libsfound="$libsfound $xxx"
yyy=`basename $xxx`
libsfiles="$libsfiles $yyy"
yyy=`echo $xxx|sed -e "s%/$yyy\\\$%%"`
case " $libsdirs
" in
*" $yyy *) ;;
*) libsdirs="$libsdirs $yyy" ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
break
fi
done
if $test ! -f "$xxx"; then
echo "No -l$thislib."
fi
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
case "$libs" in
") dflt="$dflt";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$dflt" in
'|") dflt='none';;
esac
$rm -f lt.c lt

$cat <<EOM

```

In order to compile \$package on your machine, a number of libraries are usually needed. Include any other special libraries here as well.

Say "none" for none. The default list is almost always right.

EOM

```
echo " "
rp="Which libraries to use?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
none) libs='';;
*) libs="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/libs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_scannl.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:41:27 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_scannl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:41:27 ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/07/25 13:59:12 ram
?RCS: patch56: made cc and ccflags optional dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:00 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Does the scanf routine read "\n" correctly ? This is was not
?X: the case on AIX...
?X:
?MAKE:d_scannl: cat rm Setvar Compile run
?MAKE: -pick
add $@ %<
?S:d_scannl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines SCAN_NL, which indicates
?S: whether the C library routines scanf() and friends can deal with
?S: a '\n' in the input correctly. They do most of the time.
?S:.
?C:SCAN_NL:
```

?C: This symbol is defined if the C library routines scanf() and friends

?C: can deal with a '\n' in the input correctly, so that you can say

?C: scanf("%d\n"); instead of scanf("%d"); getc(c); to handle the '\n'.

?C:.

?H: #d_scannl SCAN_NL /* scanf("%d\n") works */

?H:.

?F: !try

?LINT: set d_scannl

: does scanf handle "\n" correctly ?

echo " "

val="\$define"

?X: I really want to say "\n" instead of '\n', because I am referring

?X: to the string given as argument to scanf().

echo 'Let''''s see if scanf() handles "\\n" correctly...' >&4

\$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'

int main()

{

int i = 0, j = 0;

scanf("%d\n%d", &i, &j);

if (j != 3)

exit(1);

exit(0);

}

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile_ok; then

if \$run ./try <<'EOD'

2

3

EOD

then

echo "Yes, it does."

else

echo

"No, it doesn't."

val="\$undef"

fi

else

echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program. Assuming it does.)"

fi

set d_scannl

eval \$setvar

\$rm -f try.* try

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_scannl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statvfs d_fstatvfs: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statvfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STATVFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the statvfs() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_fstatvfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSTATVFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fstatvfs() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STATVFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the statvfs routine is
?C: available to stat filesystems by filenames.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FSTATVFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fstatvfs routine is
?C: available to stat filesystems by file descriptors.
?C:.
?H:#$d_statvfs HAS_STATVFS /**/
?H:#$d_fstatvfs
HAS_FSTATVFS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_statvfs
?LINT:set d_fstatvfs
: see if statvfs exists
set statvfs d_statvfs
eval $inlibc

: see if fstatvfs exists
set fstatvfs d_fstatvfs
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_statvfs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_setpgrp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:44:16 ram

?RCS: patch61: obsoleted USE_BSDGRP in favor of USE_BSD_SETPGRP

?RCS: patch61: another unit now also defines a USE_BSD_GETPGRP

?RCS: patch61: fallback for test program failure improved

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:59:30 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:15:37 ram

?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)

?RCS:

patch36: call ./usg explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp: cat rm +cc +libs +ccflags \
+ldflags Inlibc Guess Setvar i_unistd

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_setpgrp:

?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPGRP if setpgrp() is

?S: available to set the current process group.

?S:.

?S:d_bsdsetpgrp (d_bsdpgrp):

?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_BSD_SETPGRP if

?S: setpgrp needs two arguments whereas USG one needs none.

?S: See also d_setpgid for a POSIX interface.

?S:.

?C:HAS_SETPGRP (SETPGRP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpgrp routine is

?C: available to set the current process group.

?C:.

?C:USE_BSD_SETPGRP (USE_BSDPGRP BSDPGRP):

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that setpgrp needs two

?C: arguments whereas USG one needs none. See also HAS_SETPGID

?C: for a POSIX interface.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_setpgrp HAS_SETPGRP /**/

?H:#\$d_bsdsetpgrp

USE_BSD_SETPGRP /**/

?H:.

?F:!set.c !set

```

?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp
: see if setpgrp exists
set setpgrp d_setpgrp
eval $inlibc

@if USE_BSD_SETPGRP || d_bsdsetpgrp
case "$d_setpgrp" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "Checking to see which flavor of setpgrp is in use..."
$cat >set.c <<EOP
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif
int main()
{
if (getuid() == 0) {
printf("(I see you are running Configure as super-user...)\n");
setuid(1);
}
#ifdef TRY_BSD_PGRP
if (-1 == setpgrp(1, 1))
exit(0);
#else
if (setpgrp() != -1)
exit(0);
#endif
exit(1);
}
EOP
if $cc -DTRY_BSD_PGRP $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./set; then
echo 'You have to use setpgrp(pid,pgrp) instead of setpgrp().' >&4
val="$define"
elif $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./set; then
echo 'You have to use setpgrp() instead of setpgrp(pid,pgrp).' >&4
val="$undef"
else
echo "(I can't
seem to compile and run the test program.)"
if ./usg; then
xxx="a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
else
# SVR4 systems can appear rather BSD-ish.
case "$i_unistd" in
$undef)

```

```

xxx="a BSD one, i.e. you use setpgrp(pid,pgrp)."
val="$define"
;;
$define)
xxx="probably a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
val="$undef"
;;
esac
fi
echo "Assuming your setpgrp is $xxx" >&4
fi
;;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
set d_bsdsetpgrp
eval $setvar
$rm -f set set.c
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_setpgrp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Cygnus Support

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Tom Tromey <tromey@cygnus.com>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: src.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:23:54 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:src +rsrc: Options package contains

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:src (srcdir):

?S: This variable holds the (possibly relative) path of the package source.

?S: It is up to the Makefile to use this variable and set VPATH accordingly

?S: to find the sources remotely. Use \$pkgsrc to have an absolute path.

?S:..

```

?S:rsrc
(relsrkdir):
?S: This variable holds a potentially relative path to the package
?S: source. The contents are correct for the configuration environment,
?S: i.e. there might be an extra .. prepended to get out of the UU dir.
?S: Configure units should use this, not the src variable.
?S:.
: Find the path to the source tree
case "$src" in
") case "$0" in
  /*) src=`echo $0 | sed -e 's%/[^\/*]*%%'`
    case "$src" in
/*) ;;
.) ;;
*) src=`cd ../$src && pwd` ;;
esac
;;
*) src='.';;
esac;;
esac
case "$src" in
") src=/
  rsrc=/
  ;;
/*) rsrc="$src";;
*) rsrc="../$src";;
esac
?X:
?X: Now check whether we have found the right source tree (i.e. the one for the
?X: package we're about to configure). The original unit from Tom Tromey forced
?X: the user to pick a unique file from his distribution, and we were merely
?X: checking the existence of that file. I prefer to rely on Configure (which
?X: we know *is* present since this unit is
?X: part of it!) and look for the
?X: definition of the package variable, making sure it's the same as ours.
?X: If it matches, we know we found the right source tree. -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X:
if test -f $rsrc/Configure && \
  $contains "^package=$package$" $rsrc/Configure >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  : found it, so we are ok.
else
?X: Otherwise try "." and up to 4 parent directories...
?X: Note that we prepend a ".." to get out of the configuration environment.
rsrc="
for src in . .. ../.. ../../.. ../../../..; do
if test -f ../$src/Configure && \
  $contains "^package=$package$" ../$src/Configure >/dev/null 2>&1

```



```

then
  rsrc=./$src
  break
fi
done
fi
case "$rsrc" in
")
  cat <<EOM >&4

```

Sorry, I can't seem to locate the source dir for \$package. Please start Configure with an explicit path -- i.e. /some/path/Configure.

```

EOM
exit 1
;;
?X: Don't echo anything if the sources are in . -- they should know already ;-)
?X: In that case, rsrc is ../. since we lookup from within UU
../.) rsrc='..';;
*)
  echo
  " "

  echo "Sources for $package found in \"$src\"." >&4
  ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/src.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_lchown.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:14 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_lchown.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:14 ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lchown: Compile Setvar cat echo i_unistd rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

?S:d_lchown:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LCHOWN symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the lchown() routine is available

?S: to operate on a symbolic link (instead of following the link).

?S:.

?C:HAS_LCHOWN :

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lchown routine is

?C: available to operate on a symbolic link (instead of following the

?C: link).

?C:.

?H:#\$d_lchown HAS_LCHOWN /**/

?H:.

?F:!try

?LINT:set d_lchown

: see if lchown exists

echo " "

?X: Some functions (such as lchown()) are present in libc, but are

?X: unimplemented. That is, they always fail and set errno=ENOSYS.

?X:

?X: Thomas Bushnell provided the following sample code and the explanation

?X: that follows.

?X:

?X: The choice of <assert.h> is essentially arbitrary. The GNU libc

?X: macros are found in <gnu/stubs.h>. You can include that file instead

?X: of <assert.h> (which itself includes <gnu/stubs.h>) if you test for

?X: its existence first. <assert.h> is assumed to exist on every system,

?X: which is why it's used here. Any GNU libc header file will include

?X: the stubs macros. If either __stub_NAME or __stub__NAME is defined,

?X: then the function doesn't actually exist.

Tests using <assert.h> work

?X: on every system around.

?X:

?X: The declaration of FOO is there to override builtin prototypes for

?X: ANSI C functions.

?X:

?X: I really ought to enhance the inlibc test to check for this, but

?X: I don't have time now. --A.D. 5/1998

?X:

?X: Unfortunately, this trick fails under clang++-7. Apparently to

?X: cover both the stub issue and clang's requirements, we need to do

?X: a compile and run test. -- A.D. 8/2019

?X:

```
$cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <pwd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
```

```

#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    if (lchown("./try.c", -1, getgid()) == -1) {
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
}

```

EOCP

set try

if eval \$compile && ./try; then

 \$echo "lchown() found." >&4

 val="\$define"

else

 \$echo "lchown() NOT found." >&4

 val="\$undef"

fi

set d_lchown

eval \$setvar

\$rm_try

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/compline/d_lchown.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_isnan: Inlibc cat Compile rm_try Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_isnan:

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISNAN symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the isnan() routine is available.

?S:.

?C:HAS_ISNAN:

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isnan routine is

?C: available to check whether a double is a NaN.

?C:.

?H:#\$d_isnan HAS_ISNAN /**/

?H:.

?LINT:set d_isnan

: check for isnan

```
echo "Checking to see if you have isnan..." >&4
```

```
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
int main() { return isnan(0.0); }
```

```
EOCP
```

```
set try
```

```
if eval $compile; then
```

```
val="$define"
```

```
echo "You have isnan."
```

```
else
```

```
val="$undef"
```

```
echo "You do not have isnan."
```

```
fi
```

```
$rm_try
```

```
set d_isnan
```

```
eval $setvar
```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_isnan.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Whoa.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:21:21 ram

?RCS: patch61: whoa script now starts with leading "startsh"

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:01 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:19 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order

?X: to warn the user in case a change into a variable is noticed.

?X:

?X: To use this

```

unit, $was must hold the old value that has changed. Upon
?X: exit, the two variables $td and $tu are set to the correct value for
?X: respectively defining or undefining a variable. For instance, if $vas was
?X: $undef, but now $var is $define, after calling . whoa, you should use
?X: eval "$var=\$tu" to finally set $var to the correct value. See unit Inlibc.
?X:
?MAKE:Whoa: Myread startsh hint
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./whoa
?T:var was
?LINT:change td tu
: set up the script used to warn in case of inconsistency
cat <<EOS >whoa
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>whoa
dflt=y
echo " "
echo "**** WHOA THERE!!! ****" >&4
echo " The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"\$was\"!" >&4
rp=" Keep the $hint value?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y) td=$was; tu=$was;;
esac
EOSC

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/Whoa.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: d_setgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setgrent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setgrent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETGRENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setgrent() routine is available
?S: for initializing sequential access to the group database.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETGRENT:

```

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setgrent routine is
 ?C: available for initializing sequential access of the group database.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_setgrent HAS_SETGRENT /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_setgrent
 : see if setgrent exists
 set setgrent d_setgrent
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_setgrent.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_endgrent.U,v \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_endgrent.U,v \$
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:d_endgrent: Inlibc
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:d_endgrent:
 ?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDGRENT symbol, which
 ?S: indicates to the C program that the endgrent() routine is available
 ?S: for sequential access of the group database.
 ?S:.
 ?C:HAS_ENDGRENT:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrent routine is
 ?C: available for finalizing sequential access of the group database.
 ?C:.
 ?H:#\$d_endgrent HAS_ENDGRENT /**/
 ?H:.
 ?LINT:set d_endgrent
 : see if endgrent exists
 set endgrent d_endgrent
 eval \$inlibc

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/modified/d_endgrent.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
 ?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
 ?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_fma: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fma:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMA symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fma() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FMA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fma routine is
?C: available to do the multiply-add function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fma HAS_FMA /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fma
: see if fma exists
set fma d_fma
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_fma.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_llroundl: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_llroundl:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLROUNDL symbol, which

?S: indicates to the C program that the llroundl() routine is available

?S: to return the long long value nearest to x away from zero.

?S:.

```
?C:HAS_LLROUNDL:
```

?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llroundl routine is

?C: available to return the nearest long long value away from zero of

?C: the long double argument value.

?C:.

```
?H:#$d_llroundl HAS_LLROUNDL /**/
```

```
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_llroundl
```

```
: see if llroundl exists
```

```
set llroundl d_llroundl
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/U/perl/d_llroundl.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_symlink.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_symlink.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:41 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_symlink: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_symlink:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYMLINK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the symlink() routine is available
?S: to create symbolic links.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYMLINK (SYMLINK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the symlink routine is available
?C: to
    create symbolic links.
?C:.
?H:#$d_symlink HAS_SYMLINK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_symlink
: see if symlink exists
set symlink d_symlink
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-36-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.36.0/dist/U/d_symlink.U

```

1.118 apt 2.7.1

1.118.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to

address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest

possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author  
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute  
it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program  
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this

is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: apt

Upstream-Contact: APT Development Team <deity@lists.debian.org>

Source: <https://salsa.debian.org/apt-team/apt>

Comment:

APT is an old software with lots of contributors over its lifetime. This file is a best effort to document the statements of copyright and licenses as stated in the file, but is not a complete representation of all copyright holders - those have been lost to times.

.

Several bits of apt-pkg/contrib have had public domain dedications but contributions from authors in countries not recognizing a public domain concept. We believe that these contributions have been done in good faith, and we treat them as if they had been made under the GPL-2+ as we believe some contributors may have missed these facts and the overall license statement for the project has always been GPL-2+, so we cannot be sure that contributors meant to grant additional permissions.

.

Translation files

are considered to generally be GPL-2+,

but they also include strings used by methods/rsh.cc which appears to be GPL-2.

As the translations are split into separate domains later on,

these strings are not loaded by library users outside of apt

(they are in the 'apt' translation domain).

.

The apt-pkg/contrib/fileutil.cc file states "RunScripts()" is "GPLv2".

We believe that this was not meant to exclude later versions of the GPL, as that would have changed the overall project license.

Files: *

Copyright: 1997-1999 Jason Gunthorpe and others

2018, 2019 Canonical Ltd

2009, 2010, 2015, 2016 Julian Andres Klode <jak@debian.org>

1998, Ben Gertzfield <che@debian.org>

2002-2019 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012 Software in the Public Interest

2002-2003 Lars Bahner <bahner@debian.org>

2003-2004 Axel Bojer <axelb@skolelinux.no>

2004 Klaus Ade Johnstad <klaus@skolelinux.no>
2004 Bjorn Steensrud <bjornst@powertech.no>
2003, 2005-2010 Hans Fredrik Nordhaug <hans@nordhaug.priv.no>
2016, 2018 Petter Reinholdtsen <pere@hungry.com>
2009 Rosetta Contributors and Canonical Ltd 2009
2013 Debian L10n Turkish 2013
2013-2018 Mert Dirik <mertdirik@gmail.com>
2004 Krzysztof Fierfek <akfedux@megapolis.pl>
2000-2004, 2010, 2012 Robert Lubberda <robert@debian.org>
2000-2017 Debian Italian l10n team <debian-l10n-italian@lists.debian.org>
2003-2017 Debian Japanese List <debian-japanese@lists.debian.org>
2000-2018 Debian French l10n team <debian-l10n-french@lists.debian.org>
1997 Manoj Srivastava
1997 Tom Lees
2014 Anthony Towns
License: GPL-2+

Files: methods/rsh.cc

Copyright: 2000 Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

Comment:

This file stated:

Licensed under the GNU General Public License v2 [no exception clauses]

.

We believe that this was intended to be not a statement against future versions of the GPL, but meant to exclude the Qt license exception in place in APT until that time.

.

We received permission from Ben in 2021 to relicense under GPL-2+, contributions from Adam Heath and Daniel Hartwig may still have to be considered GPL-2 for the time being.

.

Other contributions are GPL-2+

Files: CMake/FindBerkeley.cmake

Copyright: 2006, Alexander Dymo, <adymo@kdevelop.org>

2016, Julian Andres Klode <jak@debian.org>

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

.

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or

other materials provided with the distribution.

3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files: CMake/Documentation.cmake

CMake/FindLFS.cmake

Copyright: 2016 Julian

Andres Klode <jak@debian.org>

License: Expat

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: GPL-2

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms version 2 of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation.

This package is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of

MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation;
either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

1.119 base-passwd 3.6.1

1.119.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: base-passwd

Upstream-Contact: Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

Files: *

Copyright: Copyright 1999-2002 Wichert Akkerman <wichert@deephackmode.org>

Copyright 2002, 2003, 2004 Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

License: GPL-2

Files:

passwd.master

group.master

License: public-domain

Copyright: PD; Originally written by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> and Bruce Perens <bruce@pixar.com>.

Files: doc/*

Copyright: Copyright 2001, 2002 Joey Hess

Copyright 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007 Colin Watson

Copyright 2007 David Mandelberg

License: GPL-2

License: GPL-2

On Debian and Debian-based systems, a copy of the GNU General Public License version 2 is available in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty;

and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program

with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program
(or a work based on it,
under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of
Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program
in object code or executable form with such
an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled
to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is

void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed

through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS

TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical
commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate
parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may
be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be
mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if
necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may
consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the
library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General
Public License instead of this License.

1.120 openjdk-jre 17.0.13+11-2~deb12u1

1.120.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: Java Common

Upstream-Contact: Debian Java Team <debian-java@lists.debian.org>

Files: *

Copyright: 2000, Stephane Bortzmeyer <bortzmeyer@debian.org>

2001-2003, Ola Lundqvist <opal@debian.org>

2003, Stefan Gybas <sgybas@debian.org>

2005, Arnaud Vandyck <avdyk@debian.org>

2006-2008, Michael Koch <konqueror@gmx.de>

2006-2016, Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>

2009, Torsten Werner <twerner@debian.org>

2010, Niels Thykier <niels@thykier.net>

2011-2013, Sylvestre Ledru <sylvestre@debian.org>

2014-2017, Emmanuel Bourg <ebourg@apache.org>

License: GPL-2+

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This package

is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

1.121 netty-codec-http 4.1.110.Final

1.121.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
# version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
# with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
# distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/native-image/io.netty/netty-codec-http/native-
image.properties
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
```

```
* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
```

```
*
```

```
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
```

```
*
```

```
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
```

```
*
```

```
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
```

- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
- * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
- * under the License.
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpContent.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientHandshaker00.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/Cookie.java
- *
- /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspVersions.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpHeaders.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/MemoryFileUpload.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpContentCompressor.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/HttpData.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/package-info.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientHandshaker08.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/QueryStringDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/CookieDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketFrame.java
- *
- /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspRequestEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/DiskAttribute.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/ContinuationWebSocketFrame.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/DefaultHttpDataFactory.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpMessage.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspRequestDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpContentDecompressor.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdySettingsFrame.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/Attribute.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/BinaryWebSocketFrame.java
- *
- /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpObjectEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/CaseIgnoringComparator.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/HttpPostRequestDecoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/PongWebSocketFrame.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketVersion.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpResponseEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultHttpRequest.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/HttpPostRequestEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHttpEncoder.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/PingWebSocketFrame.java
- *
- /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketUtil.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpContentEncoder.java

```

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultHttpHeaders.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpRequest.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultCookie.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpContentDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketHandshakeException.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/MixedFileUpload.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/HttpPostMultipartRequestDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultHttpContent.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspObjectEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultLastHttpContent.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientHandshaker.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpObjectDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/AbstractDiskHttpData.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpRequestDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/TextWebSocketFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocket00FrameEncoder.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/InterfaceHttpData.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpRequestEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientHandshaker13.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpConstants.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/QueryStringEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultHttpResponse.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/HttpDataFactory.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHttpHeaders.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultHttpMessage.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpResponse.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/MemoryAttribute.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspHeaders.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpObject.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/MixedAttribute.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspResponseStatuses.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpServerCodec.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/LastHttpContent.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/HttpPostStandardRequestDecoder.java
*

```

```

/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientHandshakerFactory.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpMethod.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/FileUpload.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/HttpPostBodyUtil.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientHandshaker07.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/DiskFileUpload.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/InternalAttribute.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspObjectDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/InterfaceHttpPostRequestDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/AbstractMemoryHttpData.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpResponseStatus.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpClientCodec.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdySession.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/AbstractHttpData.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspResponseEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHttpResponseStreamIdHandler.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpHeaderDateFormat.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/package-info.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultHttpObject.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpVersion.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpObjectAggregator.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspMethods.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/CookieDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/CombinedHttpHeaders.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/Cookie.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpUtil.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/CookieEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/ClientCookieEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/EmptyHttpHeaders.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/CookieUtil.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/CookieHeaderNames.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpExpectationFailedEvent.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/ClientCookieDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpScheme.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/DefaultCookie.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/CookieUtil.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/ServerCookieEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cookie/ServerCookieDecoder.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
/*
* Adaptation of https://bjoern.hoehrmann.de/utf-8/decoder/dfa/
*
* Copyright (c) 2008-2009 Bjoern Hoehrmann <bjoern@hoehrmann.de>
*
* Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software
* and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to
* deal in the Software without restriction,
* including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute,
* sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is

```


* furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

*

* The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or

* substantial portions of the Software.

*

* THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING

* BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND

* NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM,

* DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,

* OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/Utf8Validator.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2020 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/DeleteFileOnExitHook.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerHandshakeException.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientHandshakeException.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the
 * "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a
 * copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License
 * is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
 express
 * or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
 * the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpClientUpgradeHandler.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpServerUpgradeHandler.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2023 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpHeadersFactory.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpDecoderConfig.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultHttpHeadersFactory.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerHandshaker07.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerProtocolConfig.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerHandshakerFactory.java
 *
 /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketExtensionFilterProvider.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocket00FrameDecoder.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/CloseWebSocketFrame.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerProtocolHandshakeHandler.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerHandshaker13.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientProtocolConfig.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketDecoderConfig.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerProtocolHandler.java
 *
 /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketExtensionFilter.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/CorruptedWebSocketFrameException.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerHandshaker08.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerHandshaker00.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
 jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketServerHandshaker.java
 * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketCloseStatus.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
 *

```

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
// (BSD License: https://www.opensource.org/licenses/bsd-license)
// All rights reserved.
// Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or
// * Redistributions of source code must retain the above
// copyright notice, this list of conditions and the
// following disclaimer.
// * Redistributions
// in binary form must reproduce the above
// following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other
// * Neither the name of the Webbit nor the names of

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocket13FrameEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocket08FrameEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocket07FrameEncoder.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2017 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/ReadOnlyHttpHeaders.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketScheme.java
- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpServerExpectContinueHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2022 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpHeaderValidationUtil.java

- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/TooLongHttpContentException.java

- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/TooLongHttpLineException.java

*

- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/TooLongHttpHeaderException.java

- * /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/multipart/AbstractMixedHttpData.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2013 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketFrameAggregator.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/FullHttpResponse.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cors/package-info.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/FullHttpMessage.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyHeadersFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdySettingsFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdySynStreamFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHttpDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyVersion.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultFullHttpRequest.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyCodecUtil.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketProtocolHandler.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketFrameDecoder.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyDataFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdySynReplyFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeadersFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyHeaders.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaderBlockJZlibEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyRstStreamFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyPingFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyGoAwayFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientProtocolHandshakeHandler.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/DefaultFullHttpResponse.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyStreamFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyWindowUpdateFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/FullHttpRequest.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdySessionHandler.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyRstStreamFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHttpCodec.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyGoAwayFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/ComposedLastHttpContent.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaders.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdySynStreamFrame.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaderBlockEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyStreamFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyWindowUpdateFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyStreamStatus.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaderBlockRawEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdyPingFrame.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketFrameEncoder.java

```

```
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdySessionStatus.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/DefaultSpdySynReplyFrame.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketClientProtocolHandler.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaderBlockZlibEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyDataFrame.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
* Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocketChunkedInput.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpServerKeepAliveHandler.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/multipart/FileUploadUtil.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version
* 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the
* License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.
*/
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cors/CorsConfigBuilder.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/DeflateFrameClientExtensionHandshaker.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketServerExtensionHandler.java

*

/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpStatusClass.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspHeaderNames.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/WebSocketClientCompressionHandler.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyFrameCodec.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpChunkedInput.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketClientExtensionHandler.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyFrameEncoder.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/PerMessageDeflateClientExtensionHandshaker.j

ava

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketClientExtension.java

*

/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/PerFrameDeflateEncoder.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaderBlockZlibDecoder.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyProtocolException.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaderBlockDecoder.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketServerExtension.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-


```

jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/DeflateFrameServerExtensionHandshaker.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpHeadersEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/PerMessageDeflateEncoder.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/Utf8FrameValidator.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/ClientCookieEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyFrameDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/PerFrameDeflateDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/PerMessageDeflateDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketServerExtensionHandshaker.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/PerMessageDeflateServerExtensionHandshaker.
java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketExtension.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/WebSocketServerCompressionHandler.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpMessageUtil.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketExtensionData.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyFrameDecoderDelegate.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/DeflateDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketExtensionUtil.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketClientExtensionHandshaker.java
*
/netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpHeaderNames.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/rtsp/RtspHeaderValues.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/spdy/SpdyHeaderBlockRawDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketExtensionEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/WebSocketExtensionDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/extensions/compression/DeflateEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpHeaderValues.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/ServerCookieEncoder.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<!--
~ Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
~
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
~
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
~
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
~ under the License.
-->
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-codec-http/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* Copyright 2013 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version
* 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the
* License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.
*/
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cors/CorsConfig.java

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/cors/CorsHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* Copyright 2021 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
```

```

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/CompressionEncoderFactory.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/HttpMessageDecoderResult.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
 * Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
*/

// (BSD License: https://www.opensource.org/licenses/bsd-license)
// All rights reserved.
// Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or
// * Redistributions of source code must retain the above
// copyright notice, this list of conditions and the
// following disclaimer.
// * Redistributions
// in binary form must reproduce the above
// following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other
// * Neither the name of the Webbit nor the names of

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocket13FrameDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/handler/codec/http/websocketx/WebSocket07FrameDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-http-4-1-110-final-sources-

```

1.122 eclipsepahoclientmqtt 1.2.5

1.122.1 Available under license :

Found license 'Eclipse Public License 1.0' in '* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v2.0 * and Eclipse Distribution License v1.0 which accompany this distribution. * The Eclipse Public License is available at * and the Eclipse Distribution License is available at'

Found license 'Eclipse Public License 1.0' in '# * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials # * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0'

Found license 'Eclipse Public License 1.0' in '# All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials # are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0 # and Eclipse Distribution License v1.0 which accompany this distribution. # The Eclipse Public License is available at # and the Eclipse Distribution License is available at'

1.123 libbsd 0.11.7-2

1.123.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Files:

*

Copyright:

Copyright 2004-2006, 2008-2022 Guillem Jover <guillem@hadrons.org>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files:

man/arc4random.3bsd

Copyright:

Copyright 1997 Niels Provos <provos@physnet.uni-hamburg.de>

All rights reserved.

License: BSD-4-clause-Niels-Provos

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software must display the following acknowledgement:
This product includes software developed
by Niels Provos.
4. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products

derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files:

include/bsd/err.h
include/bsd/stdlib.h
include/bsd/sys/param.h
include/bsd/unistd.h
src/bsd_getopt.c
src/err.c
src/fgetln.c
src/progname.c

Copyright:

Copyright 2005, 2008-2012, 2019 Guillem Jover <guillem@hadrons.org>

Copyright 2005 Hector Garcia Alvarez

Copyright 2005 Aurelien Jarno

Copyright 2006 Robert Millan

Copyright 2018 Facebook, Inc.

License: BSD-3-clause

Files:

include/bsd/netinet/ip_icmp.h
include/bsd/sys/bitstring.h
include/bsd/sys/queue.h
include/bsd/sys/time.h
include/bsd/timeconv.h
include/bsd/vis.h
man/bitstring.3bsd
man/errc.3bsd
man/explicit_bzero.3bsd
man/fgetln.3bsd
man/fgetwln.3bsd
man/fpurge.3bsd
man/funopen.3bsd
man/getbsize.3bsd
man/heapsort.3bsd
man/nlist.3bsd
man/pwcache.3bsd

man/queue.3bsd
man/radixsort.3bsd
man/reallocarray.3bsd
man/reallocf.3bsd
man/setmode.3bsd
man/strmode.3bsd
man/strnstr.3bsd
man/strtoi.3bsd
man/strtou.3bsd
man/unvis.3bsd
man/vis.3bsd
man/wcslcpy.3bsd

src/getbsize.c
src/heapsort.c
src/merge.c
src/nlist.c
src/pwcache.c
src/radixsort.c
src/setmode.c
src/strmode.c
src/strnstr.c
src/strtoi.c
src/strtou.c
src/unvis.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1980, 1982, 1986, 1989-1994

The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

Copyright 1992 Keith Muller.

Copyright 2001 Mike Barcroft <mike@FreeBSD.org>

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by the American National Standards Committee X3, on Information Processing Systems.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by Peter McIlroy.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by Ronnie Kon at Mindcraft Inc., Kevin Lew and Elmer Yglesias.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by Dave Borman at Cray Research, Inc.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by Paul Vixie.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by Chris Torek.

.
Copyright UNIX System Laboratories, Inc.
All or some portions of this file are derived from material licensed
to the University of California
by American Telephone and Telegraph
Co. or Unix System Laboratories, Inc. and are reproduced herein with
the permission of UNIX System Laboratories, Inc.
License: BSD-3-clause-Regents

Files:
src/vis.c
Copyright:
Copyright 1989, 1993
The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

.
Copyright 1999, 2005 The NetBSD Foundation, Inc.
All rights reserved.
License: BSD-3-clause-Regents and BSD-2-clause-NetBSD

Files:
include/bsd/libutil.h
Copyright:
Copyright 1996 Peter Wemm <peter@FreeBSD.org>.
All rights reserved.
Copyright 2002 Networks Associates Technology, Inc.
All rights reserved.
License: BSD-3-clause-author

Files:
man/timeradd.3bsd
Copyright:
Copyright 2009 Jukka Ruohonen <jruohonen@iki.fi>
Copyright 1999 Kelly Yancey <kbyanc@posi.net>
All rights reserved.
License: BSD-3-clause-John-Birrell
Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are
met:
1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the author nor the names of any co-contributors
may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY JOHN BIRRELL AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files:

man/setproctitle.3bsd

Copyright:

Copyright 1995 Peter Wemm <peter@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

License: BSD-5-clause-Peter-Wemm

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, is permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice immediately at the beginning of the file, without modification, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. This work was done expressly for inclusion into FreeBSD. Other use is permitted provided this notation is included.
4. Absolutely no warranty of function or purpose is made by the author Peter Wemm.
5. Modifications may be freely made to this file providing the above conditions are met.

Files:

include/bsd/stringlist.h

man/fmtcheck.3bsd

man/humanize_number.3bsd

man/stringlist.3bsd

man/timeval.3bsd

src/fmtcheck.c

src/humanize_number.c

src/stringlist.c

src/strtonum.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1994, 1997-2000, 2002, 2008, 2010, 2014

The NetBSD Foundation, Inc.

Copyright 2013 John-Mark Gurney <jmg@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

.

Some code was contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Allen Briggs.

.

Some code was contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Luke Mewburn.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Jason R. Thorpe of the Numerical Aerospace Simulation Facility, NASA Ames Research Center, by Luke Mewburn and by Tomas Svensson.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Julio M. Merino Vidal, developed as part of Google's Summer of Code 2005 program.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Christos Zoulas.

.

Some code is derived from software contributed to The NetBSD Foundation by Jukka Ruohonen.

License: BSD-2-clause-NetBSD

Files:

include/bsd/sys/endian.h

man/byteorder.3bsd

man/closefrom.3bsd

man/expand_number.3bsd

man/flopen.3bsd

man/getpeereid.3bsd

man/pidfile.3bsd

src/expand_number.c

src/pidfile.c

src/reallocf.c

src/timeconv.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1998, M. Warner Losh <imp@freebsd.org>

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2001 Dima Dorfman.

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2001 FreeBSD Inc.

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2002 Thomas Moestl <tmm@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2002 Mike Barcroft <mike@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2005

Pawel Jakub Dawidek <pjd@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2005 Colin Percival

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2007 Eric Anderson <anderson@FreeBSD.org>

Copyright 2007 Pawel Jakub Dawidek <pjd@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2007 Dag-Erling Codan Smrgrav

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2009 Advanced Computing Technologies LLC

Written by: John H. Baldwin <jhb@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2011 Guillem Jover <guillem@hadrons.org>

License: BSD-2-clause

Files:

src/flopen.c

Copyright:

Copyright 2007-2009 Dag-Erling Codan Smrgrav

All rights reserved.

License: BSD-2-clause-verbatim

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in this position and unchanged.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)

HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Files:

include/bsd/sys/tree.h

man/fparseln.3bsd

man/tree.3bsd

src/fparseln.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1997 Christos Zoulas.

All rights reserved.

.

Copyright 2002 Niels Provos <provos@citi.umich.edu>

All rights reserved.

License: BSD-2-clause-author

Files:

include/bsd/readpassphrase.h

man/readpassphrase.3bsd

man/strncpy.3bsd

man/strtonum.3bsd

src/arc4random.c

src/arc4random_linux.h

src/arc4random_uniform.c

src/arc4random_unix.h

src/arc4random_win.h

src/closefrom.c

src/freezero.c

src/getentropy_aix.c

src/getentropy_bsd.c

src/getentropy_hpux.c

src/getentropy_hurd.c

src/getentropy_linux.c

src/getentropy_osx.c

src/getentropy_solaris.c

src/getentropy_win.c

src/readpassphrase.c

src/reallocarray.c

src/recallocarray.c

src/strlcat.c

src/strncpy.c

test/explicit_bzero.c

test/strtonum.c

Copyright:

Copyright 2004 Ted Unangst and Todd Miller

All rights reserved.

.
Copyright 1996 David Mazieres <dm@uun.org>
Copyright 1998, 2000-2002, 2004-2005, 2007, 2010, 2012-2015
Todd C. Miller <Todd.Miller@courtesan.com>
Copyright
2004 Ted Unangst
Copyright 2004 Otto Moerbeek <otto@drijf.net>
Copyright 2008 Damien Miller <djm@openbsd.org>
Copyright 2008, 2010-2011, 2016-2017 Otto Moerbeek <otto@drijf.net>
Copyright 2013 Markus Friedl <markus@openbsd.org>
Copyright 2014 Bob Beck <beck@obtuse.com>
Copyright 2014 Brent Cook <bcook@openbsd.org>
Copyright 2014 Pawel Jakub Dawidek <pjd@FreeBSD.org>
Copyright 2014 Theo de Raadt <deraadt@openbsd.org>
Copyright 2014 Google Inc.
Copyright 2015 Michael Felt <aixtools@gmail.com>
Copyright 2015, 2022 Guillem Jover <guillem@hadrons.org>
License: ISC

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

.
THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

Files:

src/inet_net_pton.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1996 by Internet Software Consortium.

License: ISC-Original

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

.
THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND INTERNET SOFTWARE CONSORTIUM DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL INTERNET SOFTWARE CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS

SOFTWARE.

Files:

src/setproctitle.c

Copyright:

Copyright 2010 William Ahern

Copyright 2012 Guillem Jover <guillem@hadrons.org>

License: Expat

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Files:

src/explicit_bzero.c

src/chacha_private.h

Copyright:

None

License: public-domain

Public domain.

Files:

man/mdX.3bsd

Copyright:

None

License: Beerware

"THE BEER-WARE LICENSE" (Revision 42):

<phk@login.dkuug.dk> wrote this file. As long as you retain this notice you can do whatever you want with this stuff. If we meet some day, and you think this stuff is worth it, you can buy me a beer in return. Poul-Henning Kamp

License: BSD-3-clause-Regents

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-3-clause-author

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, is permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-2-clause-NetBSD

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE NETBSD FOUNDATION, INC. AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE FOUNDATION OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-2-clause-author

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES

OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-2-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.124 vertx-lang-kotlin-coroutines 4.5.8

1.124.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2019 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
 *
 * The Eclipse Public License is available at
 * http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
 *
 * The Apache License v2.0 is available at
 * http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
 *
 * You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-lang-kotlin-coroutines-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/kotlin/coroutines/ReceiveChannelHandler.kt
* /vertx-lang-kotlin-coroutines-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/kotlin/coroutines/VertexCoroutine.kt
* /vertx-lang-kotlin-coroutines-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/kotlin/coroutines/CoroutineVerticle.kt
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2023 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
 *
 * The Eclipse Public License is available at
 * http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
 *
 * The Apache License v2.0 is available at
 * http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
 *
 * You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-lang-kotlin-coroutines-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/kotlin/coroutines/CoroutineEventBusSupport.kt
* /vertx-lang-kotlin-coroutines-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/kotlin/coroutines/CoroutineRouterSupport.kt
```

1.125 Icms 2.14-2

1.125.1 Available under license :

Little CMS

Copyright (c) 1998-2020 Marti Maria Saguer

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

THIS LICENSE APPLIES ONLY TO iccjpeg.c file

In plain English:

1. We don't promise that this software works. (But if you find any bugs, please let us know!)
2. You can use this software for whatever you want. You don't have to pay us.
3. You may not pretend that you wrote this software. If you use it in a program, you must acknowledge somewhere in your documentation that you've used the IJG code.

In legalese:

The authors make NO WARRANTY or representation, either express or implied, with respect to this software, its quality, accuracy, merchantability, or fitness for a particular purpose. This software is provided "AS IS", and you, its user, assume the entire risk as to its quality and accuracy.

This software is copyright (C) 1991-2013, Thomas G. Lane, Guido Vollbeding. All Rights Reserved except as specified below.

Permission is hereby granted to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software (or portions thereof) for any purpose, without fee, subject to these conditions:

(1)

If any part of the source code for this software is distributed, then this README file must be included, with this copyright and no-warranty notice unaltered; and any additions, deletions, or changes to the original files must be clearly indicated in accompanying documentation.

(2) If only executable code is distributed, then the accompanying documentation must state that "this software is based in part on the work of the Independent JPEG Group".

(3) Permission for use of this software is granted only if the user accepts full responsibility for any undesirable consequences; the authors accept NO LIABILITY for damages of any kind.

These conditions apply to any software derived from or based on the IJG code, not just to the unmodified library. If you use our work, you ought to acknowledge us.

Permission is NOT granted for the use of any IJG author's name or company name in advertising or publicity relating to this software or products derived from it. This software may be referred to only as "the Independent JPEG Group's software".

We specifically permit and encourage the use of this software as the basis of commercial products, provided that all warranty or liability claims are assumed by the product vendor.

The Unix configuration script "configure" was produced with GNU Autoconf. It is copyright by the Free Software Foundation but is freely distributable. The same holds for its supporting scripts (config.guess, config.sub, ltmain.sh). Another support script, install-sh, is copyright by X Consortium but is also freely distributable.

The IJG distribution formerly included code to read and write GIF files. To avoid entanglement with the Unisys LZW patent, GIF reading support has been removed altogether, and the GIF writer has been simplified to produce "uncompressed GIFs". This technique does not use the LZW algorithm; the resulting GIF files are larger than usual, but are readable by all standard GIF decoders.

We are required to state that

"The Graphics Interchange Format(c) is the Copyright property of CompuServe Incorporated. GIF(sm) is a Service Mark property of CompuServe Incorporated."

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed
to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast,
the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to
share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free
software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the
GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to
any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to
your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to
freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for
them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you
want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new
free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you
these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have
certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if
you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether
gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same
freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive
or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they
know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License
giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains
that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and
authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as

changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without

permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally

available free

programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered

by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10

makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or

similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated

place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the

User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or

limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or

modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that

transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights

granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may

not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by

the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short
notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate
parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands
might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school,
if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary.
For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see
<<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program
into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you
may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with
the library. If this is what you want to
do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License. But first, please read
<<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.126 libpwquality 1.4.5-1

1.126.1 Available under license :

Unless otherwise *explicitly* stated the following text describes the
licensed conditions under which the contents of this libpwquality release
may be distributed:

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms of libpwquality, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain any existing copyright notice, and this entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce all prior and current copyright notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of any author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without their specific prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 or later, in which case the provisions of the GNU GPL are required INSTEAD OF the above restrictions.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

The full text of the GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2 is included below.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public

Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any

part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and

can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be

distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the

original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if

necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

1.127 pcsc-lite 1.9.9-2

1.127.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 1999-2003 David Corcoran <corcoran@muscard.com>

Copyright (c) 2001-2011 Ludovic Rousseau <ludovic.rousseau@free.fr>

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN

NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Some files are under GNU GPL v3 or any later version

- doc/example/pcsc_demo.c
- the files in src/spy/
- the files in UnitaryTests/

Copyright (C) 2003-2014 Ludovic Rousseau

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Files src/auth.c and src/auth.h are:

- * Copyright (C) 2013 Red Hat
- *
- * All rights reserved.
- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- *
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- *
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
- * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
- * "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
- * LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS
- * FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
- * COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT,
- * INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING,
- * BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS
- * OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED
- * AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY,
- * OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF
- * THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH
- * DAMAGE.

*

* Author: Nikos Mavrogiannopoulos <nnav@redhat.com>

Files src/simclist.c and src/simclist.h are:

* Copyright (c) 2007,2008,2009,2010,2011 Mij <mij@bitchx.it>

*

* Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any
* purpose with or without fee is hereby
* granted, provided that the above
* copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

*

* THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES
* WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
* MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR
* ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES
* WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN
* ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF
* OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed
to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast,
the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to
share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free
software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the
GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to
any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to
your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to
freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for
them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you
want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new
free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that

is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains

in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the

terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product

(including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a

typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the

entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains

a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work

occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant

patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory

patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or
that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the

GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.128 dnsjava 3.5.3

1.128.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 1998-2019, Brian Wellington
Copyright (c) 2005 VeriSign. All rights reserved.
Copyright (c) 2019-2021, dnsjava authors

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the copyright holder nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED

WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.129 netty-resolver 4.1.110.Final

1.129.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<!--
~ Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
~
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
~
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
~
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
~ under the License.
-->
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-resolver/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* Copyright 2021 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io.netty/resolver/HostsFileEntriesProvider.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
```

```

*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/package-info.java
* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/NoopAddressResolverGroup.java
* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/AddressResolverGroup.java
* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/NoopAddressResolver.java
*
* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/NameResolver.java
* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/SimpleNameResolver.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2017 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/ResolvedAddressTypes.java
* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/HostsFileEntries.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
*

```

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/DefaultNameResolver.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/CompositeNameResolver.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/HostsFileParser.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/InetSocketAddressResolver.java
 *
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/InetNameResolver.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/DefaultHostsFileEntriesResolver.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/HostsFileEntriesResolver.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/AbstractAddressResolver.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/AddressResolver.java
 * /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/DefaultAddressResolverGroup.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-resolver-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/resolver/RoundRobinInetAddressResolver.java

1.130 jjwt-api 0.12.5

1.130.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<!--
~ Copyright 2018 JWTK
~
~ Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
~ you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
~ You may obtain a copy of the License at
~
~ http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
~
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
~ WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
~ See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
~ limitations under the License.
-->
```

Found in path(s):

* /jjwt-api-0-12-5-1-jar/META-INF/maven/io.jsonwebtoken/jjwt-api/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Manifest-Version: 1.0

Export-Package: io.jsonwebtoken;uses:="io.jsonwebtoken.io,io.jsonwebtoken.lang,io.jsonwebtoken.security,javax.crypto";version="0.12.5",io.jsonwebtoken.security;uses:="io.jsonwebtoken,io.jsonwebtoken.io,io.jsonwebtoken.lang,javax.crypto,javax.security.auth";version="0.12.5",io.jsonwebtoken.io;uses:="io.jsonwebtoken,io.jsonwebtoken.lang";version="0.12.5",io.jsonwebtoken.lang;version="0.12.5"

Implementation-Title: JWT :: API

Built-By: lhazlewood

Tool: Bnd-3.5.0.201709291849

Require-Capability: osgi.ee;filter:="(&(osgi.ee=JavaSE)(version=1.7))"

Implementation-Vendor: jsonwebtoken.io

Implementation-Vendor-Id: io.jsonwebtoken

Specification-Title: JWT :: API

Bundle-License: https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

Bundle-SymbolicName: io.jsonwebtoken.jjwt-api

Implementation-Version: 0.12.5

Specification-Vendor: jsonwebtoken.io

Bundle-Name: JWT :: API

Created-By: Apache Maven Bundle Plugin

Implementation-URL:

<https://github.com/jwt/jwt-api>
Bundle-Vendor: jsonwebtoken.io
Build-Jdk-Spec: 1.7
Build-Jdk: 1.7.0_352
Bundle-Version: 0.12.5
Bnd-LastModified: 1706755329675
Bundle-ManifestVersion: 2
Bundle-Description: JSON Web Token support for the JVM and Android
Bundle-DocURL: <https://github.com/jwt/jwt>
Specification-Version: 0.12.5
Import-Package: io.jsonwebtoken,io.jsonwebtoken.io,io.jsonwebtoken.lang,io.jsonwebtoken.security,javax.crypto,javax.crypto.spec,javax.security.auth

Found in path(s):
* /jwt-api-0-12-5-1-jar/META-INF/MANIFEST.MF

1.131 libseccomp 2.5.4-1+deb12u1

1.131.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>
Upstream-Name: libseccomp
Source: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/libseccomp/>

Files: *
Copyright: 2012 Paul Moore <pmoore@redhat.com>
2012 Ashley Lai <adlai@us.ibm.com>
2012 Corey Bryant <coreyb@linux.vnet.ibm.com>
2012 Eduardo Otubo <otubo@linux.vnet.ibm.com>
2012 Eric Paris <eparis@redhat.com>
License: LGPL-2.1

Files: tests/22-sim-basic_chains_array.tests
Copyright: 2013 Vitaly Shukela <vi0oss@gmail.com>
License: LGPL-2.1

Files: src/hash.*
Copyright: 2006 Bob Jenkins <bob_jenkins@burtleburtle.net>
License: LGPL-2.1

Files: debian/*
Copyright: 2012 Kees Cook <kees@debian.org>
License: LGPL-2.1

License: LGPL-2.1
This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
under the terms of version 2.1 of the GNU Lesser General Public License as

published by the Free Software Foundation.

.
This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses>>.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Lesser General Public License can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1".

1.132 zstd 1.5.4+dfsg2-5

1.132.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights.

These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program).

Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the

entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as

distribution of the source
code, even though third parties are not
compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing
or modifying
the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For
example, if a patent
license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY
FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN
OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES
PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED
OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS
TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE
PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING,
REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING
WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR
REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES,
INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING
OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED
TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY
YOU OR
THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER
PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest
possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it
free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest
to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively
convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least
the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU
General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ``show w'` and ``show c'`; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

BSD License

For Zstandard software

Copyright (c) Meta Platforms, Inc. and affiliates. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

* Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name Facebook, nor Meta, nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.133 cpp 12.2.0-14

1.133.1 Available under license :

The libgloss subdirectory is a collection of software from several sources.

Each file may have its own copyright/license that is embedded in the source file. Unless otherwise noted in the body of the source file(s), the following copyright notices will apply to the contents of the libgloss subdirectory:

(1) Red Hat Incorporated

Copyright (c) 1994-2009 Red Hat, Inc. All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the BSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>. Any Red Hat trademarks that are incorporated in the source code or documentation are not subject to the BSD License and may only be used or replicated with the express permission of Red Hat, Inc.

(2) University of California, Berkeley

Copyright (c) 1981-2000 The Regents of the University of California.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification,
are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation
and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may
be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without
specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS"
AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED
WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE
DISCLAIMED.
IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT,
INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT
NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR
PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY,
WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY
OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(3) DJ Delorie

Copyright (C) 1993 DJ Delorie
All rights reserved.

Redistribution, modification, and use in source and binary forms is permitted
provided that the above copyright notice and following paragraph are
duplicated in all such forms.

This file is distributed WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied
warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
PURPOSE.

(4) (formerly GPL for fr30)

The GPL is no longer applicable to the fr30 platform. The piece of
code (syscalls.c) referencing the GPL has been officially relicensed.

(5) Advanced Micro Devices

Copyright 1989, 1990 Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

This software is the property of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc (AMD) which specifically grants the user the right to modify, use and distribute this software provided this notice is not removed or altered. All other rights are reserved by AMD.

AMD MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE. IN NO EVENT SHALL AMD BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OR USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

So that all may benefit from your experience, please report any problems or suggestions about this software to the 29K Technical Support Center at 800-29-29-AMD (800-292-9263) in the USA, or 0800-89-1131 in the UK, or 0031-11-1129 in Japan, toll free. The direct dial number is 512-462-4118.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
29K Support Products
Mail Stop 573
5900 E. Ben White Blvd.
Austin, TX 78741
800-292-9263

(6) - Analog Devices, Inc. (bfin-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2006, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012 Analog Devices, Inc.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(7) University of Utah and the Computer Systems Laboratory (CSL)

[applies only to hppa*-*-pro* targets]

Copyright (c) 1990,1994

The University of Utah and
the Computer Systems Laboratory (CSL). All rights reserved.

Permission to use, copy, modify and distribute this software is hereby

granted provided that (1) source code retains these copyright, permission, and disclaimer notices, and (2) redistributions including binaries reproduce the notices in supporting documentation, and (3) all advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software display the following acknowledgement: ``This product includes software developed by the Computer Systems Laboratory at the University of Utah."

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH AND CSL ALLOW FREE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE IN ITS "AS IS" CONDITION. THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH AND CSL DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY OF ANY KIND FOR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

CSL requests users of this software to return to csl-dist@cs.utah.edu any improvements that they make and grant CSL redistribution rights.

(8) Sun Microsystems

Copyright (C) 1993 by Sun Microsystems,
Inc. All rights reserved.

Developed at SunPro, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business.
Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this
software is freely granted, provided that this notice is preserved.

(9) Hewlett Packard

(c) Copyright 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

To anyone who acknowledges that this file is provided "AS IS"
without any express or implied warranty:

permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this file
for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that
the above copyright notice and this notice appears in all
copies, and that the name of Hewlett-Packard Company not be
used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution
of the software without specific, written prior permission.
Hewlett-Packard Company makes no representations about the
suitability of this software for any purpose.

(10) Hans-Peter Nilsson

Copyright (C) 2001 Hans-Peter Nilsson

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software is
freely granted, provided that
the above copyright notice, this notice
and the following disclaimer are preserved with no changes.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

(11) IBM Corp. spu processor (only spu-* targets)

(C) Copyright IBM Corp. 2005, 2006

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of IBM nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(12) Jon Beniston (only lm32-* targets)

Contributed by Jon Beniston <jon@beniston.com>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(13) - Xilinx, Inc. (microblaze-* and powerpc-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2004, 2009 Xilinx, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of Xilinx nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS"

AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(14) - National Semiconductor Corporation

Copyright (c) 2004 National Semiconductor Corporation

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice

is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(15) - CodeSourcery, Inc. (tic6x-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2010 CodeSourcery, Inc.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of CodeSourcery

nor the

names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY CODESOURCERY, INC. ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL CODESOURCERY BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(16) - GPL with exception (sparc-*leon*, crx-*, cr16-* targets only)

Copyright (C) 1992 Free Software Foundation,

Inc.

Written By David Vinayak Henkel-Wallace, June 1992

This file is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.

In addition to the permissions in the GNU General Public License, the Free Software Foundation gives you unlimited permission to link the compiled version of this file with other programs, and to distribute those programs without any restriction coming from the use of this file. (The General Public License restrictions do apply in other respects; for example, they cover modification of the file, and distribution when not linked into another program.)

This file is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; see the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation, 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

As a special exception, if you link this library with files compiled with GCC to produce an executable, this does not cause the resulting executable to be covered by the GNU General Public License. This exception does not however invalidate any other reasons why the executable file might be covered by the GNU General Public License.

(17) - Adapteva, Inc. (epiphany-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2011, Adapteva, Inc.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice,

this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of Adapteva nor the names of its contributors may be used

to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(18) - Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited (visium-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015 Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(19) - FTDI (ft32-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2014 FTDI (support@ftdichip.com)

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(20) - Synopsys Inc (arc-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015, Synopsys, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2) Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3) Neither the name of the Synopsys, Inc., nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(21) BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD (pru-* targets)

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD

Copyright (c)

2018-2019 Dimitar Dimitrov <dimitar@dinux.eu>

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(22) CodeSourcery, Inc (csky-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2006 CodeSourcery Inc

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(23) - C-SKY Microsystems (csky-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2020 C-SKY Microsystems

All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the FreeBSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR

A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>.

(24) - RISC-V Semihosting (riscv-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2020 Embecosm Limited
SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide
to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations
below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of
it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do
these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for
you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less

of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the

Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for

that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may

distribute the object

code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy

from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally

distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not

signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN

WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

The libffi source distribution contains certain code that is not part of libffi, and is only used as tooling to assist with the building and testing of libffi. This includes the msvcc.sh script used to wrap the Microsoft compiler with GNU compatible command-line options, make_sunver.pl, and the libffi test code distributed in the testsuite/libffi.bhaible directory. This code is distributed with libffi for the purpose of convenience only, and libffi is in no way derived from this code.

msvcc.sh and testsuite/libffi.bhaible are both distributed under the terms of the GNU GPL version 2, as below.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law:

that is to say, a work containing the Program
or a portion of it,
either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another
language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in
the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not
covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of
running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program
is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the
Program (independent of having been made by running the Program).
Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's
source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you
conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate
copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the
notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty;
and give any other recipients of the Program
a copy of this License
along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and
you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion
of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and
distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1
above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices
stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in
whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any
part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third
parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively
when run, you must cause it, when started running for such
interactive use in the
most ordinary way, to print or display an
announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a
notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide
a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under
these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this
License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but
does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on

the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any

associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this

License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free

Software
Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General

Public License instead of this License.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has

a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves,

then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany

it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any

executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit

modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,

the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.
3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License,
each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual,
worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.
4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute
copies of the
Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
 - (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
 - (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
 - (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.
- You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade

names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a

file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

libffi - Copyright (c) 1996-2021 Anthony Green, Red Hat, Inc and others.
See source files for details.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.
Copyright (c) 2009 The Go Authors. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above

copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

=====
compiler_rt License
=====

The compiler_rt library is dual licensed under both the University of Illinois "BSD-Like" license and the MIT license. As a user of this code you may choose to use it under either license. As a contributor, you agree to allow your code to be used under both.

Full text of the relevant licenses is included below.

=====
University of Illinois/NCSA
Open Source License

Copyright (c) 2009-2012 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

All rights reserved.

Developed by:

LLVM Team

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

<http://llvm.org>

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of

this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal with the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the names of the LLVM Team, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Software without specific prior written permission.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CONTRIBUTORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS WITH THE SOFTWARE.

=====

Copyright (c) 2009-2012 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,

OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

=====
Copyrights and Licenses for Third Party Software Distributed with LLVM:
=====

The LLVM software contains code written by third parties. Such software will have its own individual LICENSE.TXT file in the directory in which it appears. This file will describe the copyrights, license, and restrictions which apply to that code.

The disclaimer of warranty in the University of Illinois Open Source License applies to all code in the LLVM Distribution, and nothing in any of the other licenses gives permission to use the names of the LLVM Team or the University of Illinois to endorse or promote products derived from this Software.

The following pieces of software have additional or alternate copyrights, licenses, and/or restrictions:

Program	Directory
-----	-----
mach_override	lib/interception/mach_override
GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE	
Version 2, June 1991	

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for

this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in

the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in

whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program,

and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include

anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6.

Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free

redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free

programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the
License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this
when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands

`show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate
parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may
be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be
mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if
necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may
consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the
library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General
Public License instead of this License.

This program, "bzip2", the associated library "libbzip2", and all documentation, are copyright (C) 1996-2010 Julian R Seward. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
3. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
4. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

The files gnu.png and gnu.eps are part of GNU Modula-2.

Copyright (C) 2005-2020 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

This file is part of GNU Modula-2.

GNU Modula-2 is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3, or (at your option) any later version.

GNU Modula-2 is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with GNU Modula-2; see the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation, 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA. */

Copyright 1992, 1993, 1994 Henry Spencer. All rights reserved.
This software is not subject to any license of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company or of the Regents of the University of California.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on any computer system, and to alter it and redistribute it, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The author is not responsible for the consequences of use of this software, no matter how awful, even if they arise from flaws in it.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by explicit claim or by omission. Since few users ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software. Since few users ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
4. This notice may not be removed or altered.

=====

/*-

- * Copyright (c) 1994
- * The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
- *
- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
- * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * 4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors

- * may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
- * without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
- * ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES
- OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
- * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
- * FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
- * DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
- * OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
- * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
- * LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
- * OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
- * SUCH DAMAGE.
- *
- * @(#)COPYRIGHT 8.1 (Berkeley) 3/16/94
- */

=====

The LLVM Project is under the Apache License v2.0 with LLVM Exceptions:

=====

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition,

"control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted"

means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the

Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution

notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor

has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

---- LLVM Exceptions to the Apache 2.0 License ----

As an exception, if, as a result of your compiling your source code, portions of this Software are embedded into an Object form of such source code, you may redistribute such embedded portions in such Object form without complying with the conditions of Sections 4(a), 4(b) and 4(d) of the License.

In addition, if you combine or link compiled forms of this Software with software that is licensed under the GPLv2 ("Combined Software") and if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the patent provision (Section 3), the indemnity provision (Section 9) or other Section of the License conflicts with the conditions of the GPLv2, you may retroactively and prospectively choose to deem waived or otherwise exclude such Section(s) of the License, but only in their entirety and only with respect to the Combined Software.

=====

Software from third parties included in the LLVM Project:

=====

The LLVM Project contains third party software which is under different license terms. All such code will be identified clearly using at least one of two mechanisms:

- 1) It will be in a separate directory tree with its own `LICENSE.txt` or `LICENSE` file at the top containing the specific license and restrictions which apply to that software, or
- 2) It will contain specific license and restriction terms at the top of every file.

=====

Legacy LLVM License (<https://llvm.org/docs/DeveloperPolicy.html#legacy>):

=====

The software contained in this directory tree is dual licensed under both the University of Illinois "BSD-Like" license and the MIT license. As a user of this code you may choose to use it under either license. As a contributor, you agree to allow your code to be used under both.

Full text of the relevant licenses is included below.

=====

University of Illinois/NCSA
Open Source License

Copyright (c) 2017-2019 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

All rights reserved.

Developed by:
Threading Runtimes Team
Intel Corporation

<http://www.intel.com>

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal with the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the names of Intel Corporation Threading Runtimes Team nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Software without specific prior written permission.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CONTRIBUTORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS WITH THE SOFTWARE.

=====

Copyright (c) 2017-2019 by the contributors listed in CREDITS.TXT

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER

LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Boost Software License - Version 1.0 - August 17th, 2003

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person or organization obtaining a copy of the software and accompanying documentation covered by this license (the "Software") to use, reproduce, display, distribute, execute, and transmit the Software, and to prepare derivative works of the Software, and to permit third-parties to whom the Software is furnished to do so, all subject to the following:

The copyright notices in the Software and this entire statement, including the above license grant, this restriction and the following disclaimer, must be included in all copies of the Software, in whole or in part, and all derivative works of the Software, unless such copies or derivative works are solely in the form of machine-executable object code generated by a source language processor.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS

FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR ANYONE DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

Copyright (C) 2009-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This GCC Runtime Library Exception ("Exception") is an additional permission under section 7 of the GNU General Public License, version 3 ("GPLv3"). It applies to a given file (the "Runtime Library") that bears a notice placed by the copyright holder of the file stating that the file is governed by GPLv3 along with this Exception.

When you use GCC to compile a program, GCC may combine portions of certain GCC header files and runtime libraries with the compiled program. The purpose of this Exception is to allow compilation of non-GPL (including proprietary) programs to use, in this way, the header files and runtime libraries covered by this Exception.

0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime Library for execution after a Compilation Process, or makes use of an interface provided by the Runtime Library, but is not otherwise based on the Runtime Library.

"GCC" means a version of the GNU Compiler Collection, with or without modifications, governed by version 3 (or a specified later version) of the GNU General Public License (GPL) with the option of using any subsequent versions published by the FSF.

"GPL-compatible Software" is software whose conditions of propagation, modification and use would permit combination with GCC in accord with the license of GCC.

"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for input to an assembler, loader, linker and/or execution phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

A Compilation Process is "Eligible" if it is done using GCC, alone or with other GPL-compatible software, or if it is done without using any work based on GCC. For example, using non-GPL-compatible Software to optimize any GCC intermediate representations would not qualify as an Eligible Compilation Process.

1. Grant of Additional Permission.

You have permission to propagate a work of Target Code formed by combining the Runtime Library with Independent Modules, even if such propagation would otherwise violate the terms of GPLv3, provided that all Target Code was generated by Eligible Compilation Processes.

You may then convey such a combination under terms of your choice, consistent with the licensing of the Independent Modules.

2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

The availability of this Exception does not imply any general presumption that third-party software is unaffected by the copyleft requirements of the license of GCC.

Copyright (c) 2011 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. All rights reserved.

Developed by: Polaris Research Group
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
<http://polaris.cs.uiuc.edu>

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal with the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimers in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the names of Polaris Research Group, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this Software without specific prior written permission.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CONTRIBUTORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS WITH THE SOFTWARE.

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

Copyright (C) 2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This GCC Runtime Library Exception ("Exception") is an additional permission under section 7 of the GNU General Public License, version 3 ("GPLv3"). It applies to a given file (the "Runtime Library") that bears a notice placed by the copyright holder of the file stating that

the file is governed by GPLv3 along with this Exception.

When you use GCC to compile a program, GCC may combine portions of certain GCC header files and runtime libraries with the compiled program. The purpose of this Exception is to allow compilation of non-GPL (including proprietary) programs to use, in this way, the header files and runtime libraries covered by this Exception.

0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime Library for execution after a Compilation Process, or makes use of an interface provided by the Runtime Library, but is not otherwise based on the Runtime Library.

"GCC" means a version of the GNU Compiler Collection, with or without modifications, governed by version 3 (or a specified later version) of the GNU General Public License (GPL) with the option of using any subsequent versions published by the FSF.

"GPL-compatible Software" is software whose conditions of propagation, modification and use would permit combination with GCC in accord with the license of GCC.

"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for input to an assembler, loader, linker and/or execution phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

A Compilation Process is "Eligible" if it is done using GCC, alone or with other GPL-compatible software, or if it is done without using any work based on GCC. For example, using non-GPL-compatible Software to optimize any GCC intermediate representations would not qualify as an Eligible Compilation Process.

1. Grant of Additional Permission.

You have permission to propagate a work of Target Code formed by combining the Runtime Library with Independent Modules, even if such propagation would otherwise violate the terms of GPLv3, provided that all Target Code was generated by Eligible Compilation Processes. You may then convey such a combination under terms of your choice, consistent with the licensing of the Independent Modules.

2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

The availability of this Exception does not imply any general presumption that third-party software is unaffected by the copyleft requirements of the license of GCC.

The newlib subdirectory is a collection of software from several sources.

Each file may have its own copyright/license that is embedded in the source file. Unless otherwise noted in the body of the source file(s), the following copyright notices will apply to the contents of the newlib subdirectory:

(1) Red Hat Incorporated

Copyright (c) 1994-2009 Red Hat, Inc. All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the BSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>. Any Red Hat trademarks that are incorporated in the source code or documentation are not subject to the BSD License and may only be used or replicated with the express permission of Red Hat, Inc.

(2) University of California, Berkeley

Copyright (c) 1981-2000 The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation

and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT

NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(3) David M. Gay (AT&T 1991, Lucent 1998)

The author of this software is David M. Gay.

Copyright (c) 1991 by AT&T.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose without fee is hereby granted, provided that this entire notice is included in all copies of any software which is or includes a copy or modification of this software and in all copies of the supporting documentation for such software.

THIS SOFTWARE IS BEING PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN PARTICULAR, NEITHER THE AUTHOR NOR AT&T MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE MERCHANTABILITY OF THIS SOFTWARE OR ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The author of this software is David M. Gay.

Copyright (C) 1998-2001 by Lucent Technologies
All Rights Reserved

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all

copies and that both that the copyright notice and this permission notice and warranty disclaimer appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of Lucent or any of its entities not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

LUCENT

DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL LUCENT OR ANY OF ITS ENTITIES BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

(4) Advanced Micro Devices

Copyright 1989, 1990 Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

This software is the property of Advanced Micro Devices, Inc (AMD) which specifically grants the user the right to modify, use and distribute this software provided this notice is not removed or altered. All other rights are reserved by AMD.

AMD MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE. IN NO EVENT SHALL AMD BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OR USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

So that all may benefit from your experience, please report any problems or suggestions about this software to the 29K Technical Support Center at 800-29-29-AMD (800-292-9263) in the USA, or 0800-89-1131 in the UK, or 0031-11-1129 in Japan, toll free. The direct dial number is 512-462-4118.

Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
29K Support Products
Mail Stop 573
5900 E. Ben White Blvd.
Austin, TX 78741
800-292-9263

(5)

(6)

(7) Sun Microsystems

Copyright (C) 1993 by Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.

Developed at SunPro, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business.
Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this
software is freely granted, provided that this notice is preserved.

(8) Hewlett Packard

(c) Copyright 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

To anyone who acknowledges that this file is provided "AS IS"
without any express or implied warranty:

permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this file
for any purpose is hereby
granted without fee, provided that
the above copyright notice and this notice appears in all
copies, and that the name of Hewlett-Packard Company not be
used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution
of the software without specific, written prior permission.
Hewlett-Packard Company makes no representations about the
suitability of this software for any purpose.

(9) Hans-Peter Nilsson

Copyright (C) 2001 Hans-Peter Nilsson

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software is
freely granted, provided that the above copyright notice, this notice
and the following disclaimer are preserved with no changes.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED
WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
PURPOSE.

(10) Stephane Carrez (m68hc11-elf/m68hc12-elf targets only)

Copyright (C) 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 Stephane Carrez (stcarrez@nerim.fr)

The authors hereby grant permission
to use, copy, modify, distribute,
and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided
that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this
notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement,
license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses.

Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(11) Christopher G. Demetriou

Copyright (c) 2001 Christopher G. Demetriou
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(12) SuperH, Inc.

Copyright
2002 SuperH, Inc. All rights reserved

This software is the property of SuperH, Inc (SuperH) which specifically grants the user the right to modify, use and distribute this software provided this notice is not removed or altered. All other rights are reserved by SuperH.

SUPERH MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE. IN NO EVENT SHALL SUPERH BE LIABLE FOR INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES IN CONNECTION WITH OR ARISING FROM THE FURNISHING, PERFORMANCE, OR USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

So that all may benefit from your experience, please report any problems or suggestions about this software to the SuperH Support Center via e-mail at softwaresupport@superh.com .

SuperH, Inc.
405 River Oaks Parkway
San Jose
CA 95134
USA

(13) Royal Institute of Technology

Copyright (c) 1999 Kungliga Tekniska Hgskolan
(Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden).
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary
forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of KTH nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY KTH AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL KTH OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(14) Alexey Zelkin

Copyright (c) 2000, 2001 Alexey Zelkin <phantom@FreeBSD.org>

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS
``AS IS" AND

ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(15) Andrey A. Chernov

Copyright (C) 1997 by Andrey A. Chernov, Moscow, Russia.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF

SUCH DAMAGE.

(16)

FreeBSD

Copyright (c) 1997-2002 FreeBSD Project.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(17) S. L. Moshier

Author: S. L. Moshier.

Copyright (c) 1984,2000 S.L. Moshier

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose without fee is hereby granted, provided that this entire notice is included in all copies of any software which is or includes a copy or modification of this software and in all copies of the supporting documentation for such software.

THIS SOFTWARE IS BEING PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN PARTICULAR, THE AUTHOR MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE MERCHANTABILITY OF THIS SOFTWARE OR ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

(18) Citrus Project

Copyright (c)1999 Citrus Project,
All
rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS
INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGE.

(19) Todd C. Miller

Copyright (c) 1998 Todd C. Miller <Todd.Miller@courtesan.com>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products
derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE
IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES,
INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY
AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL
THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL,

EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(20) DJ Delorie (i386 / arm)
Copyright (C) 1991 DJ Delorie
All rights reserved.

Redistribution, modification, and use in source and binary forms is permitted provided that the above copyright notice and following paragraph are duplicated in all such forms.

This file is distributed WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

(21) Free Software Foundation LGPL License (*-linux* targets only)

Copyright (C) 1990-1999, 2000, 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This file is part of the GNU C Library.
Contributed by Mark Kettenis <kettenis@phys.uva.nl>, 1997.

The GNU C Library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

The GNU C Library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with the GNU C Library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

(22) Xavier Leroy LGPL License (i[3456]86-*linux* targets only)

Copyright (C) 1996 Xavier Leroy (Xavier.Leroy@inria.fr)

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2

of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

(23) Intel (i960)

Copyright (c) 1993 Intel Corporation

Intel hereby grants you permission to copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation. Intel grants this permission provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and that both the copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation. In addition, Intel grants this permission provided that you prominently mark as "not part of the original" any modifications made to this software or documentation, and that the name of Intel Corporation not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software or the documentation without specific, written prior permission.

Intel Corporation provides this AS IS, WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Intel makes no guarantee or representations regarding the use of, or the results of the use of, the software and documentation in terms of correctness, accuracy, reliability, currentness, or otherwise; and you rely on the software, documentation and results solely at your own risk.

IN NO EVENT SHALL INTEL BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS OF USE, LOSS OF BUSINESS, LOSS OF PROFITS, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF ANY KIND. IN NO EVENT SHALL INTEL'S TOTAL LIABILITY EXCEED THE SUM PAID TO INTEL FOR THE PRODUCT LICENSED HEREUNDER.

(24) Hewlett-Packard (hppa targets only)

(c) Copyright 1986 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

To anyone who acknowledges that this file is provided "AS IS" without any express or implied warranty:

permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this file for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice and this notice appears in all copies, and that the name of Hewlett-Packard Company not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution

of the software without specific, written prior permission.
Hewlett-Packard Company makes no representations about the
suitability of this software for any purpose.

(25) Henry Spencer (only *-linux targets)

Copyright 1992, 1993, 1994 Henry Spencer. All rights reserved.
This software is not subject to any license of the American Telephone
and Telegraph Company or of the
Regents of the University of California.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on
any computer system, and to alter it and redistribute it, subject
to the following restrictions:

1. The author is not responsible for the consequences of use of this
software, no matter how awful, even if they arise from flaws in it.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by
explicit claim or by omission. Since few users ever read sources,
credits must appear in the documentation.
3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be
misrepresented as being the original software. Since few users
ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
4. This notice may not be removed or altered.

(26) Mike Barcroft

Copyright (c) 2001 Mike Barcroft <mike@FreeBSD.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following
conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL

DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(27) Konstantin Chuguev (--enable-newlib-iconv)

Copyright (c) 1999, 2000

Konstantin Chuguev. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR

ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

iconv (Charset Conversion Library) v2.0

(28) Artem Bityuckiy (--enable-newlib-iconv)

Copyright (c) 2003, Artem B. Bityuckiy, SoftMine Corporation.

Rights transferred to Franklin Electronic Publishers.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(29) IBM, Sony, Toshiba (only spu-* targets)

(C) Copyright 2001,2006,
International Business Machines Corporation,
Sony Computer Entertainment, Incorporated,
Toshiba Corporation,

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the names of the copyright holders nor the names of their contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(30) - Alex Tatmanjants (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (c) 1995 Alex Tatmanjants <alex@elvisti.kiev.ua>
at Electronni Visti IA, Kiev, Ukraine.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(31) - M. Warner Losh (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (c) 1998, M. Warner Losh <imp@freebsd.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE

FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(32) - Andrey A. Chernov (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (C) 1996 by Andrey A. Chernov, Moscow, Russia.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(33) - Daniel Eischen (targets using libc/posix)

Copyright (c) 2001 Daniel Eischen <deischen@FreeBSD.org>.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(34) - Jon Beniston (only lm32-* targets)

Contributed by Jon Beniston <jon@beniston.com>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(35) - Arm Ltd

Copyright (c) 2009-2018 Arm Ltd

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the company may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ARM LTD ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL ARM LTD BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(36) - Xilinx, Inc. (microblaze-* and powerpc-* targets)

Copyright

(c) 2004, 2009 Xilinx, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of Xilinx nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A

PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER

OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(37) Texas Instruments Incorporated (tic6x-*, *-tirtos targets)

Copyright (c) 1996-2010,2014 Texas Instruments Incorporated
<http://www.ti.com/>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

Neither the name of Texas Instruments Incorporated nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(38) National Semiconductor (cr16-* and crx-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2004 National Semiconductor Corporation

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(39) - Adapteva, Inc. (epiphany-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2011, Adapteva, Inc.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Adapteva nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

(INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(40) - Altera Corporation (nios2-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2003 Altera Corporation
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- o Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- o Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- o Neither the name of Altera Corporation nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ALTERA CORPORATION, THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER, AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(41) Ed Schouten - Free
BSD

Copyright (c) 2008 Ed Schouten <ed@FreeBSD.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR

SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(42) - Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited (visium-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015 Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Rolls-Royce Controls and Data Services Limited nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(43) - FTDI (ft32-* targets)

Copyright (C) 2014 FTDI (support@ftdichip.com)

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where

they apply.

(44) - Synopsys Inc (arc-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2015, Synopsys, Inc. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1) Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2) Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3) Neither the name of the Synopsys, Inc., nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(45) Phoenix Systems - Phoenix-RTOS targets

Copyright (c) 2016 Phoenix Systems
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR

ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(46) embedded brains - RTEMS targets

Copyright (c) 2017 embedded brains GmbH
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(47) John Baldwin - RTEMS targets

Copyright (c) 2015 John Baldwin <jhb@FreeBSD.org>.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following

conditions

are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the author nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(48) Jeffrey Roberson - RTEMS targets

Copyright (c) 2008, Jeffrey Roberson <jeff@freebsd.org>

All rights reserved.

Copyright (c) 2008 Nokia Corporation

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice unmodified, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT,

INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(49) - SiFive Inc. (riscv-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2017 SiFive Inc. All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the FreeBSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,

but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>.

(50) Michael R. Neilly (riscv-* targets)

(c) Copyright 2017 Michael R. Neilly
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the names of the copyright holders nor the names of their contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE

IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;

LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(51) Mentor Graphics (amdgcn-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2014-2017 Mentor Graphics.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

(52) BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD (pru-* targets)

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD

Copyright (c) 2018-2019 Dimitar Dimitrov <dimitar@dinux.eu>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(53) Andrew Turner (arm-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2013 Andrew Turner <andrew@FreeBSD.ORG>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following
conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGE.

(54) BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD David Schultz (arm-* targets)

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD

Copyright (c) 2004-2011 David Schultz <das@FreeBSD.ORG>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

ARE

DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

(55) - C-SKY Microsystems (csky-* targets)

Copyright (c) 2020 C-SKY Microsystems All rights reserved.

This copyrighted material is made available to anyone wishing to use, modify, copy, or redistribute it subject to the terms and conditions of the FreeBSD License. This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. A copy of this license is available at <http://www.opensource.org/licenses>.

This source code was written by the Go contributors.

The master list of contributors is in the main Go distribution,

visible at <http://tip.golang.org/CONTRIBUTORS>.

GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.2, November 2002

Copyright (C) 2000-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft

license designed for free software.

We

have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for

automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History".) To "Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which

states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent

copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I. Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add

to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section

Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section.

You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.

K. For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

M. Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

N. Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of,

you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements".

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium,
is called an "aggregate" if the copyright
resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights
of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit.
When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not
apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves
derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these
copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of
the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on
covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the
electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form.
Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole
aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may
distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4.
Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special
permission from
their copyright holders, but you may include
translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the
original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a
translation of this License, and all the license notices in the
Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include
the original English version of this License and the original versions
of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between
the translation and the original version of this License or a notice
or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements",
"Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve
its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual
title.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except
as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to

copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

Copyright (c) YEAR YOUR NAME.
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the "with...Texts." line with this:

with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work

in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system

(if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10
makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
"keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from

a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work,

for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions;

the above
requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and

propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a

party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where

the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Copyright (C) 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
59 Temple Place -- Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

Preamble

=====

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some
specially designated Free Software Foundation software, and to any
other libraries whose authors decide to use it. You can use
it for
your libraries, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for
this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it
if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in
new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights.
These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you
distribute copies of the library, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis
or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave
you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source
code. If you link a program with the library, you must provide
complete object
files to the recipients so that they can relink them
with the library, after making changes to the library and recompiling
it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright
the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal

permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free software will individually obtain patent licenses, thus in effect transforming the program into proprietary software. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a. The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b. You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c. You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d. If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and

performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a

whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer

version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any

executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a.

Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of

performing this distribution.

c. If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

d. Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution

of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a. Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b. Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining

where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.
9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.
10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.
11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously

your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Library General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library

does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software

Foundation, write to the Free

Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT

UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN

WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

=====

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution

under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

ONE LINE TO GIVE THE LIBRARY'S NAME AND AN IDEA OF WHAT IT DOES.
Copyright (C) YEAR NAME OF AUTHOR

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library
`Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

SIGNATURE OF TY COON, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!
GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library. Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or

b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions

of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

UNICODE, INC. LICENSE AGREEMENT - DATA FILES AND SOFTWARE

Unicode Data Files include all data files under the directories <http://www.unicode.org/Public/>, <http://www.unicode.org/reports/>, and <http://www.unicode.org/cldr/data/>. Unicode Data Files do not include PDF online code charts under the directory <http://www.unicode.org/Public/>. Software includes any source code published in the Unicode Standard or under the directories <http://www.unicode.org/Public/>, <http://www.unicode.org/reports/>, and <http://www.unicode.org/cldr/data/>.

NOTICE TO USER: Carefully read the following legal agreement. BY DOWNLOADING, INSTALLING, COPYING OR OTHERWISE USING UNICODE INC.'S DATA FILES ("DATA FILES"), AND/OR SOFTWARE ("SOFTWARE"), YOU UNEQUIVOCALLY ACCEPT, AND AGREE TO BE BOUND BY, ALL OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT. IF YOU DO NOT AGREE, DO NOT DOWNLOAD, INSTALL, COPY, DISTRIBUTE OR USE THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

COPYRIGHT AND PERMISSION NOTICE

Copyright 1991-2013 Unicode, Inc. All rights reserved. Distributed under the Terms of Use in <http://www.unicode.org/copyright.html>.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the Unicode data files and any associated documentation (the "Data Files") or Unicode software and any associated documentation (the "Software") to deal in the Data Files or Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, and/or

sell copies of the Data Files or Software, and to permit persons to whom the Data Files or Software are furnished to do so, provided that (a) the above copyright notice(s) and this permission notice appear with all copies of the Data Files or Software, (b) both the above copyright notice(s) and this permission notice appear in associated documentation, and (c) there is clear notice in each modified Data File or in the Software as well as in the documentation associated with the Data File(s) or Software that the data or software has been modified.

THE DATA FILES AND SOFTWARE ARE PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY RIGHTS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR HOLDERS INCLUDED IN THIS NOTICE BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, OR ANY SPECIAL INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of a copyright holder shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in these Data Files or Software without prior written authorization of the copyright holder.

```
<!-- Creator   : groff version 1.20.1 -->
<!-- CreationDate: Fri Jan 14 19:57:50 2011 -->
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta name="generator" content="groff -Thtml, see www.gnu.org">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=US-ASCII">
<meta name="Content-Style" content="text/css">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="texi2tr.css" />
<title>GNU Modula-2</title>
</head>

<body>
<!-- site wide top running header menu -->

<ul id="overview">
  <li class="home">
    HOME_HREF
  </li>
  <li class="release">
    12_HREF
  </li>
```

```

<li>
  <a href="news.html" title="News">News</a>
</li>
<li>
  <a href="development.html" title="Development">Development</a>
</li>
<li>
  <a href="community.html" title="Community">Community</a>
</li>
</ul>

<div id="header">
  <h1>
    <span style="display:inline-block; vertical-align:middle">

    </span>
    <span style="display:inline-block; vertical-align:middle; font-size: 50px">
GNU Modula-2
    </span>
  </h1>

  <!-- homepage tab menu -->

  <div id="tabmenu">
    <ul id="tab">
<li><a href="about.html"><span>About</span></a></li>
<li><a href="download.html"><span>Download</span></a></li>
<li><a href="release.html"><span>Latest Release</span></a></li>
<li class="selected"><a href="license.html"><span>License</span></a></li>
<li><a href="platforms.html"><span>Platforms</span></a></li>
<li><a href="users.html"><span>Users</span></a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</div>

<div id="page">
<div class="plain">
  <h2>The home of the GNU Modula-2 compiler</h2>
  <p>The compiler is held under the GNU Public Licence v3.</p>
  <p>The ISO and PIM libraries are under the GPL v3.1 with GCC runtime extensions. Copies of the
    licences can be found on the
    <a href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses">GNU</a>
web site.</p>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Copyright (c) 2019 The Go Authors. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.134 e2fsprogs 1.47.0-2

1.134.1 Available under license :

Index: tdbsa/tdb.c

=====

--- tdbsa.orig/tdb.c

+++ tdbsa/tdb.c

@@ -4,11 +4,11 @@ Rev: 23371

Last Changed Date: 2007-06-06 20:14:06 -0400 (Wed, 06 Jun 2007)

*/

/*

- Unix SMB/CIFS implementation.
- + trivial database library - standalone version

- trivial database library - private includes
-
- Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell 2005
- + Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell 1999-2005

- + Copyright (C) Jeremy Allison 2000-2006
- + Copyright (C) Paul 'Rusty' Russell 2000

**** NOTE!** The following LGPL license applies to the tdb
**** library.** This does NOT imply that all of Samba is released
Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>
Upstream-Name: e2fsprogs
Upstream-Contact: Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>
Source: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/e2fsprogs>
Comment:
This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the EXT2 file
system utilities (e2fsck, mke2fs, etc.). The EXT2 utilities were
written by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> and Remy Card <card@masi.ibp.fr>.

Files: *
Copyright: 1993-2018 Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>
License: GPL-2
Comment: Some files are GPL-2+ licensed or do not carry any license version.
They are distributable as GPL-2 and listed as such for simplification.

Files: debian/*
Copyright: 2003-2007 Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>
1997-2003 Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>
2001 Alcove <<http://www.alcove.com/>>
1997 Klee Dienes
1995-1996 Michael Nonweiler <mrn20@cam.ac.uk>
License: GPL-2

Files: lib/ext2fs/*
lib/e2p/*
lib/support/print_fs_flags.c
misc/e2fuzz.c
Copyright:
1995-1999, 2002, 2004-2006 Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>
1992-1994 Remy Card <card@masi.ibp.fr>
Laboratoire MASI, Institut Blaise Pascal
Universite Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris VI)
2001 Andreas Gruenbacher, <a.gruenbacher@computer.org>
2007 IBM Corporation
2010 Red Hat, Inc., Lukas Czerner <lczerner@redhat.com>
2014 Oracle
2012 Zheng Liu <wenqing.lz@taobao.com>
2012 Intel Corporation
2001 Daniel Phillips
2002 Theodore Ts'o.
2002 Andreas Dilger
2006 Cluster File Systems, Inc.
2006, 2007 by Andreas Dilger <adilger@clusterfs.com>

2003,2004 Cluster File Systems, Inc <info@clusterfs.com>
1995 Theodore Ts'o.
2003 VMware, Inc.
2015 Jan Kara
2018 Collabora Ltd.
1997 Theodore Ts'o
1997 Mark Habersack
2011 Whamcloud,
Inc.
2004 Sam Hocevar <sam@hocevar.net>
2014 Google Inc.
1993, 1994, 1995 Theodore Ts'o.
1998 Andrey Shedel <andreys@ns.cr.cyco.com>
License: LGPL-2
Comment: Some files in lib/ext2fs claim
"This file may be redistributed under the terms of the GNU Public License."
and NOTICE clarifies them to be licensed under LGPL-2.

Files: lib/ext2fs/tdb*
Copyright: 1999-2005 Andrew Tridgell
2000-2006 Jeremy Allison
2000 Paul 'Rusty' Russell
License: LGPL-2

Files: lib/ext2fs/tdbtool.c
Copyright: 1999-2000 Andrew Tridgell
2000 Paul 'Rusty' Russell
2000 Jeremy Allison
2001 Andrew Esh
License: GPL-2

Files: lib/ext2fs/kernel-jbd.h
Copyright: 1998-2000 Red Hat, Inc
License: GPL-2

Files: lib/ext2fs/nls_utf8.c
lib/ext2fs/utf8n.h
util/mkutf8data.c
Copyright: 2014 SGI
2018 Collabora Ltd.
License: GPL-2

Files: lib/ext2fs/crc16.*
Copyright: 2005 Ben Gardner <bgardner@wabtec.com>
License:
GPL-2

Files: lib/ext2fs/crc32c*

Copyright:

August 26, 2011 Darrick J. Wong <djwong at us.ibm.com>

Reuse Bob Pearson's slice-by-8 implementation for e2fsprogs.

.

July 20, 2011 Bob Pearson <rpearson at systemfabricworks.com>

...

Oct 15, 2000 Matt Domsch <Matt_Domsch@dell.com>

...

Oct 12, 2000 Matt Domsch <Matt_Domsch@dell.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: lib/uuid/*

Copyright: 1996-1999, 2007 Theodore Ts'o.

License: BSD-3-Clause

Files: lib/uuid/*.3.in

Copyright: 1999 Andreas Dilger <adilger@enl.ucalgary.ca>

License: BSD-3-Clause

Files: contrib/fallocate.c

Copyright: 2008 Red Hat, Inc. All rights reserved.

2003-2005 Silicon Graphics, Inc.

License: GPL-2

Files: contrib/dconf

Copyright: 1994 Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de>

License: GPL-2

Files: CleanSpec.mk

contrib/android/ext2simg.c

Copyright: 2007, 2016 The Android Open Source Project

License: Apache-2

Files: e2fsck/*

debugfs/do_journal.c

debugfs/journal.*

debugfs/logdump.c

debugfs/xattrs.c

lib/support/plausible.c

misc/fuse2fs.c

misc/fsmap.h

Copyright: 1993-2011 Theodore Ts'o

1999-2000 Red Hat Software

2000 Red Hat corp

2001 Red Hat, Inc.

2000 Stephen C. Tweedie

2000 Andreas Dilger

2014 Oracle

2019 Google LLC

License: GPL-2

Files: e2fsck/mtrace.*

include/nonunix/getopt.h

Copyright: 1985-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: LGPL-2

Files: ext2ed/*

Copyright: 1995 Gadi Oxman

License: GPL-2

Files: include/mingw/unistd.h

Copyright: 2004-2006 Kern Sibbald

2014 Adam Kropelin

License: GPL-2

Files: lib/support/devname.*

Copyright: 2010 Red Hat, Inc., Lukas Czermer <lczermer@redhat.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: lib/blkid/*

misc/blkid.c

Copyright: 1999, 2001 by Andries Brouwer

1994-1997, 1999-2004 Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

2001 Andreas Dilger

License: LGPL-2

Files: misc/blkid.8.in

misc/uuidgen.1.in

Copyright: 1999, 2000 Andreas Dilger <adilger@turbolinux.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: misc/create_inode.c

Copyright: 2014 Robert Yang <liezhi.yang@windriver.com>

License: LGPL-2

Files: misc/e2freefrag.c

Copyright: 2009 Sun Microsystems, Inc.

License: GPL-2

Files: misc/e2undo.c

Copyright: 2007 IBM Corporation

License: GPL-2

Files: misc/e4defrag.c

Copyright: Akira Fujita <a-fujita@rs.jp.nec.com>

Takashi Sato <t-sato@yk.jp.nec.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: misc/uuidgen.c

Copyright: 1999 Andreas Dilger and Theodore Ts'o

License: GPL-2

Files: misc/e2fuzz.sh

Copyright: 2014 Oracle

License: GPL-2

Files: misc/e4crypt.c

Copyright: 2014 Google, Inc.

License: GPL-2

Files: ext2ed/ext2.descriptors

misc/badblocks.c

misc/chattr.c

misc/dumpe2fs.c

misc/lsattr.c

misc/mklost+found.c

misc/tune2fs.c

Copyright: 1995-1999 by Theodore Ts'o

1992-1994 Remy Card <card@masi.ibp.fr>

Laboratoire MASI, Institut

Blaise Pascal

Universite Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris VI)

1999 by David Beattie

Linus Torvalds <Linus.Torvalds@cs.helsinki.fi>

License: GPL-2

Files: resize/*

Copyright: 1997-2000 by Theodore Ts'o and PowerQuest, Inc.

License: GPL-2

Files: scrub/*

Copyright: 2018 Oracle

License: GPL-2

Files: tests/fuzz/*.cc

Copyright: 2020 Google LLC

License: Apache-2

Files: lib/support/argv_parse.*

Copyright: 1999 Theodore Ts'o.

License: ISC

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that

the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies. THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THEODORE TS'O (THE AUTHOR) DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

Files: lib/support/profile.*

Copyright: 2005, 2006 by Theodore Ts'o.

1985-2005 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

All rights reserved.

License: GPL or MIT-US-export

This file may be redistributed under the terms of the GNU Public License.

.

Export of this software from the United States of America may require a specific license from the United States Government. It is the responsibility of any person or organization contemplating export to obtain such a license before exporting.

.

WITHIN THAT CONSTRAINT, permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this

permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of M.I.T. not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission. Furthermore if you modify this software you must label your software as modified software and not distribute it in such a fashion that it might be confused with the original MIT software. M.I.T. makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL".

Files: lib/support/dict.*

Copyright: 1997 Kaz Kylheku <kaz@ashi.footprints.net>

License: Kazlib

All rights are

reserved by the author, with the following exceptions:

Permission is granted to freely reproduce and distribute this software, possibly in exchange for a fee, provided that this copyright notice appears intact. Permission is also granted to adapt this software to produce derivative works, as long as the modified versions carry this copyright notice and additional notices stating that the work has been modified. This source code may be translated into executable form and incorporated into proprietary software; there is no requirement for such software to contain a copyright notice related to this source.

Comment: The work has been modified.

Files: doc/libext2fs.texinfo

Copyright: 1997-2014 Theodore Ts'o

License: Latex2e

Permission is granted to process this file through TeX and print the results, provided the printed document carries copying permission notice identical to this one except for the removal of this paragraph (this paragraph not being relevant to the printed manual).

.

Permission is granted to copy and distribute modified versions of this manual under the conditions for verbatim copying, provided that the entire resulting derived work is distributed under the terms of a permission notice identical to this one.

.

Permission is granted to copy and distribute translations of this manual into another language, under the above conditions for modified versions, except that this permission notice may be stated in a translation approved by the author.

Files: doc/texinfo.tex

lib/et/texinfo.tex

Copyright: 1985-2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-2+ with Texinfo exception

This texinfo.tex file is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This texinfo.tex file is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty

of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this texinfo.tex file; see the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor,

Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.
As a special exception, when this file is read by TeX when processing a Texinfo source document, you may use the result without restriction. (This has been our intent since Texinfo was invented.)

License: Apache-2

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

.
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

.
Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the Apache License, Version 2.0 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/Apache-2.0".

License: BSD-3-Clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, and the entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS

PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED

WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ALL OF WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE

USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF NOT ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: GPL-2

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms version 2 of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

License: LGPL-2

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License.

.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public License along with this library. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Library General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2". EXT2ED is hereby placed under the terms of the GNU General Public License. Follows the GNU license.

Gadi Oxman, August 1995

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free

program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three

years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among

countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19yy name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY;
for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your

school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider

it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

This package, the EXT2 filesystem utilities, are made available under the GNU Public License version 2, with the exception of the lib/ext2fs and lib/e2p libraries, which are made available under the GNU Library General Public License Version 2, the lib/uuid library which is made available under a BSD-style license and the lib/et and lib/ss libraries which are made available under an MIT-style license. Please see lib/uuid/COPYING for more details for the license for the files comprising the libuuid library, and the source file headers of the libet and libss libraries for more information.

The most recent officially distributed version can be found at <http://e2fsgprogs.sourceforge.net>. If you need to make a distribution, that's the one you should use. If there is some reason why you'd like a more recent version that is still in ALPHA testing (i.e., either using the "WIP" test distributions or one from the hg or git repository from the development branch, please contact me (tytso@mit.edu)

before you ship. The release schedules for this package are flexible, if you give me enough lead time.

Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any

patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms
and conditions for copying, distribution and
modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered

only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any

part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be

distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the

original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name
of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision
comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if

necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a
subroutine library, you may
consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the
library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General
Public License instead of this License.

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for
all its users.

This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some
specially designated Free Software Foundation software, and to any
other libraries whose authors decide to use it. You can use it for
your libraries, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for
this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it
if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it
in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link a program with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients so that they can relink them with the library, after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free software will individually obtain patent licenses, thus in effect transforming the program into proprietary software. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License

treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities

other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever

part of
its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or

link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies

the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Library General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version,

but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

#

This is a Makefile stub which handles the creation of BSD shared
libraries.

#

In order to use this stub, the following makefile variables must be defined.

```

#
# BSDLIB_VERSION = 1.0
# BSDLIB_IMAGE = libce
# BSDLIB_MYDIR = et
# BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR = $(SHLIBDIR)
#

all:: image

real-subdirs:: Makefile
@echo " MKDIR pic"
@mkdir -p pic

BSD_LIB = $(BSDLIB_IMAGE).so.$(BSDLIB_VERSION)
BSDLIB_PIC_FLAG = -fpic

image: $(BSD_LIB)

$(BSD_LIB): $(OBS)
(cd pic; ld -Bshareable -o $(BSD_LIB) $(LDFLAGS_SHLIB) $(OBS))
$(MV) pic/$(BSD_LIB) .
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
(cd ..; $(LN) $(LINK_BUILD_FLAGS) \
`echo $(my_dir) | sed -e 's;lib/;;'/'$(BSD_LIB) $(BSD_LIB)`)

install-shlibs install:: $(BSD_LIB)
@echo " INSTALL_PROGRAM $(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)"
@$(INSTALL_PROGRAM) $(BSD_LIB) \
$(DESTDIR)$$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)
@-$(LDCONFIG)

install-strip: install

install-shlibs-strip:: install-shlibs

uninstall-shlibs uninstall::
$(RM) -f $(DESTDIR)$$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)

clean::
$(RM)
-rf pic
$(RM) -f $(BSD_LIB)
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)

```

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, and the entire permission notice in its entirety,

including the disclaimer of warranties.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ALL OF WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL

DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF NOT ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.135 acl 2.3.1-3

1.135.1 Available under license :

Most components of the "acl" package are licensed under Version 2.1 of the GNU Lesser General Public License (see COPYING.LGPL).

Some components (as annotated in the source) are licensed under Version 2 of the GNU General Public License (see below),

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This

General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an

announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is

allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one
line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```


This General Public License

does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

Most components of the "acl" package are licensed under Version 2.1 of the GNU Lesser General Public License (see below). below.

Some components (as annotated in the source) are licensed under Version 2 of the GNU General Public License (see COPYING).

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of

it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the

entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be

a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do

this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library

mechanism for linking with the

Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is

interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute

the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is

implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY

KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.136 netty-codec-dns 4.1.110.Final

1.136.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsQueryEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsCodecUtil.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsResponseDecoder.java
*
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/TcpDnsQueryEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/TcpDnsResponseDecoder.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsOptEcsRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsOptPseudoRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsPtrRecord.java
*
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsPtrRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsOptEcsRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/AbstractDnsOptPseudoRrRecord.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
 * Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/AbstractDnsRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsRecordDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsQuery.java
```

```

*
/netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DatagramDnsQueryDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsResponseCode.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsRawRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsQuestion.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DatagramDnsQueryEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DatagramDnsQuery.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsMessage.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsRawRecord.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsResponse.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsQuery.java
*
/netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsRecordEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DatagramDnsResponse.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DefaultDnsRecordDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsRecordType.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DatagramDnsResponseEncoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsSection.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsResponse.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DatagramDnsResponseDecoder.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsQuestion.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/AbstractDnsMessage.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsOpCode.java
*
/netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/package-info.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsMessageUtil.java
* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/DnsRecordEncoder.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2021 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/TcpDnsResponseEncoder.java

```

* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/codec/dns/TcpDnsQueryDecoder.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<!--

~ Copyright 2014 The Netty Project

~

~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

~

~ <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

~

~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

~ under the License.

-->

Found in path(s):

* /netty-codec-dns-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-codec-dns/pom.xml

1.137 cracklib 2.9.6-5+b1

1.137.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: cracklib

Upstream-Contact: Nathan Neulinger <nneul@umr.edu>

Source: <https://github.com/cracklib/cracklib>

Files: *

Copyright: 1993 Alec Muffett <alecm@crypto.dircon.co.uk>

2005-2015 Nathan Neulinger <nneul@umr.edu>

2008-2015 Jan Dittberner <jan@dittberner.info>

License: LGPL-2.1

Comment:

Starting from version 2.8.15 released on 2009-11-19 cracklib is licensed under the terms of the LGPL 2.1. For a detailed discussion and history see README-LICENSE.

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 1998 Jean Pierre LeJacq

Martin Pitt <martin@piware.de>

Jan Dittberner <jandd@debian.org>

License: LGPL-2.1

License: LGPL-2.1

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.
A copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1 is available as /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1 in the Debian GNU/Linux distribution or on the World Wide Web at <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/old-licenses/lgpl-2.1.html>. You can also obtain it by writing to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

1.138 also 1.2.8-1+b1

1.138.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not

covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in

whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those

sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component

itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6.

Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals

of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this
when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands

`show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate
parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may
be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be
mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if
necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may
consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the
library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General
Public License instead of this License.

1.139 sed 4.9-1

1.139.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and

authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's

System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article

11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
"keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as

part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty

or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or

c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or

modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever

licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights

granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means,

then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey

the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by

the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short
notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate
parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands
might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school,
if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary.
For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see
<<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program
into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you
may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with
the library. If this is what you want
to do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License. But first, please read
<<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.140 jackson-annotations 2.17.1

1.140.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner

or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices

stating that You changed the files; and

- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.
8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

Jackson JSON processor

Jackson is a high-performance, Free/Open Source JSON processing library.
It was originally written by Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi), and has
been in development since 2007.
It is currently developed by a community of developers.

Copyright

Copyright 2007-, Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi)

Licensing

Jackson 2.x core and extension components are licensed under Apache License 2.0
To find the details that apply to this artifact see the accompanying LICENSE file.

Credits

A list of contributors may be found from CREDITS(-2.x) file, which is included
in some artifacts (usually source distributions); but is always available
from the source code management (SCM) system project uses.

1.141 bash 5.2.15-2+b7

1.141.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Contact: chet@po.cwru.edu

Comment:

This is Debian GNU/Linux's prepackaged version of the FSF's GNU Bash,
the Bourne Again SHell.

.

This package was put together by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>.

Source:

<ftp.gnu.org:/pub/gnu/bash>

Files-Excluded:

doc/FAQ
doc/aosa-bash*.pdf
doc/article.*
doc/rose94.*

Files: *
Copyright: (C) 1987-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: GPL-3+

Files: examples/shellmath/*
Copyright: (c) 2020 by Michael Wood. All rights reserved.
License: GPL-3+

Files: support/bash.xbm
Copyright: (C) 1992 Simon Marshall
License: GPL-3+

Files: support/checkbashisms
Copyright:
Copyright (C) 1998 Richard Braakman
Copyright (C) 2002 Josip Rodin
Copyright (C) 2003 Julian Gilbey
License: GPL-3+

Files:
tests/ifs-posix.tests
tests/posix2.tests
Copyright: (C) 2005 Glen Fowler
Copyright (c) 1995 Stephen Gildea
License: GPL-3+

License: GPL-3+
Bash is free software; you can redistribute
it and/or modify it under
the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free
Software Foundation; either version 3, or (at your option) any later
version.

.
Bash is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT
ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License
for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with Bash. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Comment:
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License
version 3 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'.

Files: y.tab.*

Copyright: (C) 1984, 1989-1990, 2000-2015, 2018-2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-3+ with Bison exception

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software

Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

As a special exception, you may create a larger work that contains part or all of the Bison parser skeleton and distribute that work under terms of your choice, so long as that work isn't itself a parser generator using the skeleton or a modified version thereof as a parser skeleton. Alternatively, if you modify or redistribute the parser skeleton itself, you may (at your option) remove this special exception, which will cause the skeleton and the resulting Bison output files to be licensed under the GNU General Public License without this special exception.

This special exception was added by the Free Software Foundation in version 2.2 of Bison.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 3 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'.

Files:

examples/functions/array-stuff

examples/functions/fstty

examples/functions/func

examples/functions/inetaddr

examples/functions/isnum2

examples/functions/ksh*

examples/functions/notify.bash

examples/functions/seq*

examples/functions/sort-pos-params

examples/functions/substr*

examples/functions/substr2

examples/functions/w*
tests/complete.tests
Copyright: 1992-2020 Chester Ramey
License: GPL-2+

Files:
debian/clear_console.c
examples/complete/bash_completion
Copyright:
Copyright (C) 2006-2019 Canonical Ltd.
Copyright (C) Ian Macdonald <ian@caliban.org>
License: GPL-2+

License: GPL-2+
This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option)
any later version.

.
TThis program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation,
Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

Comment:
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License
version 2 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

Files:
doc/bashref.texi
lib/readline/doc/history.texi
lib/readline/doc/rl*man.texi
Copyright: (c) 1988-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: GFDL-NIV-1.3
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify
this document
under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or
any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no
Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts.
A copy of the license is included in the section entitled
`GNU Free Documentation License'.
Comment:
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Free Documentation License
version 1.3 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GFDL-1.3'.

Files:

lib/readline/doc/rltech.texi

lib/readline/doc/rluser.texi

lib/readline/doc/hs*.texi

Copyright: (C) 1988-2022 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: Latex2e

Permission is granted to make and distribute verbatim copies of this manual provided the copyright notice and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

.

Permission is granted to process this file through TeX and print the results, provided the printed document carries copying permission notice identical to this one except for the removal of this paragraph (this paragraph not being relevant to the printed manual).

.

Permission is granted to copy and distribute modified versions of this manual under the conditions for verbatim copying, provided that the entire resulting derived work is distributed under the terms of a permission notice identical to this one.

.

Permission is granted to copy and distribute translations of this manual into another language, under the above conditions for modified versions, except that this permission notice may be stated in a translation approved by the Foundation.

Files: lib/sh/inet_aton.c

Copyright:

* Copyright (c) 1983, 1990, 1993

* The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

* Portions Copyright (c) 1993 by Digital Equipment Corporation.

License: BSD-4-clause-UC and MIT-like

License: BSD-4-clause-UC

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without

* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

* are

met:

* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright

* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

* documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* 3. <removed>

* 4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors

* may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software

* without specific prior written permission.

*
 * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
 * ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
 * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
 * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
 * FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
 * DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED
 * TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
 * OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
 * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
 * LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
 * OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
 * SUCH DAMAGE.

License: MIT-like

* Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any
 * purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above
 * copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies, and that
 * the name of Digital Equipment Corporation not be used in advertising or
 * publicity pertaining to distribution of the document or software without
 * specific, written prior permission.
 *
 * THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP. DISCLAIMS ALL
 * WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES
 * OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL
 * DIGITAL EQUIPMENT
 * CORPORATION BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
 * DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR
 * PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS
 * ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS
 * SOFTWARE.

Files: support/man2html.c

Copyright: Richard Verhoeven

License: permissive

* This program was written by Richard Verhoeven (NL:5482ZX35)
 * at the Eindhoven University of Technology. Email: rcb5@win.tue.nl
 *
 * Permission is granted to distribute, modify and use this program as long
 * as this comment is not removed or changed.
 *
 * THIS IS A MODIFIED VERSION. IT WAS MODIFIED BY chet@po.cwru.edu FOR
 * USE BY BASH.

1.142 vertx-web-client 4.5.8

1.142.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2018 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * Red Hat licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0
 * (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the
 * License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/predicate/ResponsePredicateImpl.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/predicate/ErrorConverterImpl.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/predicate/ResponsePredicate.java
*
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/predicate/ResponsePredicateResultImpl.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/predicate/ErrorConverter.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/examples/WebClientExamples.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/predicate/ResponsePredicateResult.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2018 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
 *
 * The Eclipse Public License is available at
 * http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
 *
 * The Apache License v2.0 is available at
 * http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
 *
 * You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/ClientPhase.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
 *
 * The Eclipse Public License is available at
 * http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
 *
 * The Apache License v2.0 is available at
 * http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
 *
 * You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/predicate/PredicateInterceptor.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/HttpResponseImpl.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/WebClientInternal.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/MultipartFormUpload.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2017 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * Red Hat licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0
 * (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the
 * License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/OAuth2WebClientOptions.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/WebClientOptions.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright (c) 2011-2013 The original author or authors
```

```

* -----
* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
*
* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
*
* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
*
* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/HttpResponse.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/HttpRequest.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/HttpRequestImpl.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright (c) 2011-2021 Contributors to the Eclipse Foundation
*
* This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the
* terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0, or the Apache License, Version 2.0
* which is available at https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.
*
* SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 OR Apache-2.0
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/OAuth2WebClientAware.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/OAuth2AwareInterceptor.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/OAuth2WebClient.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright (c) 2011-2018 Contributors to the Eclipse Foundation
*
* This program and the accompanying materials are made available under the
* terms of the Eclipse Public License 2.0 which is available at
* http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-2.0, or the Apache License, Version 2.0
* which is available at https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.
*
* SPDX-License-Identifier: EPL-2.0 OR Apache-2.0
*/

```

Found in path(s):

- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/WebClientSessionAware.java
- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/CookieStoreImpl.java
- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/spi/CookieStore.java
- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/WebClientSession.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2022 Red Hat, Inc.

*

* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.

*

* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* <http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html>

*

* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* <http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php>

*

* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/HttpContext.java
- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/WebClient.java
- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/WebClientBase.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (c) 2011-2022 The original author or authors

* -----

* All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
* are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
* and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.

*

* The Eclipse Public License is available at
* <http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html>

*

* The Apache License v2.0 is available at
* <http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php>

*

* You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/ClientUri.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2021 Red Hat, Inc.
 *
 * All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
 * are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
 * and Apache License v2.0 which accompanies this distribution.
 *
 * The Eclipse Public License is available at
 * http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
 *
 * The Apache License v2.0 is available at
 * http://www.opensource.org/licenses/apache2.0.php
 *
 * You may elect to redistribute this code under either of these licenses.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/CachedHttpResponse.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/spi/CacheStore.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/CachingWebClientOptions.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/CacheControlDirective.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/CachingWebClient.java
*
/vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/CachingWebClientImpl.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/CacheVariationsKey.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/Vary.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/NoOpCacheStore.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/SharedDataCacheStore.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/CacheControl.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/UserAgent.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/CacheKey.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/LocalCacheStore.java
* /vertx-web-client-4-5-8-sources-jar/io/vertx/ext/web/client/impl/cache/CacheInterceptor.java
```

1.143 xerces-j 2.12.2

1.143.1 Available under license :

```
=====
== NOTICE file corresponding to section 4(d) of the Apache License, ==
== Version 2.0, in this case for the Apache Xalan Java distribution. ==
=====
```

Apache Xalan (Xalan serializer)

Copyright 1999-2012 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation (<http://www.apache.org/>).

Portions of this software was originally based on the following:

- software copyright (c) 1999-2002, Lotus Development Corporation.,
<http://www.lotus.com>.
- software copyright (c) 2001-2002, Sun Microsystems.,
<http://www.sun.com>.
- software copyright (c) 2003, IBM Corporation.,
<http://www.ibm.com>.

=====
== NOTICE file corresponding to section 4(d) of the Apache License, ==
== Version 2.0, in this case for the Apache Xerces Java distribution. ==
=====

Apache Xerces Java
Copyright 1999-2022 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation (<http://www.apache.org/>).

Portions of this software were originally based on the following:

- software copyright (c) 1999, IBM Corporation., <http://www.ibm.com>.
- software copyright (c) 1999, Sun Microsystems., <http://www.sun.com>.
- voluntary contributions made by Paul Eng on behalf of the
Apache Software Foundation that were originally developed at iClick, Inc.,
software copyright (c) 1999.

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction,
and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by
the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all
other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common
control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition,
"control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the
direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or
otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the

outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of

this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed

as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct,

indirect, special,

incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

Apache XML Commons Resolver

Copyright 2006 The Apache Software Foundation.

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation <http://www.apache.org/>

Portions of this code are derived from classes placed in the
public domain by Arbortext on 10 Apr 2000. See:
http://www.arbortext.com/customer_support/updates_and_technical_notes/catalogs/docs/README.htm

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction,
and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by
the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all
other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common
control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition,
"control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the
direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or
otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the
outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership
of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity
exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications,
including but not limited to software source code, documentation
source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical
transformation or translation of a Source form, including but
not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation,
and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or
Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a
copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work
(an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object
form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the

editorial
revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications
represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes
of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain
separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of,
the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including
the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions
to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally
submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner
or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of
the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted"
means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent
to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to
communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems,
and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the
Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but
excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise
designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity
on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and
subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of
this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual,
worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable
copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of,
publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the
Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of
this License,
each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual,
worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable
(except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made,
use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work,
where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable
by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their
Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s)
with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You
institute patent litigation against any entity (including a
cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work
or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct
or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses
granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate
as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute

copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of

this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

1.144 netty-handler-proxy 4.1.110.Final

1.144.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<!--
~ Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
~
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
~
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
~
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
~ under the License.
-->
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-handler-proxy/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/proxy/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/proxy/ProxyConnectionEvent.java
* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/proxy/ProxyConnectException.java
*
* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/proxy/HttpProxyHandler.java
* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/proxy/Socks4ProxyHandler.java
* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/proxy/ProxyHandler.java
* /netty-handler-proxy-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/proxy/Socks5ProxyHandler.java
```

1.145 libbpf 1.1.0-1

1.145.1 Available under license :

Valid-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause

SPDX-URL: <https://spdx.org/licenses/BSD-2-Clause.html>

Usage-Guide:

To use the BSD 2-clause "Simplified" License put the following SPDX tag/value pair into a comment according to the placement guidelines in the licensing rules documentation:

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause

License-Text:

Copyright (c) 2015 The Libbpf Authors. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

LGPL-2.1 OR BSD-2-Clause

1.146 pam 1.5.2-6+deb12u1

1.146.1 Available under license :

Unless otherwise *explicitly* stated the following text describes the licensed conditions under which the contents of this Linux-PAM release may be distributed:

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms of Linux-PAM, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain any existing copyright notice, and this entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce all prior and current copyright notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of any author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without their specific prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License, in which case the provisions of the GNU

GPL are required INSTEAD OF the above restrictions. (This clause is necessary due to a potential conflict between the GNU GPL and the restrictions contained in a BSD-style copyright.)

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Unless otherwise *explicitly* stated the following text describes the licensed conditions under which the contents of this libpamc release may be distributed:

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms of libpamc, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain any existing copyright notice, and this entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce all prior and current copyright notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of any author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without their specific prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License (LGPL), in which case the provisions of the GNU LGPL are required INSTEAD OF the above restrictions. (This clause is necessary due to a potential conflict between the GNU LGPL and the restrictions contained in a BSD-style copyright.)

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF

MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.
IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT,
INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING,
BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS
OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND
ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE
USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH
DAMAGE.

1.147 openssl 3.0.15-1~deb12u1

1.147.1 Available under license :

This software is copyright (c) 2013 by Mark Jason Dominus <mjd@cpan.org>.

This is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under
the same terms as the Perl 5 programming language system itself.

Terms of the Perl programming language system itself

- a) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free
Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any
later version, or
- b) the "Artistic License"

--- The GNU General Public License, Version 1, February 1989 ---

This software is Copyright (c) 2013 by Mark Jason Dominus <mjd@cpan.org>.

This is free software, licensed under:

The GNU General Public License, Version 1, February 1989

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 1, February 1989

Copyright (C) 1989 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The license agreements of most software companies try to keep users
at the mercy of those companies. By contrast, our General Public

License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. The General Public License applies to the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. You can use it for your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Specifically, the General Public License is designed to make sure that you have the freedom to give away or sell copies of free software, that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights.

These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of a such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must tell them their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications. Each

licensee is addressed as "you".

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this General Public License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the

Program a copy of this General Public License along with the Program. You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, and copy and distribute such modifications under the terms of Paragraph 1 above, provided that you also do the following:

a) cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change; and

b) cause the whole of any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains the Program or any part thereof, either with or without modifications, to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this General Public License (except that you may choose to grant warranty protection to some or all third parties, at your option).

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use

in the simplest and most usual way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this General Public License.

d) You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

Mere aggregation of another independent work with the Program (or its derivative) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of these terms.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a portion or derivative of it, under Paragraph 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Paragraphs 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Paragraphs 1 and 2 above; or,
- b) accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party free (except for a nominal charge for the cost of distribution) a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Paragraphs 1 and 2 above; or,
- c) accompany it with the information you received as to where the corresponding source code may be obtained. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form alone.)

Source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable file, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains; but, as a special exception, it need not include source code for modules which are standard libraries that accompany the operating system on which the executable file runs, or for standard header files or definitions files that accompany that operating system.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, distribute or transfer the Program except as expressly provided under this General Public License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, distribute or transfer the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights to use the Program under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights to use copies, from you under this General Public License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. By copying, distributing or modifying the Program (or any work based on the Program) you indicate your acceptance of this license to do so, and all its terms and conditions.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

7. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to

address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of the license which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the license, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

8. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

9. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

10. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to humanity, the best way to achieve this is to make it

free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so,
attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to
attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey
the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the
"copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option)
any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, write to the Free
Software
Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this
when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19xx name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the
appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the
commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show
c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your
program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if
necessary. Here a sample; alter

the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes at assemblers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

--- The Artistic License 1.0 ---

This software is Copyright (c) 2013 by Mark Jason Dominus <mjd@cpan.org>.

This is free software, licensed under:

The Artistic License 1.0

The Artistic License

Preamble

The intent of this document is to state the conditions under which a Package may be copied, such that the Copyright Holder maintains some semblance of artistic control over the development of the package, while giving the users of the package the right to use and distribute the Package in a more-or-less customary fashion, plus the right to make reasonable modifications.

Definitions:

- "Package" refers to the collection of files distributed by the Copyright Holder, and derivatives of that collection of files created through textual modification.
- "Standard Version" refers to such a Package if it has not been modified, or has been modified in accordance with the wishes of the Copyright Holder.
- "Copyright Holder" is whoever is named in the copyright or copyrights for the package.
- "You" is you, if you're thinking about copying or distributing this Package.
- "Reasonable copying fee" is whatever you can justify on the basis of media cost, duplication charges, time of people involved, and so on. (You will not be required to justify it to the Copyright Holder, but only to the computing community at large as a market that must bear the fee.)
- "Freely Available" means that no fee is charged for the item itself, though there may be fees involved in handling the item. It also means that

recipients of the item may redistribute it under the same conditions they received it.

1. You may make and give away verbatim copies of the source form of the Standard Version of this Package without restriction, provided that you duplicate all of the original copyright notices and associated disclaimers.
2. You may apply bug fixes, portability fixes and other modifications derived from the Public Domain or from the Copyright Holder. A Package modified in such a way shall still be considered the Standard Version.
3. You may otherwise modify your copy of this Package in any way, provided that you insert a prominent notice in each changed file stating how and when you changed that file, and provided that you do at least ONE of the following:
 - a) place your modifications in the Public Domain or otherwise make them Freely Available, such as by posting said modifications to Usenet or an equivalent medium, or placing the modifications on a major archive site such as ftp.uu.net, or by allowing the Copyright Holder to include your modifications in the Standard Version of the Package.
 - b) use the modified Package only within your corporation or organization.
 - c) rename any non-standard executables so the names do not conflict with standard executables, which must also be provided, and provide a separate manual page for each non-standard executable that clearly documents how it differs from the Standard Version.
 - d) make other distribution arrangements with the Copyright Holder.
4. You may distribute the programs of this Package in object code or executable form, provided that you do at least ONE of the following:
 - a) distribute a Standard Version of the executables and library files, together with instructions (in the manual page or equivalent) on where to get the Standard Version.
 - b) accompany the distribution with the machine-readable source of the Package with your modifications.
 - c) accompany any non-standard executables with their corresponding Standard Version executables, giving the non-standard executables non-standard names,
and clearly documenting the differences in manual pages (or equivalent), together with instructions on where to get the Standard Version.

d) make other distribution arrangements with the Copyright Holder.

5. You may charge a reasonable copying fee for any distribution of this Package. You may charge any fee you choose for support of this Package. You may not charge a fee for this Package itself. However, you may distribute this Package in aggregate with other (possibly commercial) programs as part of a larger (possibly commercial) software distribution provided that you do not advertise this Package as a product of your own.

6. The scripts and library files supplied as input to or produced as output from the programs of this Package do not automatically fall under the copyright of this Package, but belong to whomever generated them, and may be sold commercially, and may be aggregated with this Package.

7. C or perl subroutines supplied by you and linked into this Package shall not be considered part of this Package.

8. The name of the Copyright Holder may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

9. THIS PACKAGE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The End

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<https://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the

outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of

this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed

as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct,

indirect, special,
incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1.148 sensible-utils 0.0.17+nmu1

1.148.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: sensible-utils

Source: <https://salsa.debian.org/debian/sensible-utils>

Files: *

Copyright: 2002-2009, Clint Adams <schizo@debian.org>

2010- Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>

2012, David Prvot <taffit@debian.org>

2013, Thorsten Glaser

2017, Jrmy Bobbio

2017, Ximin Luo

2017- Bastien Roucaris <rouca@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: sensible-editor*

Copyright: 1997, Guy Maor

2002, 2004, 2006, Clint Adams

2007 Jari Aalto

2010- Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>

2017- Bastien Roucaris <rouca@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: sensible-pager*

Copyright: 1997, 1998, Guy Maor
2004, Clint Adams
2007 Jari Aalto
2010- Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>
2017- Bastien Roucaris <rouca@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: sensible-browser*
Copyright: 2002, Joey Hess
2003, 2007, 2008, Clint Adams
2007 Jaari
Aalto
2010- Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>
2017- Bastien Roucaris <rouca@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: select-editor*
Copyright: 2009, Dustin Kirkland <kirkland@canonical.com>.
2010- Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: man/Makefile.am
man/utf8toman.sed
Copyright: 2012-2017, Guillaume Jover
License: GPL-2+
Comment: Part of this are copied from dpkg

Files: man/po4a/cs*
Copyright: 2012, Michal Simunek
License: GPL-2+

Files: man/po4a/de*
Copyright: 2011, Helge Kreutzmann <debian@helgefjell.de>
License: GPL-2+

Files: man/po4a/fr*
Copyright: Nicolas Franois <nicolas.francois@centraliens.net>
2017- Bastien Roucaris
License: GPL-2+

Files: man/po4a/es*
Copyright: 2010-2012, Omar Campagne
License: GPL-2+

Files: man/po4a/it*
Copyright: 2012, Beatrice Torracca
License: GPL-2+

Files: man/po4a/ja*
Copyright: 2010, Kurasawa Nozomu
License: GPL-2+

Files: man/po4a/pl*
Copyright: 2004, 2010, Robert Luberda <robert@debian.org>.
License:
GPL-2+

Files: man/po4a/pt*
Copyright: 2014, Amrico Monteiro <a_monteiro@gmx.com>
License: GPL-2+

Files: aclocal.m4
Copyright: 1996-2017, Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: All-permissive

Files: *Makefile.in
Copyright: 1994-2017, Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: All-permissive

Files: configure
Copyright: 1992-1996, 1998-2012, Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: configure
This configure script is free software; the Free Software Foundation gives unlimited permission to copy, distribute and modify it.

Files: build-aux/missing
Copyright: 1996-2020, Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: GPL-2+

Files: build-aux/test-driver
Copyright: 2011-2020, Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: GPL-2+

Files: build-aux/install-sh
Copyright: 1994 X Consortium
License: installsh
Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.
THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

.
Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software
without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

.
FSF changes to this file are in the public domain.

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

.
On Debian systems, the full text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in the file
`/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

License: All-permissive

This file is free software; the Free Software Foundation gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it, with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

1.149 debianutils 5.7-0.5~deb12u1

1.149.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\ " This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2

\fBrun\parts\fp é software livre; veja a GNU General Public License versão 2 ou

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/pt/run-parts.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\ " This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2

\fBrun\parts\fp is free software; see the GNU General Public License version 2

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/ja/run-parts.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\ " This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2

is free software; see the GNU General Public License version 2 or

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/run-parts.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\ " This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/pl/run-parts.8

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/es/run-parts.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\ " This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2

\fBrun\parts\fp è software libero; vedere la GNU General Public License

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/it/run-parts.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

This file is distributed under the same license as the debian-utils package.

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/it.po

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

This file is distributed under the same license as the PACKAGE package.

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/ja.po

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* ischroot: detect if running in a chroot

*

* Debian ischroot program

* Copyright (C) 2011 Aurelien Jarno <aurel32@debian.org>

* Copyright (C) 2015 Andreas Henriksson <andreas@fatal.se>

*

* This is free software; see the GNU General Public License version 2

* or later for copying conditions. There is NO warranty.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/ischroot.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

This file is distributed under the same license as the debianutils package.

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/es.po

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/fr.po

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/de.po

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/pt.po

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/pl.po

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/po/sl.po

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

der GNU GPL Version 2 (oder neuer).

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/de/installkernel.8

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/de/savelog.8

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/de/which.1

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/de/translator_german.add

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/de/add-shell.8

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/de/remove-shell.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\" This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2

\\fBrun\\-parts\\fP est un logiciel libre\\ ; voyez la «\\ GNU General Public Licence\\ »

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/fr/run-parts.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\\" This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2
\\fBrun\-parts\fp je prosti program; oglejte si GNU General Public License

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/sl/run-parts.8

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* run-parts: run a bunch of scripts in a directory

*

* Debian run-parts program

* Copyright (C) 1996 Jeff Noxon <jeff@router.patch.net>,

* Copyright (C) 1996-1999 Guy Maor <maor@debian.org>

* Copyright (C) 2002-2020 Clint Adams <clint@debian.org>

*

* This is free software; see the GNU General Public License version 2

* or later for copying conditions. There is NO warranty.

*

* Based on run-parts.pl version 0.2, Copyright (C) 1994 Ian Jackson.

*

*/

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/run-parts.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\\" This is free software; see the GNU General Public Licence version 2

\\fBrun\-parts\fp ist freie Software; lesen Sie die GNU General Public License
der GNU GPL Version 2 (oder neuer).

Found in path(s):

* /debianutils-5-7-orig-1-tar-gz/debianutils-5.7/po4a/de/run-parts.8

1.150 popt 1.19+dfsg-1

1.150.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 1998 Red Hat Software

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.151 systemd 252.31-1~deb12u1

1.151.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: systemd

Upstream-Contact: systemd-devel@lists.freedesktop.org

Source: <https://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/systemd/>

Files: *

Copyright: 2008-2015 Kay Sievers <kay@vrfy.org>

2010-2015 Lennart Poettering

2012-2015 Zbigniew Jdrzejewski-Szmek <zbyszek@in.waw.pl>

2013-2015 Tom Gundersen <teg@jklm.no>

2013-2015 Daniel Mack

2010-2015 Harald Hoyer

2013-2015 David Herrmann

2013, 2014 Thomas H.P. Andersen

2013, 2014 Daniel Buch

2014 Susant Sahani

2009-2015 Intel Corporation

2000, 2005 Red Hat, Inc.

2009 Alan Jenkins <alan-jenkins@tuffmail.co.uk>

2010 ProFUSION embedded systems

2010 Maarten Lankhorst

1995-2004 Miquel van Smoorenburg

1999 Tom Tromey

2011 Michal Schmidt

2012 B. Poettering

2012 Holger

Hans Peter Freyther

2012 Dan Walsh

2012 Roberto Sassu

2013 David Strauss

2013 Marius Vollmer

2013 Jan Janssen

2013 Simon Peeters

License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: src/basic/siphash24.h

src/basic/siphash24.c

Copyright: 2012 Jean-Philippe Aumasson <jeanphilippe.aumasson@gmail.com>

2012 Daniel J. Bernstein <djb@cr.yp.to>

License: CC0-1.0

Files: src/shared/linux/*

src/basic/linux/*

Copyright: 2004-2009 Red Hat, Inc.

2011-2014 PLUMgrid

2001-2003 Sistina Software (UK) Limited.

2008 Ian Kent <raven@themaw.net>

1998 David S. Miller >davem@redhat.com>

2001 Jeff Garzik <jgarzik@pobox.com>

2006-2010 Johannes Berg <johannes@sipsolutions.net

2008 Michael Wu <flamingice@sourmilk.net>

2008 Luis Carlos Cobo <luisca@cozybit.com>

2008 Michael Buesch <m@bues.ch>

2008, 2009 Luis R. Rodriguez <lrodriguez@atheros.com>

2008 Jouni Malinen <jouni.malinen@atheros.com>

2008 Colin McCabe <colin@cozybit.com>

2018-2019 Intel Corporation

2007 Oracle.

2009 Wolfgang Grandegger <wg@grandegger.com>

1999 Thomas Davis <tadavis@lbl.gov>

2015 Sabrina Dubroca <sd@queasysnail.net>

1999-2000 Maxim Krasnyansky <max_mk@yahoo.com>

2015-2019 Jason A. Donenfeld <Jason@zx2c4.com>

License: GPL-2 with Linux-syscall-note exception

Files: src/basic/sparse-endian.h

Copyright: 2012 Josh Triplett <josh@joshtriplett.org>

License: Expat

Files: src/basic/MurmurHash2.c

src/basic/MurmurHash2.h

src/libsystemd/sd-journal/lookup3.c

src/libsystemd/sd-journal/lookup3.h

Copyright: none

License: public-domain

You can use this free for any purpose. It's in the public domain. It has no warranty.

Files: src/udev/ata_id/ata_id.c

src/udev/cdrom_id/cdrom_id.c

src/udev/dmi_memory_id/dmi_memory_id.c

src/udev/mtd_probe/mtd_probe.c

src/udev/mtd_probe/mtd_probe.h
src/udev/mtd_probe/probe_smartmedia.c
src/udev/scsi_id/scsi.h
src/udev/scsi_id/scsi_id.c
src/udev/scsi_id/scsi_id.h
src/udev/scsi_id/scsi_serial.c
src/udev/udevadm.c
src/udev/udevadm-control.c
src/udev/udevadm.h
src/udev/udevadm-info.c
src/udev/udevadm-monitor.c
src/udev/udevadm-settle.c
src/udev/udevadm-test-builtin.c
src/udev/udevadm-test.c
src/udev/udevadm-trigger.c
src/udev/udevadm-util.c
src/udev/udevadm-util.h
src/udev/udev-builtin-blkid.c
src/udev/udev-builtin.h
src/udev/udev-builtin-input_id.c
src/udev/udev-builtin-kmod.c
src/udev/udev-builtin-path_id.c
src/udev/udev-builtin-uaccess.c
src/udev/udev-builtin-usb_id.c
src/udev/udev-ctrl.h
src/udev/udev.c
src/udev/udev.h
src/udev/udev-event.c
src/udev/udev-event.h
src/udev/udev-node.c
src/udev/udev-node.h
src/udev/udev-rules.c
src/udev/udev-rules.h
src/udev/udev-watch.c
src/udev/udev-watch.h
src/udev/v4l_id/v4l_id.c

Copyright: 2003-2012 Kay Sievers <kay@vrfy.org>

2003-2004 Greg Kroah-Hartman <greg@kroah.com>

2004 Chris Friesen <chris_friesen@sympatico.ca>

2004, 2009, 2010 David Zeuthen <david@fubar.dk>

2005, 2006 SUSE Linux Products GmbH

2003 IBM Corp.

2007 Hannes Reinecke <hare@suse.de>

2009 Canonical Ltd.

2009 Scott James Remnant <scott@netsplit.com>

2009 Martin Pitt <martin.pitt@ubuntu.com>

2009 Piter Punk <piterpunk@slackware.com>

2009, 2010 Lennart Poettering

2009 Filippo Argiolas <filippo.argiolas@gmail.com>
2010 Maxim Levitsky
2011 ProFUSION embedded systems
2011 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
2014 Zbigniew Jdrzejewski-Szmek <zbyszek@in.waw.pl>
2014 David Herrmann <dh.herrmann@gmail.com>
2014 Carlos Garnacho <carlosg@gnome.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/*
Copyright: 2010-2013 Tollef Fog Heen <tfheen@debian.org>
2011 Josh Triplett <josh@joshtriplett.org>
2013-2014 Michael Stapelberg <stapelberg@debian.org>
2013-2020 Martin Pitt <martin.pitt@ubuntu.com>
2013-2022 Michael Biebl <biebl@debian.org>
2013 Daniel Schaal <farbing@web.de>
2013 Guido Gnther <agx@sigxcpu.org>
2014-2015 Didier Roche <didrocks@ubuntu.com>
2014-2015 Marco d'Itri <md@linux.it>
2014-2017 Sjoerd Simons <sjoerd.simons@collabora.co.uk>
2014 Ansgar Burchardt <ansgar@debian.org>
2014 Jon Severinsson <jon@severinsson.net>
2015-2019 Felipe Sateler <fsateler@debian.org>
2015 Adam Conrad <adconrad@debian.org>
2015 Andreas Henriksson <andreas@fatal.se>
2015 Christian
Seiler <christian@iwakd.de>
2015 Julian Wollrath <jwollrath@web.de>
2016-2018 Evgeny Vereshchagin <evvers@ya.ru>
2016,2018 Laurent Bigonville <bigon@debian.org>
2016-2019 Dimitri John Ledkov <xnox@ubuntu.com>
2016,2019 Michael Prokop <mika@debian.org>
2016 Alexander Kurtz <alexander@kurtz.be>
2016 Antonio Ospite <ao2@ao2.it>
2016 Iain Lane <iain@orangesquash.org.uk>
2016 Simon McVittie <simon.mcvittie@collabora.co.uk>
2017-2018 Nicolas Braud-Santoni <nicolas@braud-santoni.eu>
2017-2019 Martin Pitt <mpitt@debian.org>
2017 Cyril Brulebois <kibi@debian.org>
2017 Ondrej Nov <onovy@debian.org>
2018-2019 Mert Dirik <mertdirik@gmail.com>
2018 Adam Borowski <kilobyte@angband.pl>
2018 Alf Gaida <agaida@siduction.org>
2018 Benjamin Drung <benjamin.drung@profitbricks.com>
2018 Gunnar Hjalmarsson <gunnarhj@ubuntu.com>
2018 Manuel A. Fernandez Montecelo <manuel.montezelo@gmail.com>
2019-2021 Balint Reczey <balint.reczey@canonical.com>
2019-2021 Dan Streetman <ddstreet@canonical.com>

2019 Daniel Kahn Gillmor <dkg@fifthhorseman.net>
2020-2021 Helmut Grohne <helmut@subdivi.de>
2020 Topi Miettinen <toiwoton@gmail.com>
2020 Youfu Zhang <zhangyoufu@gmail.com>
2020 Zbigniew Jdrzejewski-Szmek <zbyszek@in.waw.pl>
2020 <nabijaczlewei@nabijaczlewei.xyz>
2021-2022 Luca Boccassi <bluca@debian.org>
2021-2022 Lukas Mrdian <slyon@ubuntu.com>
2021 Frantisek Sumsal <frantisek@sumsal.cz>
2021 Ioanna Alifieraki <ioanna-maria.alifieraki@canonical.com>
2021 Jan Kiszka <jan.kiszka@web.de>
2021 Matthias Klumpp <matthias@tenstral.net>
2021 Salvatore Bonaccorso <carnil@debian.org>

License: LGPL-2.1+

License: Expat

Permission is hereby

granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy
of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to
deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the
rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or
sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is
furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in
all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER
LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING
FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS
IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: GPL-2 with Linux-syscall-note exception

NOTE! This copyright does **not** cover user programs that use kernel services
by normal system calls - this is merely considered normal use of the kernel,
and does **not** fall under the heading of "derived work". Also note that the
GPL below is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, but the instance of
code that it refers to (the Linux kernel) is copyrighted by me and others who
actually wrote it.

.

Also note that the only valid version of the GPL as far as the kernel is
concerned is *_this_* particular version of the license (ie v2, not v2.2 or v3.x
or whatever), unless explicitly otherwise stated.

.

Linus Torvalds

.
This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.
On Debian and systems the full text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in the file
`usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2`

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You
should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2.

License: LGPL-2.1+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1.

License: CC0-1.0

To the extent possible under law, the author(s) have dedicated all copyright and related and neighboring rights to this software to the public domain worldwide. This software is distributed without any warranty.

.
You should have received a copy of the CC0 Public Domain Dedication along with this software. If not, see <<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>>.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the CC0 1.0 Universal license can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/CC0-1.0.

1.152 wget 1.21.3-1+b2

1.152.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you

have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source

form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is

covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey,

and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years

and valid for as

long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version,

but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is

in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or
that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General

Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates

an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.

1.153 failureaccess 1.0.1

1.154 tcl 8.6.13+dfsg-2

1.154.1 Available under license :

Boost Software License - Version 1.0 - August 17th, 2003

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person or organization obtaining a copy of the software and accompanying documentation covered by this license (the "Software") to use, reproduce, display, distribute, execute, and transmit the Software, and to prepare derivative works of the Software, and to permit third-parties to whom the Software is furnished to do so, all subject to the following:

The copyright notices in the Software and this entire statement, including the above license grant, this restriction and the following disclaimer, must be included in all copies of the Software, in whole or in part, and all derivative works of the Software, unless such copies or derivative works are solely in the form of machine-executable object code generated by a source language processor.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS

FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR ANYONE DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

This software is copyrighted by the Regents of the University of California, Sun Microsystems, Inc., Scriptics Corporation, ActiveState Corporation and other parties. The following terms apply to all files

associated with the software unless explicitly disclaimed in individual files.

The authors hereby grant permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and license this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that existing copyright notices are retained in all copies and that this notice is included verbatim in any distributions. No written agreement, license, or royalty fee is required for any of the authorized uses. Modifications to this software may be copyrighted by their authors and need not follow the licensing terms described here, provided that the new terms are clearly indicated on the first page of each file where they apply.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR DISTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, ITS DOCUMENTATION, OR ANY DERIVATIVES THEREOF, EVEN IF THE AUTHORS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE AUTHORS AND DISTRIBUTORS HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT USE: If you are acquiring this software on behalf of the U.S. government, the Government shall have only "Restricted Rights" in the software and related documentation as defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FARs) in Clause 52.227.19 (c) (2). If you are acquiring the software on behalf of the Department of Defense, the software shall be classified as "Commercial Computer Software" and the Government shall have only "Restricted Rights" as defined in Clause 252.227-7014 (b) (3) of DFARS. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the authors grant the U.S. Government and others acting in its behalf permission to use and distribute the software in accordance with the terms specified in this license.

1.155 tar 1.34+dfsg-1.2+deb12u1

1.155.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run

modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the

public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for

the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered

by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10

makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid

circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the

Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply

if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal

Notices displayed by works containing it; or

- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your

license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent

license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the

GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.

1.156 init-system-helpers 1.65.2

1.156.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Files: *

Copyright: 2013 Michael Stapelberg

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2013-2014 Michael Stapelberg <stapelberg@debian.org>

2014-2022 Michael Biebl <biebl@debian.org>

2021-2022 Luca Boccassi <bluca@debian.org>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: script/service man8/service.rst

Copyright: 2006 Red Hat, Inc

2008 Canonical Ltd

License: GPL-2+

Files: script/invoke-rc.d man8/invoke-rc.d.rst

Copyright: 2000,2001 Henrique de Moraes Holschuh <hnh@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: script/update-rc.d man8/update-rc.d.rst

Copyright: 1997-2005 Miquel van Smoorenburg <miquels@cistron.nl>

Members of the pkg-sysvinit project

License: GPL-2+

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2.

License: BSD-3-clause

Copyright 2013 Michael Stapelberg

All rights reserved.

.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

.

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.

* Neither the name of Michael Stapelberg nor the names of contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY Michael Stapelberg "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL Michael Stapelberg BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.157 procps 4.0.2-3

1.157.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program

is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based

on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering

access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to

apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY

FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of

MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is

numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some specially designated Free Software Foundation software, and to any other libraries whose authors decide to use it. You can use it for your libraries, too.

When

we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link a program with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients so that they can relink them with the library, after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software

patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free software will individually obtain patent licenses, thus in effect transforming the program into proprietary software. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a

fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application

to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute

the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made

generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Library General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY

KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY

(INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public

License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.158 libnettle6 3.8.1-2

1.158.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it

in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not

covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those

sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and

of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY

FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this
when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate
parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may
be called something other than ``show w'` and ``show c'`; they could even be
mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if
necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may
consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the
library. If this
is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic

pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other

parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free

programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those

subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or

modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

- publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
- keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
- keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work,

and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party)

that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in

ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or

requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright

holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright

holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights

granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work

in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed

under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License

along with this program. If not, see [<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>](https://www.gnu.org/licenses/).

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see [<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>](https://www.gnu.org/licenses/).

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read [<https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>](https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html).

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. [<http://fsf.org/>](http://fsf.org/)
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library. Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or
- b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object

code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.
- c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.
- d) Do one of the following:

- 0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

- 1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version

of the Library that is interface-compatible
with the Linked
Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser

General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

1.159 ca-certificates-java 20230710~deb12u1

1.159.1 Available under license :

This package was debianized by Matthias Klose <doko@ubuntu.com> on Mon, 02 Jun 2008 14:52:46 +0000.

Authors:

Matthias Klose <doko@ubuntu.com>
Torsten Werner <twerner@debian.org>

Copyright:

Copyright (C) 2008 Canonical Ltd
Copyright (C) 2011 Torsten Werner <twerner@debian.org>

License:

The Debian package is (C) 2008, Canonical Ltd and (C) 2011, Torsten Werner <twerner@debian.org> and is licensed under the GPL, see ``usr/share/common-licenses/GPL'`.

1.160 libnsl 1.3.0-2

1.160.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you

distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the

Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany

the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not

excuse

you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a

license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is

safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.161 j2objc-annotations 2.8

1.161.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*  
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");  
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.  
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at  
 *
```

```

* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/OnDealloc.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/J2ObjCIncompatible.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/LoopTranslation.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/RetainedLocalRef.java
*
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/ReflectionSupport.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/Property.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/WeakOuter.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/RetainedWith.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/ObjectiveCName.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2012 Google Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/Weak.java
* /j2objc-annotations-2-8-sources-jar/com/google/j2objc/annotations/AutoreleasePool.java

```

1.162 dpkg 1.21.22

1.162.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: dpkg

Files: *

Copyright:

Copyright 1994 Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>

Copyright 1994 Matt Welsh <mdw@sunsite.unc.edu>

Copyright 1994 Carl Streeter <streeter@cae.wisc.edu>

Copyright 1994-1999, 2007-2008 Ian Jackson <ijackson@chiark.greenend.org.uk>

Copyright 1995 Bruce Perens <bruce@pixar.com>

Copyright 1995-1996 Erick Branderhorst <branderhorst@heel.fgg.eur.nl>

Copyright 1996 Michael Shields <shields@crosslink.net>

Copyright 1996 Klee Dienes <klee@debian.org>

Copyright 1996 Kim-Minh Kaplan <kkaplan@cdfhp3.in2p3.fr>

Copyright 1996-1998 Miquel van Smoorenburg <miquels@cistron.nl>

Copyright 1997-1998 Charles Briscoe-Smith <cpbs@debian.org>

Copyright 1997-1998 Juho Vuori <javuori@cc.helsinki.fi>

Copyright 1998 Koichi Sekido <sekido@mbox.kyoto-inet.or.jp>

Copyright 1998 Jim Van Zandt <jrv@vanzandt.mv.com>

Copyright 1998 Juan Céspedes <cespedes@debian.org>

Copyright 1998

Nils Rennebarth <nils@debian.org>

Copyright 1998 Heiko Schlittermann <hs@schlittermann.de>

Copyright 1998-1999, 2001, 2003, 2006 Martin Schulze <joe@infodrom.org>

Copyright 1999 Roderick Shertler <roderick@argon.org>

Copyright 1999 Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>

Copyright 1999 Richard Kettlewell <rjk@sphere.greenend.org.uk>

Copyright 1999-2001 Marcus Brinkmann <brinkmd@debian.org>

Copyright 1999-2002 Wichert Akkerman <wakkerma@debian.org>

Copyright 2001, 2007, 2010 Joey Hess <joe@debian.org>

Copyright 2004-2005, 2007-2008, 2010 Canonical Ltd.

Copyright 2004-2005 Scott James Remnant <scott@netsplit.com>

Copyright 2006-2008 Frank Lichtenheld <djpig@debian.org>

Copyright 2006-2023 Guillem Jover <guillem@debian.org>

Copyright 2007-2012, 2014, 2016 Raphael Hertzog <hertzog@debian.org>

Copyright 2007 Nicolas François <nicolas.francois@centraliens.net>

Copyright 2007 Don Armstrong <don@donarmstrong.com>

Copyright 2007 Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

Copyright 2007, 2008 Tollef Fog Heen <tfheen@err.no>

Copyright 2007-2010 Canonical Ltd.

Copyright 2008 James Westby <jw+debian@jameswestby.net>

Copyright 2008 Zack Weinberg <zackw@panix.com>

Copyright 2008 Pierre Habouzit <madcoder@debian.org>

Copyright 2009 Romain François <rfrancoise@debian.org>

Copyright 2009-2010 Modestas Vainius <modax@debian.org>

Copyright 2009-2011 Kees Cook <kees@debian.org>

Copyright 2010 Charles Plessy <plessy@debian.org>

Copyright 2010 Oxan van Leeuwen <oxan@oxanvanleeuwen.nl>
Copyright 2010 Russ Allbery <rra@debian.org>
Copyright 2011 Linaro Limited
Copyright 2011 Matt Kraai <kraai@ftbfs.org>
Copyright 2014 Bill Allombert <ballombe@debian.org>
Copyright 2014-2015 Jrmy Bobbio <lunar@debian.org>
Copyright 2020 Helmut Grohne <helmut@subdivi.de>
Copyright 2021 Sebastian Andrzej Siewior <sebastian@breakpoint.cc>
License: GPL-2+

Files:

lib/compat/getopt*
lib/compat/gettext.h
lib/compat/obstack.*
lib/compat/strnlen.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1987-2006 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: GPL-2+

Files:

dselect/methods/Dselect/Ftp.pm
dselect/methods/ftp/*

Copyright:

Copyright 1996 Andy Guy <awpguy@acs.ualgary.ca>
Copyright 1998 Martin Schulze <joey@infodrom.org>
Copyright 1999-2001, 2005-2006, 2009 Raphael Hertzog <hertzog@debian.org>
License: GPL-2

Files:

scripts/Dpkg/Gettext.pm

Copyright:

Copyright 2000 Joey Hess <joeyh@debian.org>
Copyright 2007-2022 Guillem Jover <guillem@debian.org>
License: BSD-2-clause

Files:

utils/start-stop-daemon.c

Copyright:

Copyright 1999 Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>
Copyright 1999 Christian Schwarz <schwarz@monet.m.isar.de>
Copyright 1999 Klee Dienes <klee@debian.org>
Copyright 1999 Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>
Copyright 1999-2002 Wichert Akkerman <wakkerma@debian.org>
Copyright 2000-2003 Adam Heath <doogie@debian.org>
Copyright 2001 Sontri Tomo Huynh <huynh.29@osu.edu>
Copyright 2001 Andreas Schuldei <andreas@schuldei.org>
Copyright 2001 Ian Jackson <ijackson@chiark.greenend.org.uk>
Copyright 2004-2005 Scott James Remnant <keybuk@debian.org>

Copyright 2006-2021 Guillem Jover <guillem@debian.org>
Copyright 2008 Samuel Thibault <samuel.thibault@ens-lyon.org>
Copyright 2008 Andreas Pahlsson <andreas.pahlsson@xcerion.com>
Copyright 2009 Chris Coulson <chrisccoulson@googlemail.com>
Copyright 2012 Carsten Hey <carsten@debian.org>
Copyright 2014 Nir Soffer <nirs@hyperms.com>

License: public-domain-s-s-d

Written by Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>, public domain. Based conceptually on start-stop-daemon.pl, by Ian Jackson <ijackson@gnu.ai.mit.edu>. May be used and distributed freely for any purpose. Changes by Christian Schwarz <schwarz@monet.m.isar.de>, to make output conform to the Debian Console Message Standard, also placed in public domain. Minor changes by Klee Dienes <klee@debian.org>, also placed in the Public Domain.

.

Changes by Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org>, added --chuid, --background and --make-pidfile options, placed in public domain as well.

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Comment:

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 or in the dpkg source as the file COPYING.

License: GPL-2

This is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of version 2 of the GNU General Public License version 2 as published by the Free Software Foundation.

.

This is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

License: BSD-2-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed

to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it,

either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies
of the Program's

source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to

control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent

license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN

IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

1.163 httpcomponents-client 4.5.14

1.163.1 Available under license :

Apache HttpClient

Copyright 1999-2022 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation (<http://www.apache.org/>).

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a

copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial

revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications

represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a

cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with

the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability

incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.164 libwebsockets 4.1.6-3

1.164.1 Available under license :

Libwebsockets and included programs are provided under the terms of the MIT license shown below, with the exception that some sources are under a similar permissive license like BSD, or are explicitly CC0 / public domain to remove any obstacles from basing differently-licensed code on them.

Original liberal license retained:

- lib/misc/sha-1.c - 3-clause BSD license retained, link to original
- win32port/zlib - ZLIB license (see zlib.h)
- lib/tls/mbedtls/wrapper - Apache 2.0 (only built if linked against mbedtls)
- lib/misc/base64-decode.c - already MIT

Relicensed to MIT:

- lib/misc/daemonize.c - relicensed from Public Domain to MIT,
link to original Public Domain version
- lib/plat/windows/windows-resolv.c - relicensed from "Beerware v42" to MIT

Public Domain (CC-zero) to simplify reuse:

- test-apps/*.c
- test-apps/*.h
- minimal-examples/*
- lws/*

Although libwebsockets is available under a permissive license, it does not change the reality of dealing with large lumps of external code... if your copy diverges it is guaranteed to contain security problems after a while and can be very painful to pick backports (especially since historically, we are very hot on cleaning and refactoring the codebase). The least painful and lowest risk way remains sending your changes and fixes upstream to us so you can easily use later releases and fixes.

MIT License applied to libwebsockets:

<https://opensource.org/licenses/MIT>

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.165 commons-lang3 3.14.0

1.165.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain

separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without

modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.
7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.
8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include

the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

Apache Commons Lang

Copyright 2001-2023 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation (<https://www.apache.org/>).

1.166 glibc 2.36-9+deb12u9

1.166.1 Available under license :

This is the Debian prepackaged version of the GNU C Library version 2.23.

It was put together by the GNU Libc Maintainers <debian-glibc@lists.debian.org>
from <<https://sourceware.org/git/glibc.git>>

* Most of the GNU C library is under the following copyright:

Copyright (C) 1991-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

The GNU C Library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public
License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either
version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

The GNU C Library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with the GNU C Library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Library General Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1`.

* The utilities associated with GNU C library is under the following copyright:

Copyright (C) 1991-2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Library General Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2`.

* All code incorporated from 4.4 BSD is distributed under the following license:

Copyright (C) 1991 Regents of the University of California.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. [This condition was removed.]

4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

- * The DNS resolver code, taken from BIND 4.9.5, is copyrighted both by UC Berkeley and by Digital Equipment Corporation. The DEC portions are under the following license:

Portions Copyright (C) 1993 by Digital Equipment Corporation.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies, and that the name of Digital Equipment Corporation not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the document or software without specific, written prior permission.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP. DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

- * The ISC portions are under the following license:

Portions Copyright (c) 1996-1999 by Internet Software Consortium.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND INTERNET SOFTWARE CONSORTIUM DISCLAIMS

ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL INTERNET SOFTWARE CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

* The Sun RPC support (from rpcsrc-4.0) is covered by the following license:

Copyright (c) 2010, Oracle America, Inc.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of the "Oracle America, Inc." nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

* The following CMU license covers some of the support code for Mach, derived from Mach 3.0:

Mach Operating System
Copyright (C) 1991,1990,1989 Carnegie Mellon University
All Rights Reserved.

Permission to use, copy, modify and distribute this software and its documentation is hereby granted, provided that both the copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies of the software, derivative works or modified versions, and any portions thereof, and that both notices appear in supporting documentation.

CARNEGIE MELLON ALLOWS FREE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE IN ITS ``AS IS" CONDITION. CARNEGIE MELLON DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY OF ANY KIND FOR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

Carnegie Mellon requests users of this software to return to

Software Distribution Coordinator
School of Computer Science
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh PA 15213-3890

or Software.Distribution@CS.CMU.EDU any improvements or extensions that they make and grant Carnegie Mellon the rights to redistribute these changes.

* The file `if_ppp.h` is under the following CMU license:

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE UNIVERSITY OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR

OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

* The following license covers the files from Intel's "Highly Optimized Mathematical Functions for Itanium" collection:

Intel License Agreement

Copyright (c) 2000, Intel Corporation

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

* Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

* Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* The name of Intel Corporation may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL INTEL OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

* The files inet/getnameinfo.c and sysdeps/posix/getaddrinfo.c are copyright (C) by Craig Metz and are distributed under the following license:

/* The Inner Net License, Version 2.00

The author(s) grant permission for redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, of the software and documentation provided that the following conditions are met:

0. If you receive a version of the software that is specifically labelled as not being for redistribution (check the version message and/or README), you are not permitted to redistribute that version of the software in any way or form.
1. All terms of the all other applicable copyrights and licenses must be followed.
2. Redistributions of source code must retain the authors' copyright notice(s), this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer.
3. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the authors' copyright notice(s), this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
4. [The copyright holder has authorized the removal of this clause.]
5. Neither the name(s) of the author(s) nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ITS AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

If these license terms cause you a real problem, contact the author. */

* The file sunrpc/des_impl.c is copyright Eric Young:

Copyright (C) 1992 Eric Young
Collected from libdes and modified for SECURE RPC by Martin Kuck 1994
This file is distributed under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.1 or later - see the file COPYING.LIB for details.
If you did not receive a copy of the license with this program, please see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>> to obtain a copy.

* The libidn code is copyright Simon Josefsson, with portions copyright The Internet Society, Tom Tromey and Red Hat, Inc.:

Copyright (C) 2002, 2003, 2004, 2011 Simon Josefsson

This file is part of GNU Libidn.

GNU Libidn is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

GNU Libidn is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with GNU Libidn; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

* The following notice applies to portions of libidn/nfkc.c:

This file contains functions from GLIB, including gutf8.c and gunidecomp.c, all licensed under LGPL and copyright hold by:

Copyright (C)
1999, 2000 Tom Tromey
Copyright 2000 Red Hat, Inc.

* The following applies to portions of libidn/punycode.c and libidn/punycode.h:

This file is derived from RFC 3492bis written by Adam M. Costello.

Disclaimer and license: Regarding this entire document or any portion of it (including the pseudocode and C code), the author makes no guarantees and is not responsible for any damage resulting from its use. The author grants irrevocable permission to anyone to use, modify, and distribute it in any way that does not diminish the rights of anyone else to use, modify, and distribute it, provided that redistributed derivative works do not contain misleading author or version information. Derivative works need not be licensed under similar terms.

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2003). All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it

or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to the Internet Society or other

Internet organizations, except as needed for the purpose of developing Internet standards in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the Internet Standards process must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by the Internet Society or its successors or assigns.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

* The file inet/rcmd.c is under a UCB copyright and the following:

Copyright (C) 1998 WIDE Project.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the project nor the names of its contributors

may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE PROJECT OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

* The file posix/runtests.c is copyright Tom Lord:

All Rights Reserved

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of the copyright holder not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission.

Tom Lord DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL TOM LORD BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

*

The posix/rxspencer tests are copyright Henry Spencer:

Copyright 1992, 1993, 1994, 1997 Henry Spencer. All rights reserved. This software is not subject to any license of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company or of the Regents of the University of California.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on any computer system, and to alter it and redistribute it, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The author is not responsible for the consequences of use of this software, no matter how awful, even if they arise from flaws in it.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by explicit claim or by omission. Since few users ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software. Since few users ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
4. This notice may not be removed or altered.

* The file posix/PCRE.tests is copyright University of Cambridge:

Copyright (c) 1997-2003 University of Cambridge

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on any computer system, and to redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. This software is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by explicit claim or by omission. In practice, this means that if you use PCRE in software that you distribute to others, commercially or otherwise, you must put a sentence like this

Regular expression support is provided by the PCRE library package, which is open source software, written by Philip Hazel, and
copyright
by the University of Cambridge, England.

somewhere reasonably visible in your documentation and in any relevant files or online help data or similar. A reference to the ftp site for the source, that is, to

<ftp://ftp.csx.cam.ac.uk/pub/software/programming/pcre/>

should also be given in the documentation. However, this condition is not intended to apply to whole chains of software. If package A includes PCRE, it must acknowledge it, but if package B is software that includes package A, the condition is not imposed on package B (unless it uses PCRE independently).

3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
4. If PCRE is embedded in any software that is released under the GNU General Purpose Licence (GPL), or Lesser General Purpose Licence (LGPL), then the terms of that licence shall supersede any condition above with which it is incompatible.

* Files from Sun fdlibm are copyright Sun Microsystems, Inc.:

Copyright (C) 1993 by Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.

Developed at SunPro, a Sun Microsystems, Inc. business.

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software is freely granted, provided that this notice

is preserved.

* Part of stdio-common/tst-printf.c is copyright C E Chew:

(C) Copyright C E Chew

Feel free to copy, use and distribute this software provided:

1. you do not pretend that you wrote it
2. you leave this copyright notice intact.

* Various long double libm functions are copyright Stephen L. Moshier:

Copyright 2001 by Stephen L. Moshier <moshier@na-net.ornl.gov>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>. */

1.167 netty-transport 4.1.110.Final

1.167.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/ServerSocketChannelConfig.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/NioTask.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/oio/AbstractOioMessageChannel.java
*
/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/CompleteChannelFuture.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ServerChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/DefaultChannelGroupFuture.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/SingleThreadEventLoop.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultChannelPipeline.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/oio/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/FileRegion.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/local/LocalChannelRegistry.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/AbstractBootstrap.java
*
/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultChannelConfig.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/ServerBootstrap.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AbstractServerChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/Channel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/Bootstrap.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelOutboundHandlerAdapter.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelInboundHandler.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioServerSocketChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/local/LocalAddress.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelFutureListener.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/ChannelGroupFuture.java
*
/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/CombinedChannelDuplexHandler.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/ServerSocketChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelHandlerContext.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/FixedRecvByteBufAllocator.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/local/LocalEventLoopGroup.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelPipelineException.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/ChannelGroupFutureListener.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/InternetProtocolFamily.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelPromiseNotifier.java
*
/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/VoidChannelPromise.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/local/LocalChannel.java

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/NioEventLoop.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelDuplexHandler.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DatagramPacket.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelInitializer.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DefaultDatagramChannelConfig.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/ProtocolFamilyConverter.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelException.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/SucceededChannelFuture.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/ChannelInputShutdownEvent.java
- *
- /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultFileRegion.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/package-info.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultChannelPromise.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/OioDatagramChannel.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelPromiseAggregator.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelFlushPromiseNotifier.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/EventLoopGroup.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AbstractChannelHandlerContext.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/SocketChannel.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/NioEventLoopGroup.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ThreadPerChannelEventLoopGroup.java
- *
- /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DefaultServerSocketChannelConfig.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/oio/OioEventLoopGroup.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioDatagramChannel.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelFuture.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ThreadPerChannelEventLoop.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AdaptiveRecvByteBufAllocator.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelOutboundHandler.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/EventLoopException.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelOption.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/AbstractNioMessageChannel.java
- *
- /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/OioServerSocketChannel.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AbstractChannel.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/SocketChannelConfig.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DefaultSocketChannelConfig.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/OioSocketChannel.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DatagramChannelConfig.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultEventLoop.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/embedded/EmbeddedEventLoop.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/RecvByteBufAllocator.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultEventLoopGroup.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/MultithreadEventLoopGroup.java
- *
- /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/FailedChannelFuture.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/package-info.java


```

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/AbstractNioChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/embedded/EmbeddedSocketAddress.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioSocketChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/embedded/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioDatagramChannelConfig.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelPromise.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelMetadata.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DatagramChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/AbstractNioByteChannel.java
*
/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/local/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/CombinedIterator.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/oio/AbstractOioChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/oio/AbstractOioByteChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelPipeline.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelConfig.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/embedded/EmbeddedChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/EventLoop.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/local/LocalServerChannel.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

<!--
~ Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
~
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
~
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
~
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
~ under the License.
-->

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-transport/pom.xml

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*

```

- * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
- *
- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
- * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
- * under the License.
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/package-info.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultMaxBytesRecvByteBufAllocator.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/ChannelPool.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/ChannelPoolHandler.java
- *
- /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultMaxMessagesRecvByteBufAllocator.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/MaxMessagesRecvByteBufAllocator.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/ChannelPoolMap.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/ChannelHealthChecker.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/MaxBytesRecvByteBufAllocator.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/FixedChannelPool.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/SimpleChannelPool.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/AbstractChannelPoolMap.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/pool/AbstractChannelPoolHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultSelectStrategyFactory.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/WriteBufferWaterMark.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/AbstractBootstrapConfig.java
- *

/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/SelectStrategy.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DuplexChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/PreferHeapByteBufAllocator.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/VoidChannelGroupFuture.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelInboundInvoker.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultSelectStrategy.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/ServerBootstrapConfig.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelOutboundInvoker.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/SelectStrategyFactory.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/BootstrapConfig.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright 2017 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the
* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a
* copy of the License at:
*
* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License
* is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
express
* or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.
*/

Found in path(s):
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AbstractCoalescingBufferQueue.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright 2024 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioDomainSocketChannel.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioDomainSocketUtil.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioServerDomainSocketChannel.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2013 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelId.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/SimpleChannelInboundHandler.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelProgressiveFuture.java
- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/DefaultOioSocketChannelConfig.java

*

/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AbstractEventLoopGroup.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelProgressivePromise.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/ChannelGroup.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelProgressiveFutureListener.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultMessageSizeEstimator.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/DefaultOioServerSocketChannelConfig.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelOutboundBuffer.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/ChannelGroupException.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AddressedEnvelope.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultChannelProgressivePromise.java

*

/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/ChannelMatchers.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelHandlerAdapter.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/DefaultChannelGroup.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/OioSocketChannelConfig.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/group/ChannelMatcher.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultAddressedEnvelope.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/ChannelFactory.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ConnectTimeoutException.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultChannelId.java

```
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/MessageSizeEstimator.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/OioServerSocketChannelConfig.java
*
/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/SelectedSelectionKeySet.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
* Copyright 2020 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/DuplexChannelConfig.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/StacklessClosedChannelException.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
* Copyright 2022 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/SelectorProviderUtil.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
```

```

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/PendingWriteQueue.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/embedded/EmbeddedChannelId.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/AbstractEventLoop.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelFactory.java
*
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ReflectiveChannelFactory.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

/**
* Handles an I/O event or intercepts an I/O operation, and forwards it to its next handler in
* its {@link ChannelPipeline}.
*
* 

### Sub-types


*
* 

* {@link ChannelHandler} itself does not provide many methods, but you usually have to implement one of its
* subtypes:
*
*


```

```

* <li>{@link
ChannelInboundHandler} to handle inbound I/O events, and</li>
* <li>{@link ChannelOutboundHandler} to handle outbound I/O operations.</li>
* </ul>
* </p>
* <p>
* Alternatively, the following adapter classes are provided for your convenience:
* <ul>
* <li>{@link ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter} to handle inbound I/O events,</li>
* <li>{@link ChannelOutboundHandlerAdapter} to handle outbound I/O operations, and</li>
* <li>{@link ChannelDuplexHandler} to handle both inbound and outbound events</li>
* </ul>
* </p>
* <p>
* For more information, please refer to the documentation of each subtype.
* </p>
*
* <h3>The context object</h3>
* <p>
* A {@link ChannelHandler} is provided with a {@link ChannelHandlerContext}
* object. A {@link ChannelHandler} is supposed to interact with the
* {@link ChannelPipeline} it belongs to via a context object. Using the
* context object, the {@link ChannelHandler} can pass events upstream or
* downstream, modify the pipeline dynamically,
* or store the information
* (using {@link AttributeKey}s) which is specific to the handler.
*
* <h3>State management</h3>
*
* A {@link ChannelHandler} often needs to store some stateful information.
* The simplest and recommended approach is to use member variables:
* <pre>
* public interface Message {
*     // your methods here
* }
*
* public class DataServerHandler extends {@link SimpleChannelInboundHandler}&lt;Message> {
*
*     <b>private boolean loggedIn;</b>
*
*     {@code @Override}
*     public void channelRead0({@link ChannelHandlerContext} ctx, Message message) {
*         if (message instanceof LoginMessage) {
*             authenticate((LoginMessage) message);
*             <b>loggedIn = true;</b>
*         } else (message instanceof GetDataMessage) {
*             if (<b>loggedIn</b>) {
*                 ctx.writeAndFlush(fetchSecret((GetDataMessage) message));

```

```

*     } else {
*         fail();
*     }
*
* }
* }
* ...
* }
* </pre>
* Because the handler instance has a state variable which is dedicated to
* one connection, you have to create a new handler instance for each new
* channel to avoid a race condition where an unauthenticated client can get
* the confidential information:
* <pre>
* // Create a new handler instance per channel.
* // See {@link ChannelInitializer#initChannel(Channel)}.
* public class DataServerInitializer extends {@link ChannelInitializer}&lt;{@link Channel}&gt; {
*     {@code @Override}
*     public void initChannel({@link Channel} channel) {
*         channel.pipeline().addLast("handler", <b>new DataServerHandler()</b>);
*     }
* }
*
* </pre>
*
* <h4>Using {@link AttributeKey}s</h4>
*
* Although it's recommended to use member variables to store the state of a
* handler, for some reason you might not want to create many handler instances.
* In such a case, you can use {@link AttributeKey}s which is provided by
* {@link ChannelHandlerContext}:
* <pre>
* public interface Message {
*     // your methods here
* }
*
* {@code @Sharable}
* public class DataServerHandler extends {@link SimpleChannelInboundHandler}&lt;Message&gt; {
*     private final {@link AttributeKey}&lt;{@link Boolean}&gt; auth =
*         {@link AttributeKey#valueOf(String) AttributeKey.valueOf("auth")};
*
*     {@code @Override}
*     public void channelRead({@link ChannelHandlerContext} ctx, Message message) {
*         {@link Attribute}&lt;{@link Boolean}&gt; attr = ctx.attr(auth);
*         if (message instanceof LoginMessage) {
*             authenticate((LoginMessage) o);
*             <b>attr.set(true)</b>;
*         } else (message instanceof GetDataMessage) {

```



```

*         if (<b>Boolean.TRUE.equals(attr.get())</b>) {
*             ctx.writeAndFlush(fetchSecret((GetDataMessage o));
*         } else {
*             fail();
*         }
*     }
* }
* ...
* }
* </pre>

```

* Now that the state of the handler is attached to the {@link ChannelHandlerContext}, you can add the same handler instance to different pipelines:

```

* <pre>
* public class DataServerInitializer extends {@link ChannelInitializer}&lt;{@link Channel}&gt; {
*
*     private static final DataServerHandler <b>SHARED</b> = new DataServerHandler();
*
*     {@code @Override}
*     public void initChannel({@link Channel} channel) {
*         channel.pipeline().addLast("handler", <b>SHARED</b>);
*     }
* }
* </pre>

```

* <h4>The {@code @Sharable} annotation</h4>

* <p>

* In the example above which used an {@link AttributeKey}, you might have noticed the {@code @Sharable} annotation.

* <p>

* If a {@link ChannelHandler} is annotated with the {@code @Sharable} annotation, it means you can create an instance of the handler just once and add it to one or more {@link ChannelPipeline}s multiple times without a race condition.

* <p>

* If this annotation is not specified, you have to create a new handler

* instance every time you add it to a pipeline because it has unshared state such as member variables.

* <p>

* This annotation is provided for documentation purpose, just like

* the JCIP annotations.

*

* <h3>Additional resources worth reading</h3>

* <p>

* Please refer to the {@link ChannelHandler}, and

* {@link ChannelPipeline} to find out more about inbound and outbound operations,

- * what fundamental differences they have, how they flow in a pipeline, and how to handle
- * the operation in your application.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

- * Copyright 2023 The Netty Project

*

- * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
- * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
- * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

- * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
- * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
- * under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/ChannelInitializerExtensions.java

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/ChannelInitializerExtension.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

- * Copyright 2017 The Netty Project

*

- * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
- * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
- * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

- * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
- * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
- * under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/DefaultOioDatagramChannelConfig.java

- * /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/ChannelInputShutdownReadComplete.java

```

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/internal/ChannelUtils.java
*
/netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DelegatingChannelPromiseNotifier.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/nio/SelectedSelectionKeySetSelector.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/PendingBytesTracker.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/internal/package-info.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/oio/OioDatagramChannelConfig.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/bootstrap/FailedChannel.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/ChannelOutputShutdownEvent.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/ChannelOutputShutdownException.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2018 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

```

Found in path(s):
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/SimpleUserEventChannelHandler.java
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/socket/nio/NioChannelOption.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2021 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ServerChannelRecvByteBufAllocator.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2019 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ExtendedClosedChannelException.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/EventLoopTaskQueueFactory.java

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/ChannelHandlerMask.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2013 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/oio/OioByteStreamChannel.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

```

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/DefaultChannelHandlerContext.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version 2.0 (the
* "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a
* copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License
* is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either
* express
* or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.
*/

Found in path(s):
* /netty-transport-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/CoalescingBufferQueue.java

```

1.168 cyrus-sasl 2.1.28+dfsg-10

1.168.1 Available under license :

```

/* CMU libsas
* Tim Martin
* Rob Earhart
* Rob Siemborski
*/
/*

```

* Copyright (c) 1998-2003 Carnegie Mellon University. All rights reserved.

*

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
 * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
 * are met:

*

* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
 * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

*

* 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
 * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in
 * the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
 * distribution.

*

* 3. The name "Carnegie Mellon University" must not be used to
 * endorse or promote products derived from this software without
 * prior written permission. For permission or any other legal
 * details, please contact

* Office of Technology Transfer

* Carnegie Mellon University

* 5000 Forbes Avenue

* Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890

* (412) 268-4387, fax: (412) 268-7395

* tech-transfer@andrew.cmu.edu

*

* 4. Redistributions of any form whatsoever must retain the following
 * acknowledgment:

* "This product includes software developed by Computing Services
 * at Carnegie Mellon University (<http://www.cmu.edu/computing/>)."

*

* CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO
 * THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY
 * AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY BE LIABLE
 * FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES
 * WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN
 * AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING
 * OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

*/

/* CMU libasnl

* Tim Martin

* Rob Earhart

* Rob Siemborski

*/

/*

* Copyright (c) 2001 Carnegie Mellon University. All rights reserved.

*

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
 * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

- * are met:
- *
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- *
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in
- * the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
- * distribution.
- *
- * 3. The name "Carnegie Mellon University" must not be used to
- * endorse or promote products derived from this software without
- * prior written permission. For permission or any other legal
- * details, please contact
- * Office of Technology Transfer
- * Carnegie Mellon University
- * 5000 Forbes Avenue
- * Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
- * (412) 268-4387, fax: (412) 268-7395
- * tech-transfer@andrew.cmu.edu
- *
- * 4. Redistributions of any form whatsoever must retain the following
- * acknowledgment:
- * "This product includes software developed by Computing Services
- * at Carnegie Mellon University (<http://www.cmu.edu/computing/>)."
- *
- * CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO
- * THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY
- * AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY BE LIABLE
- * FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES
- * WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN
- * AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING
- * OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.
- */

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: Cyrus SASL

Source: <ftp://ftp.cyrusimap.org/cyrus-sasl/>

Files-Excluded: dlcompat-20010505

doc/html

docsrc/exts/themes

mac

man

*.pyc

Comment: doc/html, man and *.pyc contain generated files.

dlcompat and mac are not needed and contain many licenses more.

docsrc/exts/themes contains generated files and has a Debian package replacement.

Files: *

Copyright: 1998-2003, Carnegie Mellon University

License: BSD-4-clause

Files: common/crypto-compat.c

Copyright: 2016 The OpenSSL Project Authors. All Rights Reserved.

License: OpenSSL and SSLeay

Files: docsrc/exts/sphinxlocal/*

Copyright: 2007-2016 by the Sphinx team

2015 by Nic Bernstein <nic@onlight.com>

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2002-2004, Dima Barsky <dima@debian.org>

2006-2009, Fabian Fagerholm <fabbe@debian.org>

2006-2011, 2014, Roberto C. Sanchez <roberto@connexer.com>

2015-2016, Ondrej Sur <ondrej@debian.org>

2021-2022, Bastian Germann

Comment: For upstream patches, the licenses of the changed files apply.

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: debian/po/*.po

debian/po/*.pot

Copyright: Debian Cyrus SASL Team

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: debian/po/ca.po

debian/po/sv.po

debian/po/fr.po

debian/po/it.po

debian/po/ta.po

debian/po/vi.po

Copyright: 2007, 2008 Fabian Fagerholm

2007 Odile Bnassy

2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: debian/po/de.po

debian/po/es.po

debian/po/pt.po

debian/po/pt_BR.po

Copyright: 2007 Fabian Fagerholm

2007 Amrico Monteiro

License: GPL-3+

Files: debian/rules

Copyright: 2002-2004, Dima Barsky <dima@debian.org>

2006-2009, Fabian Fagerholm <fabbe@debian.org>

2006-2011, 2014, Roberto C. Sanchez <roberto@connexer.com>
2015-2019, Ondrej Sur <ondrej@debian.org>
Based on cyrus-imapd-2.2 packages by Henrique de Moraes Holshuch.
License: GPL-3+

Files: debian/saslfinger/*
Copyright: 2004, Patrick Koetter <p@state-of-mind.de>
License: GPL-3+
Comment: The saslfinger utility was downloaded from
<http://postfix.state-of-mind.de/patrick.koetter/saslfinger/>

Files: debian/gen-auth/*
Copyright: 2002-2006, John Jetmore <jj33@pobox.com>
License: GPL-3+
Comment: The gen-auth utility was downloaded from
<http://jetmore.org/john/code/gen-auth>

Files: debian/tests/*
Copyright: 2022, Canonical Ltd.
License: GPL-3

Files: include/exits.h
lib/getsubopt.c
Copyright: 1987-1993 The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.
License: BSD-4-clause-UC

Files: include/md5*.h
lib/md5.c
saslauthd/md5.c
saslauthd/saslauthd_md5.h
Copyright: 1991-2, RSA Data Security, Inc. Created 1991. All rights reserved.
License: RSA-MD

Files: include/makemd5.c
Copyright:
(c) 1997, 1998 Kungliga Tekniska Hgskolan
(Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden).
All rights reserved.
License: BSD-4-clause and BSD-4-clause-KTH

Files: lib/saslutil.c
Copyright: 1998-2016 Carnegie Mellon University. All rights reserved.
License: BSD-4-clause and IBM-as-is

Files: plugins/gs2.c
Copyright: 2010, JANET(UK)
1998-2016 Carnegie Mellon University.
License: BSD-3-clause-JANET and BSD-4-clause

Files: plugins/gs2_token.c
Copyright: 2011, PADL Software Pty Ltd.
1993 by OpenVision Technologies, Inc.
License: BSD-3-clause-PADL and MIT-OpenVision

Files: plugins/gs2_token.h
Copyright: 1993 by OpenVision Technologies, Inc.
License: MIT-OpenVision

Files: plugins/ldapdb.c
Copyright: 2002-2007 Howard Chu, All rights reserved. <hyc@symas.com>
License: OpenLDAP

Files: pwcheck/Makefile.in
Copyright: 1994-2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
1999 by Carnegie Mellon University
License: FSFULLR and MIT-CMU

Files:
sample/server.c
Copyright: 1998-2016 Carnegie Mellon University. All rights reserved.
2009 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
License: BSD-4-clause and MIT-Export

Files: saslauthd/auth_httpform.c
Copyright: 2005 Pyx Engineering AG
1998 Messaging Direct Ltd.
1998, 1999 Carnegie Mellon University
License: BSD-2-clause and MIT-CMU

Files: saslauthd/auth_httpform.h
Copyright: 2005 Pyx Engineering AG
License: BSD-2-clause

Files: saslauthd/auth_ldap.*
Copyright: 2002-2002 Igor Brezac
License: BSD-2-clause

Files: saslauthd/auth_pam.*
Copyright: 2000 Fabian Knittel. All rights reserved.
License: BSD-2.2-clause

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
* are met:
*
* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain any existing copyright
* notice, and this entire permission notice in its entirety,

- * including the disclaimer of warranties.
- *
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in
- * the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
- * distribution.
- *
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce all prior and current
- * copyright notices, this list of conditions, and the following
- * disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided
- * with the distribution.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED
- * WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
- * MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.
- * IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT,
- * INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING,
- * BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS
- * OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND
- * ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY,
- WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
- * TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE
- * USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH
- * DAMAGE.

Files: saslauthd/auth_rimap.c

Copyright: 1998 Messaging Direct Ltd.

2013 Sebastian Pipping <sebastian@pipping.org>

1998, 1999 Carnegie Mellon University

License: BSD-2-clause and MIT-CMU

Files: saslauthd/lak.*

Copyright: 2002-2003 Igor Brezac

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: saslauthd/auth_dce.*

Copyright: 1997-2000 Messaging Direct Ltd.

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: saslauthd/auth_getpwent.*

saslauthd/auth_krb*

saslauthd/auth_rimap.h

saslauthd/auth_sasldb.*

saslauthd/auth_shadow.*

saslauthd/auth_sia.*

saslauthd/globals.h

saslauthd/mechanisms.*

Copyright: 1997-2000 Messaging Direct Ltd.

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: saslauthd/cache.*

saslauthd/saslcache.c

Copyright: 2003 Jeremy Rumpf

License: BSD-2-clause

Files:

saslauthd/ipc_doors.c

saslauthd/ipc_unix.c

saslauthd/saslauthd-main.*

saslauthd/utls.*

Copyright: 1997-2000 Messaging Direct Ltd.

2003 Jeremy Rumpf

License: BSD-2-clause

Files: sasldb/db_lmdb.c

Copyright: 2011-2012 Howard Chu, All rights reserved. <hyc@symas.com>

License: BSD-4-clause

License: FSFULLR

This Makefile.in is free software; the Free Software Foundation gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it, with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

License: GPL-3+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.

On Debian systems, the full text of the GNU General Public License version 3 can be found in the file `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'.

License: GPL-3

On Debian systems, the full text of the GNU General Public License version 3 can be found in the file ``/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'``.

License: MIT-Export

- * Export of this software from the United States of America may
- * require a specific license from the United States Government.
- * It is the responsibility of any person or organization contemplating
- * export to obtain such a license before exporting.
- *
- * WITHIN THAT CONSTRAINT, permission
- to use, copy, modify, and
- * distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose and
- * without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above copyright
- * notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and
- * this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that
- * the name of M.I.T. not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining
- * to distribution of the software without specific, written prior
- * permission. Furthermore if you modify this software you must label
- * your software as modified software and not distribute it in such a
- * fashion that it might be confused with the original M.I.T. software.
- * M.I.T. makes no representations about the suitability of
- * this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express
- * or implied warranty.

License: MIT-CMU

- * Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its
- * documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted,
- * provided that
- the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that
- * both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in
- * supporting documentation, and that the name of Carnegie Mellon
- * University not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to
- * distribution of the software without specific, written prior
- * permission.
- *
- * CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO
- * THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND
- * FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY BE LIABLE FOR
- * ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES
- * WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN
- * ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT
- * OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

License: MIT-OpenVision

- * Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and sell this software
- * and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without

fee,

- * provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and
- * that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in
- * supporting documentation, and that the name of OpenVision not be used
- * in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software
- * without specific, written prior permission. OpenVision makes no
- * representations about the suitability of this software for any
- * purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.
- *
- * OPENVISION DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE,
- * INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO
- * EVENT SHALL OPENVISION BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR
- * CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF
- * USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR
- * OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR
- * PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

License: BSD-4-clause

Copyright (c)

1998-2003 Carnegie Mellon University. All rights reserved.

.
Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in
the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
distribution.
3. The name "Carnegie Mellon University" must not be used to
endorse or promote products derived from this software without
prior written permission. For permission or any other legal
details, please contact
Office of Technology Transfer
Carnegie Mellon University
5000 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
(412) 268-4387, fax: (412) 268-7395
tech-transfer@andrew.cmu.edu
4. Redistributions of any form whatsoever must retain the following
acknowledgment:
"This product includes software developed by Computing Services
at Carnegie Mellon University (<http://www.cmu.edu/computing/>)."

CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO EVENT SHALL CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

License: BSD-4-clause-KTH

- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- *
 - * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
 - * notice, this list of conditions and
 - * the following disclaimer.
 - *
 - * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
 - * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
 - * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
 - *
 - * 3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software
 - * must display the following acknowledgement:
 - * This product includes software developed by Kungliga Tekniska
 - * Hgskolan and its contributors.
 - *
 - * 4. Neither the name of the Institute nor the names of its contributors
 - * may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
 - * without specific prior written permission.
 - *
 - * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTE AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
 - * ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
 - * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
 - * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE INSTITUTE OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
 - * FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
 - * DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
 - * OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
 - * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
 - * LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
 - * OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
 - * SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-4-clause-UC

- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright

- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
- * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * 3. <deleted>
- * 4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors
- * may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
- * without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
- * ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
- * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
- * FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
- * DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
- * OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
- * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
- * LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
- * OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
- * SUCH DAMAGE.

License:

BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-3-clause-JANET

- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- *
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- *
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
- * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- *
- * 3. Neither the name of JANET(UK) nor the names of its contributors
- * may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
- * without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS"
- * AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
- * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
- * FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
- * DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
- * OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
- * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
- * LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
- * OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
- * SUCH DAMAGE.

License:

BSD-3-clause-PADL

- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- *
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- *
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
- * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- *
- * 3. Neither the name of PADL Software nor the names of its contributors
- * may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
- * without specific prior written permission.
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY PADL SOFTWARE AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
- * ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

* ARE DISCLAIMED. IN
NO EVENT SHALL PADL SOFTWARE OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
* FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
* DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
* OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
* HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
* LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
* OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
* SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-2-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
documentation and/or other
materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND
ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGE.

License: RSA-MD

License to copy and use this software is granted provided that it
is identified as the "RSA Data Security, Inc. MD5 Message-Digest
Algorithm" in all material mentioning or referencing
this software
or this function.

License is also granted to make and use derivative works provided
that such works are identified as "derived from the RSA Data
Security, Inc. MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm" in all material
mentioning or referencing the derived work.

RSA Data Security, Inc. makes no representations concerning either
the merchantability of this software or the suitability of this
software for any particular purpose. It is provided "as is"

without express or implied warranty of any kind.

These notices must be retained in any copies of any part of this documentation and/or software.

License: IBM-as-is

This module contains code made available by IBM Corporation on an AS IS basis. Any one receiving the module is considered to be licensed under IBM copyrights to use the IBM-provided source code in any way he or she deems fit, including copying it, compiling it, modifying it, and redistributing it, with or without modifications. No license under any IBM patents or patent applications is to be implied from this copyright license.

.

A user of the module should understand that IBM cannot provide technical support for the module and will not be responsible for any consequences of use of the program.

.

Any notices, including this one, are not to be removed from the module without the prior written consent of IBM.

License: OpenSSL

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
* modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
* are met:

*

* 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

*

* 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
* notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in
* the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
* distribution.

*

* 3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this
* software

must display the following acknowledgment:

* "This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project
* for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit. (<http://www.openssl.org/>)"

*

* 4. The names "OpenSSL Toolkit" and "OpenSSL Project" must not be used to
* endorse or promote products derived from this software without
* prior written permission. For written permission, please contact
* openssl-core@openssl.org.

*

- * 5. Products derived from this software may not be called "OpenSSL"
- * nor may "OpenSSL" appear in their names without prior written
- * permission of the OpenSSL Project.
- *
- * 6. Redistributions of any form whatsoever must retain the following
- * acknowledgment:
- * "This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project
- * for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit (<http://www.openssl.org/>)"
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE OpenSSL PROJECT ``AS IS" AND ANY
- * EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES
- OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
- * PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE OpenSSL PROJECT OR
- * ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
- * SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT
- * NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES;
- * LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
- * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT,
- * STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
- * ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED
- * OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
- * =====
- *
- * This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young
- * (eay@cryptsoft.com). This product includes software written by Tim
- * Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).

License: SSLeay

- * Copyright (C) 1995-1998 Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com)
- * All rights reserved.
- *
- * This package is an SSL
- implementation written
- * by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com).
- * The implementation was written so as to conform with Netscapes SSL.
- *
- * This library is free for commercial and non-commercial use as long as
- * the following conditions are aheared to. The following conditions
- * apply to all code found in this distribution, be it the RC4, RSA,
- * lhash, DES, etc., code; not just the SSL code. The SSL documentation
- * included with this distribution is covered by the same copyright terms
- * except that the holder is Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).
- *
- * Copyright remains Eric Young's, and as such any Copyright notices in
- * the code are not to be removed.
- * If this package is used in a product, Eric Young should be given attribution
- * as the author of the parts of the library used.

- * This can be in the form of a textual message at program startup or
- * in documentation (online or textual) provided with the package.
- *
- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
- * modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
- * are met:
- * 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
- * notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the
- * documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * 3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software
- * must display the following acknowledgement:
- * "This product includes cryptographic software written by
- * Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com)"
- * The word 'cryptographic' can be left out if the routines from the library
- * being used are not cryptographic related :-).
- * 4. If you include any Windows specific code (or a derivative thereof) from
- * the apps directory (application code) you must include an acknowledgement:
- * "This product includes software written
- * by Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com)"
- *
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY ERIC YOUNG ``AS IS" AND
- * ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
- * ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE
- * FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
- * DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS
- * OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)
- * HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT
- * LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
- * OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
- * SUCH DAMAGE.
- *
- * The licence and distribution terms for any publically available version or
- * derivative of this code cannot be changed. i.e. this code cannot simply be
- * copied and put under another distribution
- licence
- * [including the GNU Public Licence.]

License: OpenLDAP

The OpenLDAP Public License

Version 2.8, 17 August 2003

.

Redistribution and use of this software and associated documentation ("Software"), with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- .
1. Redistributions in source form must retain copyright statements and notices,
- .
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce applicable copyright statements and notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution, and
- .
3. Redistributions must contain a verbatim copy of this document.
- .

The OpenLDAP Foundation may revise this license from time to time. Each revision is distinguished by a version number. You may use this Software under terms of this license revision or under the terms of any subsequent revision of the license.

.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION, ITS CONTRIBUTORS, OR THE AUTHOR(S) OR OWNER(S) OF THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

.
The names of the authors and copyright holders must not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealing in this Software without specific, written prior permission. Title to copyright in this Software shall at all times remain with copyright holders.

.
OpenLDAP is a registered trademark of the OpenLDAP Foundation.

.
Copyright 1999-2003 The OpenLDAP Foundation, Redwood City, California, USA. All Rights Reserved. Permission to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this document is granted.

1.169 vertx-junit5 4.5.8

1.169.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain

separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without

modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions. Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.
7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.
8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include

the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

1.170 iputils 20221126-1+deb12u1

1.170.1 Available under license :

arping: GPL-2.0-or-later
clockdiff: BSD-3-Clause
ping: BSD-3-Clause
tracepath: GPL-2.0-or-later

Files containing license texts are available in Documentation directory.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the copyright holder nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT,

INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which

gives you legal permission to copy,
distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot

impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY

FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author

Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this
is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License.

1.171 cJSON 1.7.15-1+deb12u2

1.171.1 Notifications :

This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit
(<http://www.openssl.org/>)

This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com).

This product includes software written by Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).

1.171.2 Available under license :

Apache License 2.0

Copyright (c) 2009-2017 Dave Gamble and cJSON contributors

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF

OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Contributors

=====

Original Author:

- [Dave Gamble](https://github.com/DaveGamble)

Current Maintainer:

- [Max Bruckner](https://github.com/FSMaxB)

- [Alan Wang](https://github.com/Alanscut)

Contributors:

- * [Ajay Bhargav](https://github.com/ajaybhargav)
- * [Alper Akcan](https://github.com/alperakcan)
- * [Andrew Tang](https://github.com/singku)
- * [Anton Sergeev](https://github.com/anton-sergeev)
- * [Benbuck Nason](https://github.com/bnason-nf)
- * [Bernt Johan Damslara](https://github.com/bjda)
- * [Bob Kocisko](https://github.com/bobkocisko)
- * [Christian Schulze](https://github.com/ChristianSch)
- * [Casperinous](https://github.com/Casperinous)
- * [ChenYuan](https://github.com/zjuchenyuan)
- * [Debora Grosse](https://github.com/DeboraG)
- * [dieyushi](https://github.com/dieyushi)
- * [Dngwn Hung ()](https://github.com/DongwenHuang)
- * [Donough Liu](https://github.com/ldm0)
- * [Erez Oxman](https://github.com/erez-o)
- * Eswar Yaganti
- * [Evan Todd](https://github.com/etodd)
- * [Fabrice Fontaine](https://github.com/ffontaine)
- *
- Ian Mobley
- * Irwan Djadjadi
- * [HuKeping](https://github.com/HuKeping)
- * [IvanVoid](https://github.com/np3pak)
- * [Jakub Wilk](https://github.com/jwilk)
- * [Jiri Zouhar](https://github.com/loigu)
- * [Jonathan Fether](https://github.com/jfether)
- * [Julian Ste](https://github.com/julian-st)
- * [Julin Vsquez](https://github.com/juvasquezg)

- * [Kevin Branigan](https://github.com/kbranigan)
- * [Kevin Sapper](https://github.com/sappo)
- * [Kyle Chisholm](https://github.com/ChisholmKyle)
- * [Linus Wallgren](https://github.com/ecksun)
- * [Mateusz Szafoni](https://github.com/raiden00pl)
- * Mike Pontillo
- * [miaoerduo](https://github.com/miaoerduo)
- * [Mike Jerris](https://github.com/mjerris)
- * [Mike Robinson](https://github.com/mhrobinson)
- * [Moorthy](https://github.com/moorthy-bs)
- * [myd7349](https://github.com/myd7349)
- * [NancyLi1013](https://github.com/NancyLi1013)
- * Paulo Antonio Alvarez
- * [Pawe Malowany](https://github.com/PawelMalowany)
- * [Pawel Winogrodzki](https://github.com/PawelWMS)
- *
- [prefetchnta](https://github.com/prefetchnta)
- * [Rafael Leal Dias](https://github.com/rafaeldias)
- * [Randy](https://github.com/randy408)
- * [raiden00pl](https://github.com/raiden00pl)
- * [Robin Mallinson](https://github.com/rmallins)
- * [Rod Vagg](https://github.com/rvagg)
- * [Roland Meertens](https://github.com/rmeertens)
- * [Romain Porte](https://github.com/MicroJoe)
- * [SANJEEV BA](https://github.com/basanjeev)
- * [Sang-Heon Jeon](https://github.com/Intuition)
- * [Simon Sobisch](https://github.com/GitMensch)
- * [Simon Ricaldone](https://github.com/simon-p-r)
- * [Square789](https://github.com/Square789)
- * [Stephan Gatzka](https://github.com/gatzka)
- * [Vemake](https://github.com/vemakereporter)
- * [Wei Tan](https://github.com/tan-wei)
- * [Weston Schmidt](https://github.com/schmidtwt)
- * [xiaomianhehe](https://github.com/xiaomianhehe)
- * [yangfl](https://github.com/yangfl)
- * [yuta-oxo](https://github.com/yuta-oxo)
- * [Zach Hindes](https://github.com/zhindes)
- * [Zhao Zhixu](https://github.com/zhaozhixu)

And

probably more people on [SourceForge](https://sourceforge.net/p/cjson/bugs/search/?q=status%3Aclosed-rejected+or+status%3Aclosed-out-of-date+or+status%3Awont-fix+or+status%3Aclosed-fixed+or+status%3Aclosed&page=0)

Also thanks to all the people who reported bugs and suggested new features.

The MIT License (MIT)

Copyright (c) <year> 2007-14 Mike Karlesky, Mark VanderVoord, Greg Williams

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.172 fontconfig 2.14.1-4

1.172.1 Available under license :

fontconfig/COPYING

Copyright 2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2006,2007 Keith Packard

Copyright 2005 Patrick Lam

Copyright 2007 Dwayne Bailey and Translate.org.za

Copyright 2009 Roozbeh Pournader

Copyright 2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017,2018,2019,2020 Red Hat, Inc.

Copyright 2008 Daniloegan

Copyright 2012 Google, Inc.

Permission to use, copy, modify, distribute, and sell this software and its documentation for any purpose is hereby granted without fee, provided that the above copyright notice appear in all copies and that both that copyright notice and this permission notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of the author(s) not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission. The authors make no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

THE AUTHOR(S) DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE, INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS, IN NO

EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

fontconfig/fc-case/CaseFolding.txt

2019 Unicode, Inc.

Unicode and the Unicode Logo are registered trademarks of Unicode, Inc. in the U.S. and other countries.
For terms of use, see http://www.unicode.org/terms_of_use.html

fontconfig/src/fcatomic.h

/*

* Mutex operations. Originally copied from HarfBuzz.

*

* Copyright 2007 Chris Wilson

* Copyright 2009,2010 Red Hat, Inc.

* Copyright 2011,2012,2013 Google, Inc.

*

* Permission is hereby granted, without written agreement and without

* license or royalty fees, to use, copy, modify, and distribute this

* software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that the

* above copyright notice and the following two paragraphs appear in

* all copies of this software.

*

* IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR

* DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

* ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE AND ITS DOCUMENTATION, EVEN

* IF THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH

* DAMAGE.

*

* THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING,

* BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND

* FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE SOFTWARE PROVIDED HEREUNDER IS

* ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER HAS NO OBLIGATION TO

* PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.

*

* Contributor(s):

* Chris Wilson

<chris@chris-wilson.co.uk>

* Red Hat Author(s): Behdad Esfahbod

* Google Author(s): Behdad Esfahbod

*/

fontconfig/src/fcfoundry.h

/*

Copyright 2002-2003 by Juliusz Chroboczek

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

*/

fontconfig/src/fcmd5.h

/*

- * This code implements the MD5 message-digest algorithm.
- * The algorithm is due to Ron Rivest. This code was
- * written by Colin Plumb in 1993, no copyright is claimed.
- * This code is in the public domain; do with it what you wish.
- *
- * Equivalent code is available from RSA Data Security, Inc.
- * This code has been tested against that, and is equivalent,
- * except that you don't need to include two pages of legalese
- * with every copy.
- *
- * To compute the message digest of a chunk of bytes, declare an
- * MD5Context structure, pass it to MD5Init, call MD5Update
- as
- * needed on buffers full of bytes, and then call MD5Final, which
- * will fill a supplied 16-byte array with the digest.

*/

fontconfig/src/fcmutex.h

/*

* Atomic int and pointer operations. Originally copied from HarfBuzz.

*

* Copyright 2007 Chris Wilson

* Copyright 2009,2010 Red Hat, Inc.

* Copyright 2011,2012,2013 Google, Inc.

*

* Permission is hereby granted, without written agreement and without

* license or royalty fees, to use, copy, modify, and distribute this

* software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that the

* above copyright notice and the following two paragraphs appear in

* all copies of this software.

*

* IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR

* DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

* ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE AND ITS DOCUMENTATION, EVEN

* IF THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER HAS BEEN ADVISED

OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH

* DAMAGE.

*

* THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING,

* BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND

* FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE SOFTWARE PROVIDED HEREUNDER IS

* ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER HAS NO OBLIGATION TO

* PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.

*

* Contributor(s):

* Chris Wilson <chris@chris-wilson.co.uk>

* Red Hat Author(s): Behdad Esfahbod

* Google Author(s): Behdad Esfahbod

*/

fontconfig/src/ftglue.[ch]

/* ftglue.c: Glue code for compiling the OpenType code from

* FreeType 1 using only the public API of FreeType 2

*

* By David Turner, The FreeType Project (www.freetype.org)

*

* This code is explicitly put in the public domain

```

*
* =====
*
* the OpenType
parser codes was originally written as an extension to
* FreeType 1.x. As such, its source code was embedded within the library,
* and used many internal FreeType functions to deal with memory and
* stream i/o.
*
* When it was 'salvaged' for Pango and Qt, the code was "ported" to FreeType 2,
* which basically means that some macro tricks were performed in order to
* directly access FT2 _internal_ functions.
*
* these functions were never part of FT2 public API, and _did_ change between
* various releases. This created chaos for many users: when they upgraded the
* FreeType library on their system, they couldn't run Gnome anymore since
* Pango refused to link.
*
* Very fortunately, it's possible to completely avoid this problem because
* the FT_StreamRec and FT_MemoryRec structure types, which describe how
* memory and stream implementations interface with the rest of the font
* library, have always been part of the public API, and never changed.
*
* What we do
thus is re-implement, within the OpenType parser, the few
* functions that depend on them. This only adds one or two kilobytes of
* code, and ensures that the parser can work with _any_ version
* of FreeType installed on your system. How sweet... !
*
* Note that we assume that Pango doesn't use any other internal functions
* from FreeType. It used to in old versions, but this should no longer
* be the case. (crossing my fingers).
*
* - David Turner
* - The FreeType Project (www.freetype.org)
*
* PS: This "glue" code is explicitly put in the public domain
*/

```

1.173 cJSON 1.7.15-1+deb12u1

1.173.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: cJSON

Source: <https://github.com/DaveGamble/cJSON>

Files: *

Copyright: 2009-2020, Dave Gamble and cJSON contributors

License: MIT

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2018, Yanhao Mo <yanhaoocs@gmail.com>

License: MIT

Files: cJSON.h

cJSON_Utils.h

cJSON_Utils.c

cJSON.c

test.c

Copyright: 2009-2017, Dave Gamble and cJSON contributors

License: MIT

Files: tests/json-patch-tests/*

Copyright: 2014, Mike McCabe and other authors

License: Apache-2.0

License: MIT

- * Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a
- * copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"),
- * to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation
- * the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense,
- * and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the
- * Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following
- conditions:
- *
- * The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in
- * all copies or substantial portions of the Software.
- *
- * THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
- * IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
- * FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
- * AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER
- * LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING
- * FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER
- * DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: Apache-2.0

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

You may obtain a copy of the License at

.

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

.

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

distributed under the License is distributed on

an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.
.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the Apache version 2.0 license
can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/Apache-2.0".

1.174 elfutils 0.188-2.1

1.174.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates
the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public
License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser
General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU
General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License,
other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided
by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library.
Defining a subclass of a class defined by
the Library is deemed a mode
of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an
Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library
with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked
Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the
Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code
for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are
based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or
- b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the

portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to

address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest

possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author  
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute  
it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program  
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this

is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

This license applies to the eu-readelf.1 man page which was forked from the binutils readelf version of the man page. The rest of the documentation is provided under the license found in the top level directory.

GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

Copyright (C) 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

<<https://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License

is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you". You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly

with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

The "publisher" means any person or entity that distributes copies of the Document to the public.

A section "Entitled XYZ" means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", "Endorsements", or "History".) To "Preserve the Title" of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section "Entitled XYZ" according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the

last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I. Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified

Version as stated in the previous sentence.

J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section.

You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers

to gives permission.

K. For any section Entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

M. Delete any section Entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

N. Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the

list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice.

These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License

give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections Entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections Entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections Entitled "Endorsements".

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled "Acknowledgements", "Dedications", or "History", the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License.

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, receipt of a copy of some or all of the same material does not give you any rights to use it.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document.

11. RELICENSING

"Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site" (or "MMC Site") means any

World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A "Massive Multiauthor Collaboration" (or "MMC") contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

"CC-BY-SA" means the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0

license published by Creative Commons Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation with a principal place of business in San Francisco, California, as well as future copyleft versions of that license published by that same organization.

"Incorporate" means to publish or republish a Document, in whole or in part, as part of another Document.

An MMC is "eligible for relicensing" if it is licensed under this License, and if all works that were first published under this License somewhere other than this MMC, and subsequently incorporated in whole or in part into the MMC, (1) had no cover texts or invariant sections, and (2) were thus incorporated prior to November 1, 2008.

The operator of an MMC Site may republish an MMC contained in the site under CC-BY-SA on the same site at any time before August 1, 2009, provided the MMC is eligible for relicensing.

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the

License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

Copyright (c) YEAR YOUR NAME.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the "with...Texts." line with this:

with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and

"recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component

(kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under

the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;
section 10
makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
"keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the

Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization

keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own

removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent

(such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any

author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least

the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.175 hostname 3.23+nmu1

1.175.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Comment: This package was written by Peter Tobias <tobias@et-inf.fho-emden.de>
on Thu, 16 Jan 1997 01:00:34 +0100.

Files: *

Copyright:

Copyright (C) 2009 Michael Meskes <meskes@debian.org>

Copyright (C) 2004-2005 Graham Wilson <graham@debian.org>

Copyright (C) 1997 Bernd Eckenfels

Copyright (C) 1997 Peter Tobias <tobias@et-inf.fho-emden.de>

Copyright (C) 1996 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

.
This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the License.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this
program; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
License: GPL-2

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License
version 2 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 file.
hostname -- set the host name or show the host/domain name

Copyright (C) 1994-1997 Peter Tobias <tobias@et-inf.fho-emden.de>
2009- Michael Meskes <meskes@debian.org>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option)
any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License

along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

1.176 brotli 1.0.9-2+b6

1.176.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 2009, 2010, 2013-2016 by the Brotli Authors.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.177 httpcomponents-core 4.4.16

1.177.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all

other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

- (a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and
- (b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and
- (c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and
- (d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must

include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.
9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

Apache HttpCore
Copyright 2005-2022 The Apache Software Foundation

This product includes software developed at
The Apache Software Foundation (<http://www.apache.org/>).

1.178 base-files 12.4+deb12u8

1.178.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) The Regents of the University of California.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library. Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to

ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or

b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this

License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new

versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid

anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the

Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of

this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent

access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other

circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE,
THERE IS NO WARRANTY
FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN
OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES
PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED
OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS
TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE
PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING,
REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING
WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR
REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES,
INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING
OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED
TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY
YOU OR
THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER
PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest
possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it
free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest
to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively
convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least
the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU
General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the

GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute
it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ``show w'` and ``show c'`; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for

software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those

products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy,

is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is

covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of

technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately
publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
"keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution

medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.
- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the

Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on

those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation

(including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this

License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS

THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see [<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>](https://www.gnu.org/licenses/).

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read [<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/why-not-lgpl.html>](https://www.gnu.org/licenses/why-not-lgpl.html).

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 1, February 1989

Copyright (C) 1989 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The license agreements of most software companies try to keep users at the mercy of those companies. By contrast, our General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. The General Public License applies to the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. You can use it for your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Specifically, the General Public License is designed to make

sure that you have the freedom to give away or sell copies of free software, that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of a such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must tell them their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications. Each licensee is addressed as "you".

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this General Public License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any

other recipients of the Program a copy of this General Public License along with the Program. You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, and copy and distribute such modifications under the terms of Paragraph 1 above, provided that you also do the following:

a) cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change; and

b) cause the whole of any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains the Program or any part thereof, either with or without modifications, to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this General Public License (except that you may choose to grant warranty protection to some or all third parties, at your option).

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the simplest and most usual way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this General Public License.

d) You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

Mere aggregation of another independent work with the Program (or its derivative) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of these terms.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a portion or derivative of it, under Paragraph 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Paragraphs 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Paragraphs 1 and 2 above; or,

b) accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party free (except for a nominal charge for the cost of distribution) a complete machine-readable copy of the

corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Paragraphs 1 and 2 above; or,

c) accompany it with the information you received as to where the corresponding source code may be obtained. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form alone.)

Source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable file, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains; but, as a special exception, it need not include source code for modules which are standard libraries that accompany the operating system on which the executable file runs, or for standard header files or definitions files that accompany that operating system.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, distribute or transfer the Program except as expressly provided under this General Public License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, distribute or transfer the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights to use the Program under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights to use copies, from you under this General Public License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. By copying, distributing or modifying the Program (or any work based on the Program) you indicate your acceptance of this license to do so, and all its terms and conditions.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

7. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of the license which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of

the license, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

8. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

9. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE

THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

10. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to humanity, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19xx name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License.

Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes at assemblers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

The "Artistic License"

Preamble

The intent of this document is to state the conditions under which a Package may be copied, such that the Copyright Holder maintains some semblance of artistic control over the development of the package, while giving the users of the package the right to use and distribute the Package in a more-or-less customary fashion, plus the right to make reasonable modifications.

Definitions:

"Package" refers to the collection of files distributed by the Copyright Holder, and derivatives of that collection of files created through textual modification.

"Standard Version" refers to such a Package if it has not been modified, or has been modified in accordance with the wishes of the Copyright Holder as specified below.

"Copyright Holder" is whoever is named in the copyright or copyrights for the package.

"You" is you, if you're thinking about copying or distributing this Package.

"Reasonable copying fee" is whatever you can justify on the basis of media cost, duplication charges, time of people involved, and so on. (You will not be required to justify it to the Copyright Holder, but only to the computing community at large as a market that must bear the fee.)

"Freely Available" means that no fee is charged for the item itself, though there may be fees involved in handling the item. It also means that recipients of the item may redistribute it under the same conditions they received it.

1. You may make and give away verbatim copies of the source form of the Standard Version of this Package without restriction, provided that you duplicate all of the original copyright notices and associated disclaimers.
2. You may apply bug fixes, portability fixes and other modifications

derived from the Public Domain or from the Copyright Holder. A Package modified in such a way shall still be considered the Standard Version.

3. You may otherwise modify your copy of this Package in any way, provided that you insert a prominent notice in each changed file stating how and when you changed that file, and provided that you do at least ONE of the following:

- a) place your modifications in the Public Domain or otherwise make them Freely Available, such as by posting said modifications to Usenet or an equivalent medium, or placing the modifications on a major archive site such as uunet.uu.net, or by allowing the Copyright Holder to include your modifications in the Standard Version of the Package.
- b) use the modified Package only within your corporation or organization.
- c) rename any non-standard executables so the names do not conflict with standard executables, which must also be provided, and provide a separate manual page for each non-standard executable that clearly documents how it differs from the Standard Version.
- d) make other distribution arrangements with the Copyright Holder.

4. You may distribute the programs of this Package in object code or executable form, provided that you do at least ONE of the following:

- a) distribute a Standard Version of the executables and library files, together with instructions (in the manual page or equivalent) on where to get the Standard Version.
- b) accompany the distribution with the machine-readable source of the Package with your modifications.
- c) give non-standard executables non-standard names, and clearly document the differences in manual pages (or equivalent), together with instructions on where to get the Standard Version.
- d) make other distribution arrangements with the Copyright Holder.

5. You may charge a reasonable copying fee for any distribution of this Package. You may charge any fee you choose for support of this Package. You may not charge a fee for this Package itself. However, you may distribute this Package in aggregate with other (possibly commercial) programs as part of a larger (possibly commercial) software distribution provided

that you do not advertise this Package as a product of your own. You may embed this Package's interpreter within an executable of yours (by linking); this shall be construed as a mere form of aggregation, provided that the complete Standard Version of the interpreter is so embedded.

6. The scripts and library files supplied as input to or produced as output from the programs of this Package do not automatically fall under the copyright of this Package, but belong to whoever generated them, and may be sold commercially, and may be aggregated with this Package. If such scripts or library files are aggregated with this Package via the so-called "undump" or "unexec" methods of producing a binary executable image, then distribution of such an image shall neither be construed as a distribution of this Package nor shall it fall under the restrictions of Paragraphs 3 and 4, provided that you do not represent such an executable image as a Standard Version of this Package.

7. C subroutines

(or comparably compiled subroutines in other languages) supplied by you and linked into this Package in order to emulate subroutines and variables of the language defined by this Package shall not be considered part of this Package, but are the equivalent of input as in Paragraph 6, provided these subroutines do not change the language in any way that would cause it to fail the regression tests for the language.

8. Aggregation of this Package with a commercial distribution is always permitted provided that the use of this Package is embedded; that is, when no overt attempt is made to make this Package's interfaces visible to the end user of the commercial distribution. Such use shall not be construed as a distribution of this Package.

9. The name of the Copyright Holder may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

10. THIS PACKAGE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The End

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies

of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some specially designated Free Software Foundation software, and to any other libraries whose authors decide to use it. You can use it for your libraries, too.

When

we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link a program with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients so that they can relink them with the library, after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on

the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free software will individually obtain patent licenses, thus in effect transforming the program into proprietary software. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to

exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it

contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood

that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the

integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Library General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!
This is the Debian prepackaged version of the Debian Base System Miscellaneous files. These files were written by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> and Bruce Perens <bruce@pixar.com>.

This package was first put together by Bruce Perens <Bruce@Pixar.com>, from his own sources.

The GNU Public Licenses in /usr/share/common-licenses were taken from ftp.gnu.org and are copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, Inc.

The Artistic License in /usr/share/common-licenses is the one coming from Perl and its SPDX name is "Artistic License 1.0 (Perl)".

Copyright (C) 1995-2011 Software in the Public Interest.

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL'.

1.179 libfido2 1.12.0-2+b1

1.179.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 2018-2022 Yubico AB. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

SPDX-License-Identifier: BSD-2-Clause

1.180 gnupg 2.2.40-1.1

1.180.1 Available under license :

Here is a list with collected copyright notices. For details see the description of each individual package. [Compiled by wk 2017-11-07]

GNUPG is

Copyright (C) 1997-2017 Werner Koch

Copyright (C) 1994-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Copyright (C) 2003-2017 g10 Code GmbH

Copyright (C) 2002 Klarlvadens Datakonsult AB

Copyright (C) 1995-1997, 2000-2007 Ulrich Drepper <drepper@gnu.ai.mit.edu>

Copyright (C) 1994 X Consortium
Copyright (C) 1998 by The Internet Society.
Copyright (C) 1998-2004 The OpenLDAP Foundation
Copyright (C) 1998-2004 Kurt D. Zeilenga.
Copyright (C) 1998-2004 Net Boolean Incorporated.
Copyright (C) 2001-2004 IBM Corporation.
Copyright (C) 1999-2003 Howard Y.H. Chu.
Copyright (C) 1999-2003 Symas Corporation.
Copyright (C) 1998-2003 Hallvard B. Furuseth.
Copyright (C) 1992-1996 Regents of the University of Michigan.
Copyright (C) 2000 Dimitrios Souflis
Copyright (C) 2008,2009,2010,2012-2016 William Ahern

GnuPG is free software;
you can redistribute it and/or modify it
under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

GnuPG is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT
ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY
or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public
License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

LIBGCRYPT is

Copyright (C) 1989,1991-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Copyright (C) 1994 X Consortium
Copyright (C) 1996 L. Peter Deutsch
Copyright (C) 1997 Werner Koch
Copyright (C) 1998 The Internet Society
Copyright (C) 1996-1999 Peter Gutmann, Paul Kendall, and Chris Wedgwood
Copyright (C) 1996-2006 Peter Gutmann, Matt Thomlinson and Blake Coverett
Copyright (C) 2003 Nikos Mavroyanopoulos
Copyright (C) 2006-2007 NTT (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation)
Copyright (C) 2012-2017 g10 Code GmbH
Copyright (C) 2012 Simon Josefsson, Niels Mller
Copyright (c) 2012 Intel Corporation
Copyright (C) 2013 Christian Grothoff
Copyright (C) 2013-2017 Jussi Kivilinna
Copyright (C) 2013-2014 Dmitry Eremin-Solenikov
Copyright (C) 2014 Stephan Mueller
Copyright (C) 2017 Bundesamt fr Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik

Libgcrypt is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

Libgcrypt is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this program; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

LIBGPG-ERROR is

Copyright (C) 2003-2004, 2010, 2013-2017 g10 Code GmbH

libgpg-error is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

libgpg-error is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this program; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

LIBASSUAN is

Copyright (C) 1992-2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Copyright (C) 1994 X Consortium
Copyright (C) 2000 Werner Koch (dd9jn)
Copyright (C)
2001-2016 g10 Code GmbH
Copyright (C) 2004 Simon Josefsson

Assuan is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

Assuan is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but

WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this program; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

LIBKSBA is

Copyright (C) 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2010, 2011
2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 g10 Code GmbH
Copyright (C) 2001, 2002, 2003, 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Copyright (C) 2000, 2001 Fabio Fiorina

The library and the header files are distributed under the following terms (LGPLv3+/GPLv2+):

KSBA is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of either

- the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

or

- the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

or both in parallel, as here.

KSBA is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

The other parts (e.g. manual, build system, tests) are distributed under the following terms (GPLv3):

KSBA is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

KSBA is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

NPTH is

Copyright (C) 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017 g10 Code GmbH

nPth is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as
published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of
the License, or (at your option) any later version.

nPth is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See
the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public
License along with this program;
if not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

NTBTLS is

Copyright (C) 2006-2014 Brainspark B.V.
Copyright (C) 2014-2017 g10 Code GmbH

NTBTLS is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

NTBTLS is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

PINENTRY is

Copyright (C) 1999 Robert Bihlmeyer <robbe@orcus.priv.at>
Copyright (C) 2001-2004, 2007-2008, 2010, 2015-2016 g10 Code GmbH

Copyright (C) 2002, 2008 Klarlvdalens Datakonsult AB (KDAB)
Copyright (C) 2004 by Albrecht
Dre <albrecht.dress@arcor.de>
Copyright 2007 Ingo Klcker
Copyright (C) 2014 Serge Voilokov
Copyright (C) 2015 Daiki Ueno
Copyright (C) 2015 Daniel Kahn Gillmor <dkg@fifthhorseman.net>
Copyright 2016 Intevation GmbH

PINENTRY is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

PINENTRY is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

GPGME is

Copyright (C) 1991-2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Copyright (C) 2000-2001 Werner Koch
Copyright (C) 2001-2017 g10 Code GmbH

Copyright (C) 2002 Klarlvdalens Datakonsult AB
Copyright (C) 2004-2008 Igor Belyi
Copyright (C) 2002 John Goerzen
Copyright (C) 2014, 2015 Martin Albrecht
Copyright (C) 2015 Ben McGinnes
Copyright (C) 2015-2016 Bundesamt fr Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik
Copyright (C) 2016 Intevation GmbH

GPGME is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

GPGME is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License

along with this program; if not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

NSIS is

Copyright 1999-2009 Nullsoft and Contributors

Copyright 2002-2008 Amir Szekely

Copyright 2003 Ramon

This license applies to everything in the NSIS package, except where otherwise noted.

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

The user interface used with the installer is

Copyright 2002-2009 Joost Verburg

[It is distributed along with NSIS and the same conditions as stated above apply]

TinySCHEME is part of the GnuPG package and is

Copyright (c) 2000, Dimitrios Souflis

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

Neither the name of Dimitrios Souflis nor the names of the contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED
BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR
A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR
CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL,
EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR
PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF
LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING
NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

LIBDNS is part of the GnuPG package and is

Copyright (c) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012-2016 William Ahern

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a
copy of this software and associated documentation files (the
"Software"),
to deal in the Software without restriction, including
without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,
distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit
persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the
following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included
in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS
OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN
NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM,
DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR
OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE
USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

ZLIB is

(C) 1995-2013 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided
'as-is', without any express or implied
warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages
arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose,
including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it
freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not
claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software
in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be
appreciated but is not required.
2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be
misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly	Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org	madler@alumni.caltech.edu

BZIP2 is

This program, "bzip2", the associated library "libbzip2", and all
documentation,
are copyright (C) 1996-2010 Julian R Seward. All
rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must
not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this
software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product
documentation would be appreciated but is not required.
3. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must
not be misrepresented as being the original software.

4. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

SQLITE has

been put into the public-domain by its author D. Richard Hipp:
The author disclaims copyright to this source code. In place of a legal notice, here is a blessing:

May you do good and not evil.

May you find forgiveness for yourself and forgive others.

May you share freely, never taking more than you give.

[Note that only a few files are distributed under this license.]

Creative Commons Legal Code

CC0 1.0 Universal

CREATIVE COMMONS CORPORATION IS NOT A LAW FIRM AND DOES NOT PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES. DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT CREATE AN ATTORNEY-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP. CREATIVE COMMONS PROVIDES THIS INFORMATION ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CREATIVE COMMONS MAKES NO WARRANTIES REGARDING THE USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OR THE INFORMATION OR WORKS PROVIDED HEREUNDER, AND DISCLAIMS LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OR THE INFORMATION OR WORKS PROVIDED HEREUNDER.

Statement of Purpose

The laws of most jurisdictions throughout the world automatically confer exclusive Copyright and Related Rights (defined below) upon the creator and subsequent owner(s) (each and all, an "owner") of an original work of

authorship and/or a database (each, a "Work").

Certain owners wish to permanently relinquish those rights to a Work for the purpose of contributing to a commons of creative, cultural and scientific works ("Commons") that the public can reliably and without fear of later claims of infringement build upon, modify, incorporate in other works, reuse and redistribute as freely as possible in any form whatsoever and for any purposes, including without limitation commercial purposes. These owners may contribute to the Commons to promote the ideal of a free culture and the further production of creative, cultural and scientific works, or to gain reputation or greater distribution for their Work in part through the use and efforts of others.

For these and/or other purposes and motivations, and without any expectation of additional consideration or compensation, the person associating CC0 with a Work (the "Affirmer"), to the extent that he or she is an owner of Copyright and Related Rights in the Work, voluntarily elects to apply CC0 to the Work and publicly distribute the Work under its terms, with knowledge of his or her Copyright and Related Rights in the Work and the meaning and intended legal effect of CC0 on those rights.

1. Copyright and Related Rights. A Work made available under CC0 may be protected by copyright and related or neighboring rights ("Copyright and Related Rights"). Copyright and Related Rights include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. the right to reproduce, adapt, distribute, perform, display, communicate, and translate a Work;
- ii. moral rights retained by the original author(s) and/or performer(s);
- iii. publicity and privacy rights pertaining to a person's image or likeness depicted in a Work;
- iv. rights protecting against unfair competition in regards to a Work, subject to the limitations in paragraph 4(a), below;
- v. rights protecting the extraction, dissemination, use and reuse of data in a Work;
- vi. database rights (such as those arising under Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 1996 on the legal protection of databases, and under any national implementation thereof, including any amended or successor version of such directive); and
- vii. other similar, equivalent or corresponding rights throughout the world based on applicable law or treaty, and any national implementations thereof.

2. Waiver. To the greatest extent permitted by, but not in contravention

of, applicable law, Affirmer hereby overtly, fully, permanently, irrevocably and unconditionally waives, abandons, and surrenders all of Affirmer's Copyright and Related Rights and associated claims and causes of action, whether now known or unknown (including existing as well as future claims and causes of action), in the Work (i) in all territories worldwide, (ii) for the maximum duration provided by applicable law or treaty (including future time extensions), (iii) in any current or future medium and for any number of copies, and (iv) for any purpose whatsoever, including without limitation commercial, advertising or promotional purposes (the "Waiver"). Affirmer makes the Waiver for the benefit of each member of the public at large and to the detriment of Affirmer's heirs and successors, fully intending that such Waiver shall not be subject to revocation, rescission, cancellation, termination, or any other legal or equitable action to disrupt the quiet enjoyment of the Work by the public as contemplated by Affirmer's express Statement of Purpose.

3. Public License Fallback. Should any part of the Waiver for any reason be judged legally invalid or ineffective under applicable law, then the Waiver shall be preserved to the maximum extent permitted taking into account Affirmer's express Statement of Purpose. In addition, to the extent the Waiver is so judged Affirmer hereby grants to each affected person a royalty-free, non transferable, non sublicensable, non exclusive, irrevocable and unconditional license to exercise Affirmer's Copyright and Related Rights in the Work (i) in all territories worldwide, (ii) for the maximum duration provided by applicable law or treaty (including future time extensions), (iii) in any current or future medium and for any number of copies, and (iv) for any purpose whatsoever, including without limitation commercial, advertising or promotional purposes (the "License"). The License shall be deemed effective as of the date CC0 was applied by Affirmer to the Work. Should any part of the License for any reason be judged legally invalid or ineffective under applicable law, such partial invalidity or ineffectiveness shall not invalidate the remainder of the License, and in such case Affirmer hereby affirms that he or she will not (i) exercise any of his or her remaining Copyright and Related Rights in the Work or (ii) assert any associated claims and causes of action with respect to the Work, in either case contrary to Affirmer's express Statement of Purpose.

4. Limitations and Disclaimers.

- a. No trademark or patent rights held by Affirmer are waived, abandoned, surrendered, licensed or otherwise affected by this document.
- b. Affirmer offers the Work as-is and makes no representations or warranties of any kind concerning the Work, express, implied, statutory or otherwise, including without limitation warranties of

title, merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, non infringement, or the absence of latent or other defects, accuracy, or the present or absence of errors, whether or not discoverable, all to the greatest extent permissible under applicable law.

- c. Affirmer disclaims responsibility for clearing rights of other persons that may apply to the Work or any use thereof, including without limitation any person's Copyright and Related Rights in the Work. Further, Affirmer disclaims responsibility for obtaining any necessary consents, permissions or other rights required for any use of the Work.
- d. Affirmer understands and acknowledges that Creative Commons is not a party to this document and has no duty or obligation with respect to this CC0 or use of the Work.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To

"modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices"

to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than

the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do

not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users'

Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer

support for that product

model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge.

You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product

is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute

modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately

under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do

not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time

you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not

impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free

patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement,

or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea
of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY
NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you

may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read
<<https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING

WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU

General Public License as published by

the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author

Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program `Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.
[Note that only a few files are distributed under this license.]

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically

libraries--of the

Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

^L

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The

former contains code derived from the library,
whereas the latter must
be combined with the library in order to run.
^L

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to

exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

^L

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections

1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library

(because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

^L

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified

executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

^L

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the

Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

^L

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then

the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

^L

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is

copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

^L

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

LICENSE TERMS

Copyright (c) 2000, Dimitrios Souflis
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

Neither the name of Dimitrios Souflis nor the names of the contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

[Note that only a few files are distributed under this license.]

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library.

Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library

with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or
- b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the

Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this

License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version"

applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

COPYING.other

-*- org -*-

#+TITLE: List of code with permissive licenses as used by GnuPG.

#+STARTUP: showall

* DNS resolver (dirmngr/dns.c)

dns.c - Recursive, Reentrant DNS Resolver.

Copyright (c) 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012-2016 William Ahern

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

* TinySCHEME (tests/gpgscm/LICENSE.TinySCHEME)

Copyright (c) 2000, Dimitrios Souflis
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

Neither the name of Dimitrios Souflis nor the names of the

contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

* Regular
expression support

regex/jimregex.[ch]:

Originally:

Copyright (c) 1986 by University of Toronto.
Written by Henry Spencer. Not derived from licensed software.

Subsequently modified by:

1986 John Gilmore hoptoad!gnu
1987 James A. Woods ames!jaw
1993 Christopher Seiwald seiwald@vix.com
2000, 2002 Christopher Seiwald <seiwald@perforce.com>
2010 Steve Bennett <steveb@workware.net.au>
2020 NIIBE Yutaka <gniibe@fsij.org>

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on any computer system, and to redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The author is not responsible for the consequences of use of this software, no matter how awful, even if they arise from defects in it.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by explicit claim or by omission.
3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the

original software.

regexp/utf8.[ch] (see regexp/LICENSE):

(c) 2010-2016 Steve Bennett <steveb@workware.net.au>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE JIM TCL PROJECT ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE JIM TCL PROJECT OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

(INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

The views and conclusions contained in the software and documentation are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Jim Tcl Project.

UnicodeData.txt:

Copyright 1991-2020 Unicode, Inc. All rights reserved.

Distributed under the Terms of Use in <https://www.unicode.org/copyright.html>.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the Unicode data files and any associated documentation (the "Data Files") or Unicode software and any associated documentation (the "Software")

to deal in the Data Files or Software

without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use,

copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, and/or sell copies of the Data Files or Software, and to permit persons to whom the Data Files or Software are furnished to do so, provided that either
(a) this copyright and permission notice appear with all copies of the Data Files or Software, or
(b) this copyright and permission notice appear in associated Documentation.

THE DATA FILES AND SOFTWARE ARE PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR HOLDERS INCLUDED IN THIS NOTICE BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, OR ANY SPECIAL INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THE DATA FILES OR SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of a copyright holder shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in these Data Files or Software without prior written authorization of the copyright holder.

1.181 graphite 1.3.14-1

1.181.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: graphite

Source: <https://github.com/silnrsl/graphite/releases>

Files: *

Copyright: (C) 2010-2011, SIL International

License: LGPL-2.1+ or MPL-1.1 or GPL-2+

Files: src/CMakeLists.txt tests/comparerenderer/* tests/featuremap/* tests/nametabletest/* tests/segcache/* tests/graphite.py

Copyright: (C) 2010-2011, SIL International

License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: tests/texts/udhr* tests/standards/scheherazade_arb.log tests/standards/charis.log tests/standards/piglatin.log tests/standards/charis_yor.log

Copyright: 1996 2009 The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

License: public-domain

Files: contrib/perl/*

Copyright: Copyright (C) 2011 Simon Cozens <simon@cpan.org>

License: Artistic or GPL-1+

Comment:

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of either:

.

a) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation;

either version 1, or (at your option) any later version, or

.

b) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl.

Files: contrib/perl/ppport.h

Copyright: 2004-2010, Marcus Holland-Moritz <mhx-cpan@gmx.net>

2001, Paul Marquess <pmqs@cpan.org> (Version 2.x)

1999, Kenneth Albanowski <kjahds@kjahds.com> (Version 1.x)

License: Artistic or GPL-1+

Files: debian-src/*

Copyright: 2010 Martin Hosken <martin_hosken@sil.org>

License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2010 Martin Hosken <martin_hosken@sil.org>

2011 Rene Engelhard <rene@debian.org>

2017 Mattia Rizzolo <mattia@debian.org>

License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: gr2fonttest/gr2FontTest.cpp

Copyright: Copyright (C) 2005 www.thanlwinsoft.org

License: LGPL-2.1+ or GPL-2+ or MPL-1.1

Files: tests/fonts/*

Copyright:

License: custom-sil-open-font-license

License: Artistic

On Debian systems you can find a copy of the Artistic license in /usr/share/common-licenses/Artistic

License: GPL-1+

This program

is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT

ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.

On Debian systems you can find a local copy of the GNU General Public License in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-1.

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2 of the license, or (at your opinion) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.

On Debian systems you can find a local copy of the GNU General Public License in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2.

License: MPL-1.1

The contents of this file are subject to the Mozilla Public License Version 1.1 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at <http://www.mozilla.org/MPL/>.

.

Software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" basis, WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing rights and limitations under the License.

.

On Debian systems you can find a local copy of the GNU General Public License in /usr/share/common-licenses/MPL-1.1.

License: LGPL-2.1+

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; version 2.1 of the license, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS

FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

On Debian systems you can find a local copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License in /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1.

License: custom-sil-open-font-license

SIL OPEN FONT LICENSE Version 1.1 - 26 February 2007

PREAMBLE

The goals of the Open Font License (OFL) are to stimulate worldwide development of collaborative font projects, to support the font creation efforts of academic and linguistic communities, and to provide a free and open framework in which fonts may be shared and improved in partnership with others.

The OFL allows the licensed fonts to be used, studied, modified and redistributed freely as long as they are not sold by themselves. The fonts, including any derivative works, can be bundled, embedded, redistributed and/or sold with any software provided that any reserved names are not used by derivative works. The fonts and derivatives, however, cannot be released under any other type of license. The requirement for fonts to remain under this license does not apply to any document created using the fonts or their derivatives.

DEFINITIONS

"Font Software" refers to the set of files released by the Copyright Holder(s) under this license and clearly marked as such. This may include source files, build scripts and documentation.

"Reserved Font Name" refers to any names specified as such after the copyright statement(s).

"Original Version" refers to the collection of Font Software components as distributed by the Copyright Holder(s).

"Modified Version" refers to any derivative made by adding to, deleting, or substituting -- in part or in whole -- any of the components of the Original Version, by changing formats or by porting the Font Software to a new environment.

.
"Author" refers to any designer, engineer, programmer, technical writer or other person who contributed to the Font Software.

.
PERMISSION & CONDITIONS

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the Font Software, to use, study, copy, merge, embed, modify, redistribute, and sell modified and unmodified copies of the Font Software, subject to the following conditions:

- .
1) Neither the Font Software nor any of its individual components, in Original or Modified Versions, may be sold by itself.
- .
2) Original or Modified Versions of the Font Software may be bundled, redistributed and/or sold with any software, provided that each copy contains the above copyright notice and this license. These can be included either as stand-alone text files, human-readable headers or in the appropriate machine-readable metadata fields within text or binary files as long as those fields can be easily viewed by the user.
- .
3) No Modified Version of the Font Software may use the Reserved Font Name(s) unless explicit written permission is granted by the corresponding Copyright Holder. This restriction only applies to the primary font name as presented to the users.
- .
4) The name(s) of the Copyright Holder(s) or the Author(s) of the Font Software shall not be used to promote, endorse or advertise any Modified Version, except to acknowledge the contribution(s) of the Copyright Holder(s) and the Author(s) or with their explicit written permission.
- .
5) The Font Software, modified or unmodified, in part or in whole, must be distributed entirely under this license, and must not be distributed under any other license. The requirement for fonts to remain under this license does not apply to any document created using the Font Software.

.
TERMINATION

This license becomes null and void if any of the above conditions are not met.

.
DISCLAIMER

THE FONT SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT, PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR OTHER RIGHT.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
COPYRIGHT HOLDER BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY,
INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL
DAMAGES, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING
FROM, OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE FONT SOFTWARE OR FROM
OTHER DEALINGS IN THE FONT SOFTWARE.

1.182 findutils 4.9.0-4

1.182.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<https://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed
to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast,
the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to
share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free
software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the
GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to
any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to
your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to
freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for
them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you
want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new
free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you
these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have
certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if
you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether
gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same
freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive

or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees"

and

"recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that

Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of

your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section

7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to

"keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical

medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option

remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty
or limiting liability differently from the
terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or
author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal
Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or
requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in
reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or
authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some
trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that
material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of
it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for
any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on
those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating

where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting

any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.183 expect 5.45.4-2+b1

1.183.1 Available under license :

Author: Don Libes <libes@cme.nist.gov>

Download: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/expect/>

Files: *

Copyright: (C) 1987-2002 National Institute of Standards and Technology <<http://www.nist.gov/>>

License: PD

Design and implementation of this program was paid for by U.S. tax dollars. Therefore it is public domain. However, the author and NIST would appreciate credit if this program or parts of it are used.

Files: debian/*

Copyright: (C) 2006-2008 Daniel Baumann <daniel@debian.org>

License: PD

The Debian packaging is hereby placed in the public domain (no rights reserved).

1.184 gson 2.11.0

1.184.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (C) 2015 Google Inc.

*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

*

* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/util/ISO8601Utils.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (C) 2010 Google Inc.
 *
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 *
 * <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
 * limitations under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/stream/JsonScope.java
 * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/stream/MalformedJsonException.java
 * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/stream/JsonReader.java
 * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/stream/JsonToken.java
 * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/stream/JsonWriter.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright (C) 2021 Google Inc.
 *
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 *
 * <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
 * limitations under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/reflect/ReflectionHelper.java
 * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/ToNumberPolicy.java
 * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/ToNumberStrategy.java
 * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/stream/package-info.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<!--

Copyright 2008 Google LLC

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

-->

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/META-INF/maven/com.google.code.gson/gson/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (C) 2011 Google Inc.

*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

*

* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/TypeAdapterRuntimeTypeWrapper.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/ArrayTypeAdapter.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/JsonReaderInternalAccess.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/MapTypeAdapterFactory.java

*

/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/TypeAdapterFactory.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/CollectionTypeAdapterFactory.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/TypeAdapter.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/ReflectiveTypeAdapterFactory.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/ObjectTypeAdapter.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/TypeAdapters.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/JsonTreeWriter.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/JsonTreeReader.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright (C) 2022 Google Inc.
 *
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 *
 * http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
 * limitations under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
*/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/ReflectionAccessFilter.java
*/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/FormattingStyle.java
*/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/ReflectionAccessFilterHelper.java
*/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/SerializationDelegatingTypeAdapter.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright (C) 2014 Google Inc.
 *
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 *
 * http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
 * limitations under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
*/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/JsonAdapterAnnotationTypeAdapterFactory.java
*/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/annotations/JsonAdapter.java
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright (C) 2018 The Gson authors
```



```

*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/GsonBuildConfig.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright (C) 2017 The Gson authors
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/PreJava9DateFormatProvider.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/JavaVersion.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright (C) 2020 Google Inc.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*

```

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/sql/SqlTypesSupport.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/NumberTypeAdapter.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/sql/SqlTimestampTypeAdapter.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright (C) 2010 The Android Open Source Project
* Copyright (C) 2012 Google Inc.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/LinkedTreeMap.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright (C) 2018 Google Inc.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/module-info.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/NonNullElementWrapperList.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (C) 2011 Google Inc.

*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

*

* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/TreeTypeAdapter.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/LazilyParsedNumber.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/package-info.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/sql/SqlDateTypeAdapter.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/ConstructorConstructor.java

*

*/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/UnsafeAllocator.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/sql/SqlTimeTypeAdapter.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (C) 2009 Google Inc.

*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

*

* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonParser.java
- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonStreamParser.java
- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/FieldAttributes.java
- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/LongSerializationPolicy.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (C) 2008 Google Inc.

*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

*

* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/annotations/package-info.java
- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/annotations/Until.java
- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/bind/DefaultDateTypeAdapter.java
- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonDeserializer.java
- * /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/annotations/Since.java

*

/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonDeserializationContext.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonParseException.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/annotations/Expose.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/\$Gson\$Types.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/reflect/package-info.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/Gson.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonObject.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonSerializationContext.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/Excluder.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonPrimitive.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonNull.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/FieldNamingPolicy.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonElement.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonSerializer.java

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/annotations/SerializedName.java

*

```

/gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/package-info.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/InstanceCreator.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/ExclusionStrategy.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/ObjectConstructor.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonIOException.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/FieldNamingStrategy.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/$Gson$Preconditions.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonArray.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/Primitives.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/reflect/TypeToken.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/GsonBuilder.java

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*
* Copyright (C) 2010 Google Inc.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/internal/Streams.java
* /gson-2-11-0-sources-1-jar/com/google/gson/JsonSyntaxException.java

```

1.185 dlt-daemon 2.18.8-6

1.185.1 Available under license :

Copyright 2008, Google Inc.

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer

in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

* Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR

CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

// Copyright (c) 2011 Google, Inc.

//

// Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy
// of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal
// in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights
// to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell
// copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is
// furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

//

// The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in
// all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

//

// THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR
// IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
// FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE
// AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER
// LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE,
// ARISING FROM,
// OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN
// THE SOFTWARE.

SPDX license identifier: MPL-2.0

#

Copyright (C) 2011-2015, BMW AG

#

This file is part of GENIVI Project DLT - Diagnostic Log and Trace.

#

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the

Mozilla Public License (MPL), v. 2.0.

If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file,

You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

#

For further information see <http://www.genivi.org/>.

Mozilla Public License Version 2.0

=====

1. Definitions

1.1. "Contributor"

means each individual or legal entity that creates, contributes to the creation of, or owns Covered Software.

1.2. "Contributor Version"

means the combination of the Contributions of others (if any) used by a Contributor and that particular Contributor's Contribution.

1.3. "Contribution"

means Covered Software of a particular Contributor.

1.4. "Covered Software"

means Source Code Form to which the initial Contributor has attached the notice in Exhibit A, the Executable Form of such Source Code Form, and Modifications of such Source Code Form, in each case including portions thereof.

1.5. "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses"

means

(a) that the initial Contributor has attached the notice described in Exhibit B to the Covered Software; or

(b) that the Covered Software was made available under the terms of

version 1.1 or earlier of the License, but not also under the terms of a Secondary License.

1.6. "Executable Form"

means any form of the work other than Source Code Form.

1.7. "Larger Work"

means a work that combines Covered Software with other material, in a separate file or files, that is not Covered Software.

1.8. "License"

means this document.

1.9. "Licensable"

means having the right to grant, to the maximum extent possible,

whether at the time of the initial grant or subsequently, any and all of the rights conveyed by this License.

1.10. "Modifications"

means any of the following:

(a) any file in Source Code Form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the contents of Covered Software; or

(b) any new file in Source Code Form that contains any Covered Software.

1.11. "Patent Claims" of a Contributor

means any patent claim(s), including without limitation, method,

process, and apparatus claims, in any patent Licensable by such Contributor that would be infringed, but for the grant of the License, by the making, using, selling, offering for sale, having made, import, or transfer of either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

1.12. "Secondary License"

means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, the GNU Lesser General Public License, Version 2.1, the GNU Affero General Public License, Version 3.0, or any later versions of those licenses.

1.13. "Source Code Form"

means the form of the work preferred for making modifications.

1.14. "You" (or "Your")

means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under this License. For legal entities, "You" includes any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with You. For purposes of this definition, "control" means (a) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (b) ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding shares or beneficial ownership of such entity.

2. License Grants and Conditions

2.1. Grants

Each Contributor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license:

- (a) under intellectual property rights (other than patent or trademark)
Licensable by such Contributor to use, reproduce, make available, modify, display, perform, distribute, and otherwise exploit its Contributions, either on an unmodified basis, with Modifications, or as part of a Larger Work; and
- (b) under Patent Claims of such Contributor to make, use, sell, offer for sale, have made, import, and otherwise transfer either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

2.2. Effective Date

The licenses granted in Section 2.1 with respect to any Contribution become effective for each Contribution on the date the Contributor first distributes such Contribution.

2.3. Limitations on Grant Scope

The licenses granted in this Section 2 are the only rights granted under this License. No additional rights or licenses will be implied from the distribution or licensing of Covered Software under this License. Notwithstanding Section 2.1(b) above, no patent license is granted by a Contributor:

- (a) for any code that a Contributor has removed from Covered Software; or
- (b) for infringements caused by: (i) Your and any other third party's modifications of Covered Software, or (ii) the combination of its Contributions with other software (except as part of its Contributor Version); or
- (c) under Patent Claims infringed by Covered Software in the absence of its Contributions.

This License does not grant any rights in the trademarks, service marks, or logos of any Contributor (except as may be necessary to comply with the notice requirements in Section 3.4).

2.4. Subsequent Licenses

No Contributor makes additional grants as a result of Your choice to distribute the Covered Software under a subsequent version of this License (see Section 10.2) or under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3.3).

2.5. Representation

Each Contributor represents that the Contributor believes its Contributions are its original creation(s) or it has sufficient rights to grant the rights to its Contributions conveyed by this License.

2.6. Fair Use

This License is not intended to limit any rights You have under applicable copyright doctrines of fair use, fair dealing, or other equivalents.

2.7. Conditions

Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 are conditions of the licenses granted in Section 2.1.

3. Responsibilities

3.1. Distribution of Source Form

All distribution of Covered Software in Source Code Form, including any Modifications that You create or to which You contribute, must be under the terms of this License. You must inform recipients that the Source Code Form of the Covered Software is governed by the terms of this License, and how they can obtain a copy of this License. You may not attempt to alter or restrict the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form.

3.2. Distribution of Executable Form

If You distribute Covered Software in Executable Form then:

- (a) such Covered Software must also be made available in Source Code Form, as described in Section 3.1, and You must inform recipients of the Executable Form how they can obtain a copy of such Source Code Form by reasonable means in a timely manner, at a charge no more than the cost of distribution to the recipient; and
- (b) You may distribute such Executable Form under the terms of this License, or sublicense it under different terms, provided that the license for the Executable Form does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form under this License.

3.3. Distribution of a Larger Work

You may create and distribute a Larger Work under terms of Your choice, provided that You also comply with the requirements of this License for the Covered Software. If the Larger Work is a combination of Covered Software with a work governed by one or more Secondary Licenses, and the Covered Software is not Incompatible With Secondary Licenses, this License permits You to additionally distribute such Covered Software under the terms of such Secondary License(s), so that the recipient of the Larger Work may, at their option, further distribute the Covered Software under the terms of either this License or such Secondary License(s).

3.4. Notices

You may not remove or alter the substance of any license notices (including copyright notices, patent notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations of liability) contained within the Source Code Form of the Covered Software, except that You may alter any license notices to the extent required to remedy known factual inaccuracies.

3.5. Application of Additional Terms

You may choose to offer, and to charge a fee for, warranty, support, indemnity or liability obligations to one or more recipients of Covered Software. However, You may do so only on Your own behalf, and not on behalf of any Contributor. You must make it absolutely clear that any such warranty, support, indemnity, or liability obligation is offered by You alone, and You hereby agree to indemnify every Contributor for any liability incurred by such Contributor as a result of warranty, support, indemnity or liability terms You offer. You may include additional disclaimers of warranty and limitations of liability specific to any jurisdiction.

4. Inability to Comply Due to Statute or Regulation

If it is impossible for You to comply with any of the terms of this License with respect to some or all of the Covered Software due to statute, judicial order, or regulation then You must: (a) comply with the terms of this License to the maximum extent possible; and (b) describe the limitations and the code they affect. Such description must be placed in a text file included with all distributions of the Covered Software under this License. Except to the extent prohibited by statute or regulation, such description must be sufficiently detailed for a recipient of ordinary skill to be able to understand it.

5. Termination

5.1. The rights granted under this License will terminate automatically if You fail to comply with any of its terms. However, if You become compliant, then the rights granted under this License from a particular Contributor are reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until such Contributor explicitly and finally terminates Your grants, and (b) on an ongoing basis, if such Contributor fails to notify You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after You have come back into compliance. Moreover, Your grants from a particular Contributor are reinstated on an ongoing basis if such Contributor notifies You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means, this is the first time You have received notice of non-compliance with this License from such Contributor, and You become compliant prior to 30 days after Your receipt of the notice.

5.2. If You initiate litigation against any entity by asserting a patent infringement claim (excluding declaratory judgment actions, counter-claims, and cross-claims) alleging that a Contributor Version directly or indirectly infringes any patent, then the rights granted to You by any and all Contributors for the Covered Software under Section 2.1 of this License shall terminate.

5.3. In the event of termination under Sections 5.1 or 5.2 above, all end user license agreements (excluding distributors and resellers) which have been validly granted by You or Your distributors under this License prior to termination shall survive termination.

*

*

* 6. Disclaimer of Warranty

*

* -----

*

*

*

* Covered Software is provided under this License on an "as is" *

* basis, without warranty of any kind, either expressed, implied, or *

* statutory, including, without limitation, warranties that the *

* Covered Software is free of defects, merchantable, fit for a *

* particular purpose or non-infringing. The entire risk as to the *

* quality and performance of the Covered Software is with You. *

* Should any Covered Software prove defective in any respect, You *

* (not any Contributor) assume the cost of any necessary servicing, *

* repair, or correction. This disclaimer of warranty constitutes an *

* essential part of this License. No use of any Covered

Software is *
* authorized under this License except under this disclaimer. *
*

*
* 7. Limitation of Liability *
* ----- **
* Under no circumstances and under no legal theory, whether tort *
* (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, shall any *
* Contributor, or anyone who distributes Covered Software as *
* permitted above, be liable to You for any direct, indirect, *
* special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character *
* including, without limitation,
damages for lost profits, loss of *
* goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any *
* and all other commercial damages or losses, even if such party *
* shall have been informed of the possibility of such damages. This *
* limitation of liability shall not apply to liability for death or *
* personal injury resulting from such party's negligence to the *
* extent applicable law prohibits such limitation. Some *
* jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of *
* incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion and *
* limitation may not apply to You. *
*

8. Litigation

Any litigation relating to this License may be brought only in the courts of a jurisdiction where the defendant maintains its principal place

of business and such litigation shall be governed by laws of that jurisdiction, without reference to its conflict-of-law provisions.

Nothing in this Section shall prevent a party's ability to bring cross-claims or counter-claims.

9. Miscellaneous

This License represents the complete agreement concerning the subject matter hereof. If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable. Any law or regulation which provides that the language of a contract shall be construed against the drafter

shall not be used to construe this License against a Contributor.

10. Versions of the License

10.1. New Versions

Mozilla Foundation is the license steward. Except as provided in Section 10.3, no one other than the license steward has the right to modify or publish new versions of this License. Each version will be given a distinguishing version number.

10.2.

Effect of New Versions

You may distribute the Covered Software under the terms of the version of the License under which You originally received the Covered Software, or under the terms of any subsequent version published by the license steward.

10.3. Modified Versions

If you create software not governed by this License, and you want to create a new license for such software, you may create and use a modified version of this License if you rename the license and remove any references to the name of the license steward (except to note that such modified license differs from this License).

10.4. Distributing Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses

If You choose to distribute Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses under the terms of this version of the License, the notice described in Exhibit B of this License must be attached.

Exhibit A - Source Code Form License Notice

This Source

Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

Exhibit B - "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses" Notice

This Source Code Form is "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses", as defined by the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0.

This file contains a list of people who've made non-trivial
contribution to the Google C++ Testing Framework project. People
who commit code to the project are encouraged to add their names
here. Please keep the list sorted by first names.

Ajay Joshi <jaj@google.com>
Balzs Dn <balazs.dan@gmail.com>
Bharat Mediratta <bharat@menalto.com>
Chandler Carruth <chandlerc@google.com>
Chris Prince <cprince@google.com>
Chris Taylor <taylorc@google.com>
Dan Egnor <egnor@google.com>
Eric Roman <eroman@chromium.org>
Hady Zalek <hady.zalek@gmail.com>
Jeffrey Yasskin <jyasskin@google.com>
Ji Sigursson <joi@google.com>
Keir Mierle <mierle@gmail.com>
Keith Ray <keith.ray@gmail.com>
Kenton Varda <kenton@google.com>
Manuel Klimek <klimek@google.com>
Markus Heule <markus.heule@gmail.com>
Mika Raento <mikie@iki.fi>
Mikls Fazekas <mfazekas@szemafor.com>
Pasi Valminen <pasi.valminen@gmail.com>
Patrick Hanna <phanna@google.com>
Patrick Riley <pfr@google.com>
Peter Kaminski <piotrk@google.com>
Preston
Jackson <preston.a.jackson@gmail.com>
Rainer Klaffenboeck <rainer.klaffenboeck@dynatrace.com>
Russ Cox <rsc@google.com>
Russ Rufer <russ@pentad.com>
Sean McAfee <eefacm@gmail.com>
Sigurur sgeirsson <siggi@google.com>
Tracy Bialik <tracy@pentad.com>
Vadim Berman <vadimb@google.com>
Vlad Losev <vladl@google.com>
Zhanyong Wan <wan@google.com>
Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>
Upstream-Name: dlt-daemon
Source: <https://github.com/GENIVI/dlt-daemon>

Files: *
Copyright:
BMW AG et al
License: MPL-2.0+

1.186 gmp 6.2.1+dfsg1-1.1

1.186.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price.

Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty;

and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program

with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License.

However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that

system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE

PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR

THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU

General Public License as published by

the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this

when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author

Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute

it

under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to

your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could

make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of

copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;

keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms

of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years

and valid for as

long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in

the same way through the same place at no

further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded

from the Corresponding Source
as a System Library, need not be
included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly

documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions.

Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall

be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for

any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the

licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to

address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
```

under certain conditions; type ``show c'` for details.

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see [<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>](http://www.gnu.org/licenses/).

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read [<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>](http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html).

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. [<http://fsf.org/>](http://fsf.org/)
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you

these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose

of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10

makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a

written offer, valid for at least three years

and valid for as

long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status

of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent

that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms

of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However,

nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily

for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you

may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <https://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <http://fsf.org/>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

This version of the GNU Lesser General Public License incorporates the terms and conditions of version 3 of the GNU General Public License, supplemented by the additional permissions listed below.

0. Additional Definitions.

As used herein, "this License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Lesser General Public License, and the "GNU GPL" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library. Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or
- b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.
- b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

- a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the Combined Work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are

covered by this License.

b) Accompany the Combined Work with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side by side in a single library together with other library facilities that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under

terms of your
choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

6. Revised Versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library as you received it specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Lesser General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that published version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library as you received it does not specify a version number of the GNU Lesser General Public License, you may choose any version of the GNU Lesser General Public License ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Library as you received it specifies that a proxy can decide whether future versions of the GNU Lesser General Public License shall apply, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of any version is permanent authorization for you to choose that version for the Library.

1.187 netty-transport-native-unix-common

4.1.110.Final

1.187.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/package-info.java
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/UnixChannelOption.java
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/Unix.java
 *
 /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/IovArray.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_util.c
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/Limits.java
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/ErrorsStaticallyReferencedJniMethods.java
 *
 /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_limits.c
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/PeerCredentials.java
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_limits.h
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/LimitsStaticallyReferencedJniMethods.java
 * /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/SocketWritableByteChannel.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_util.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainSocketChannel.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_socket.c

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainSocketReadMode.java

*

/netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainSocketChannelConfig.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainSocketAddress.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_filedescriptor.h

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_errors.h

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DatagramSocketAddress.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/Socket.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/UnixChannel.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_errors.c

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/NativeInetAddress.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_socket.h

*

/netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/Errors.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-

jar/io/netty/channel/unix/ServerDomainSocketChannel.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_filedescriptor.c

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/FileDescriptor.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2022 The Netty Project

*

```

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/GenericUnixChannelOption.java
* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/RawUnixChannelOption.java
* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/IntegerUnixChannelOption.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2021 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainDatagramSocketAddress.java
* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainDatagramPacket.java
* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/SegmentedDatagramPacket.java
*
/netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainDatagramChannel.java

```

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/DomainDatagramChannelConfig.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<!--

~ Copyright 2016 The Netty Project

~

~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

~

~ <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

~

~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
~ under the License.

-->

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-transport-native-unix-common/pom.xml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2017 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/UnixChannelUtil.java

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_jni.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2018 The Netty Project

```

*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_buffer.c
* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix_buffer.h
* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-
jar/io/netty/channel/unix/PreferredDirectByteBufferAllocator.java
*
/netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/channel/unix/Buffer.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2020 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix.h
* /netty-transport-native-unix-common-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/netty_unix.c

```

1.188 Im-sensors 3.6.0-7.1

1.188.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who
decide to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of
it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do
these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for
you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library,
whether gratis
or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave
you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source
code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide
complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them
with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for

making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form

under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work

under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for

reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if

written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH

DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we

want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and

distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are

prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each

time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING

OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN
IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License,
or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w` and `show c` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w` and `show c`; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.
Here is a list of the main contributors to lm-sensors version 3.

- * Frodo Looijaard
Original author of libsensors, sensors-detect, sensors and isadump.
- * Merlin Hughes
Original author of sensord.
- * Bob Schlaermann
Dynamic chip feature detection (a.k.a. generic chip support) in
libsensors and sensors.
- * Mark M. Hoffman
Many improvements to the libsensors configuration file scanner.
- * Jean Delvare
New libsensors API, and migration of sensors and sensord thereto.
Many optimizations in libsensors and sensors.
Configuration file converter.
Rewrite of sensors-detect.
Support for multiple configuration files in libsensors.

1.189 tcp-wrappers 7.6.q-32

1.189.1 Available under license :

/*****

- * Copyright 1995 by Wietse Venema. All rights reserved. Some individual
* files may be covered by other copyrights.

*

- * This material was originally written and compiled by Wietse Venema at

- * Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, in 1990, 1991,
- * 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995.
- *
- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted
- * provided that this entire copyright notice is duplicated in all such
- * copies.
- *
- * This software is provided "as is" and without any expressed or implied
- * warranties, including, without limitation, the implied warranties of
- * merchantability and fitness for any particular purpose.
- *****/

1.190 nss 3.87.1-1

1.190.1 Available under license :

NSS is available under the Mozilla Public License, version 2, a copy of which is below.

Note on GPL Compatibility

The MPL 2, section 3.3, permits you to combine NSS with code under the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2, or any later version of that license, to make a Larger Work, and distribute the result under the GPL. The only condition is that you must also make NSS, and any changes you have made to it, available to recipients under the terms of the MPL 2 also.

Anyone who receives the combined code from you does not have to continue to dual licence in this way, and may, if they wish, distribute under the terms of either of the two licences - either the MPL alone or the GPL alone. However, we discourage people from distributing copies of NSS under the GPL alone, because it means that any improvements they make cannot be reincorporated into the main version of NSS. There is never a need to do this for license compatibility reasons.

Note on LGPL Compatibility

The

above also applies to combining MPLed code in a single library with code under the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) version 2.1, or any later version of that license. If the LGPLed code and the MPLed code are not in the same library, then the copyleft coverage of the two licences does not overlap, so no issues arise.

Mozilla Public License Version 2.0

=====

1. Definitions

1.1. "Contributor"

means each individual or legal entity that creates, contributes to the creation of, or owns Covered Software.

1.2. "Contributor Version"

means the combination of the Contributions of others (if any) used by a Contributor and that particular Contributor's Contribution.

1.3. "Contribution"

means Covered Software of a particular Contributor.

1.4. "Covered Software"

means Source Code Form to which the initial Contributor has attached the notice in Exhibit A, the Executable Form of such Source Code Form, and Modifications of such Source Code Form, in each case including portions thereof.

1.5. "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses"

means

(a) that the initial Contributor has attached the notice described in Exhibit B to the Covered Software; or

(b) that the Covered Software was made available under the terms of version 1.1 or earlier of the License, but not also under the terms of a Secondary License.

1.6. "Executable Form"

means any form of the work other than Source Code Form.

1.7. "Larger Work"

means a work that combines Covered Software with other material, in a separate file or files, that is not Covered Software.

1.8. "License"

means this document.

1.9. "Licensable"

means having the right to grant, to the maximum extent possible, whether at the time of the initial grant or subsequently, any and all of the rights conveyed by this License.

1.10. "Modifications"

means any
of the following:

- (a) any file in Source Code Form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the contents of Covered Software; or
- (b) any new file in Source Code Form that contains any Covered Software.

1.11. "Patent Claims" of a Contributor

means any patent claim(s), including without limitation, method, process, and apparatus claims, in any patent Licensable by such Contributor that would be infringed, but for the grant of the License, by the making, using, selling, offering for sale, having made, import, or transfer of either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

1.12. "Secondary License"

means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, the GNU Lesser General Public License, Version 2.1, the GNU Affero General Public License, Version 3.0, or any later versions of those licenses.

1.13. "Source Code Form"

means the form of the work preferred for making modifications.

1.14.

"You" (or "Your")

means an individual or a legal entity exercising rights under this License. For legal entities, "You" includes any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with You. For purposes of this definition, "control" means (a) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (b) ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding shares or beneficial ownership of such entity.

2. License Grants and Conditions

2.1. Grants

Each Contributor hereby grants You a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license:

- (a) under intellectual property rights (other than patent or trademark)

Licensable by such Contributor to use, reproduce, make available, modify, display, perform, distribute, and otherwise exploit its Contributions, either on an unmodified basis, with Modifications, or as part of a Larger Work; and

- (b) under Patent Claims of such Contributor to make, use, sell, offer for sale, have made, import, and otherwise transfer either its Contributions or its Contributor Version.

2.2. Effective Date

The licenses granted in Section 2.1 with respect to any Contribution become effective for each Contribution on the date the Contributor first distributes such Contribution.

2.3. Limitations on Grant Scope

The licenses granted in this Section 2 are the only rights granted under this License. No additional rights or licenses will be implied from the distribution or licensing of Covered Software under this License. Notwithstanding Section 2.1(b) above, no patent license is granted by a Contributor:

- (a) for any code that a Contributor has removed from Covered Software; or
- (b) for infringements caused by: (i) Your and any other third party's modifications of Covered Software, or (ii) the combination of its Contributions with other software (except as part of its Contributor Version); or
- (c) under Patent Claims infringed by Covered Software in the absence of its Contributions.

This License does not grant any rights in the trademarks, service marks, or logos of any Contributor (except as may be necessary to comply with the notice requirements in Section 3.4).

2.4. Subsequent Licenses

No Contributor makes additional grants as a result of Your choice to distribute the Covered Software under a subsequent version of this License (see Section 10.2) or under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3.3).

2.5. Representation

Each Contributor represents that the Contributor believes its Contributions are its original creation(s) or it has sufficient rights to grant the rights to its Contributions conveyed by this License.

2.6. Fair Use

This License is not intended to limit any rights You have under applicable copyright doctrines of fair use, fair dealing, or other equivalents.

2.7. Conditions

Sections

3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 are conditions of the licenses granted in Section 2.1.

3. Responsibilities

3.1. Distribution of Source Form

All distribution of Covered Software in Source Code Form, including any Modifications that You create or to which You contribute, must be under the terms of this License. You must inform recipients that the Source Code Form of the Covered Software is governed by the terms of this License, and how they can obtain a copy of this License. You may not attempt to alter or restrict the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form.

3.2. Distribution of Executable Form

If You distribute Covered Software in Executable Form then:

(a) such Covered Software must also be made available in Source Code Form, as described in Section 3.1, and You must inform recipients of the Executable Form how they can obtain a copy of such Source Code Form by reasonable means in a timely manner, at a charge no more than the cost of distribution to the recipient; and

(b) You may distribute such Executable Form under the terms of this License, or sublicense it under different terms, provided that the license for the Executable Form does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights in the Source Code Form under this License.

3.3. Distribution of a Larger Work

You may create and distribute a Larger Work under terms of Your choice, provided that You also comply with the requirements of this License for the Covered Software. If the Larger Work is a combination of Covered Software with a work governed by one or more Secondary Licenses, and the Covered Software is not Incompatible With Secondary Licenses, this License permits You to additionally distribute such Covered Software under the terms of such Secondary License(s), so that the recipient of the Larger Work may, at their option, further distribute the Covered Software under the terms of either this License or such Secondary License(s).

3.4.

Notices

You may not remove or alter the substance of any license notices (including copyright notices, patent notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations of liability) contained within the Source Code Form of the Covered Software, except that You may alter any license notices to the extent required to remedy known factual inaccuracies.

3.5. Application of Additional Terms

You may choose to offer, and to charge a fee for, warranty, support, indemnity or liability obligations to one or more recipients of Covered Software. However, You may do so only on Your own behalf, and not on behalf of any Contributor. You must make it absolutely clear that any such warranty, support, indemnity, or liability obligation is offered by You alone, and You hereby agree to indemnify every Contributor for any liability incurred by such Contributor as a result of warranty, support, indemnity or liability terms You offer. You may include additional disclaimers of warranty and limitations of liability specific to any jurisdiction.

4. Inability to Comply Due to Statute or Regulation

If it is impossible for You to comply with any of the terms of this License with respect to some or all of the Covered Software due to statute, judicial order, or regulation then You must: (a) comply with the terms of this License to the maximum extent possible; and (b) describe the limitations and the code they affect. Such description must be placed in a text file included with all distributions of the Covered Software under this License. Except to the extent prohibited by statute or regulation, such description must be sufficiently detailed for a recipient of ordinary skill to be able to understand it.

5. Termination

5.1. The rights granted under this License will terminate automatically if You fail to comply with any of its terms. However, if You become compliant, then the rights granted under this License from a particular Contributor are reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until such Contributor explicitly and finally terminates Your grants, and (b) on an ongoing basis, if such Contributor fails to notify You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after You have come back into compliance. Moreover, Your grants from a particular Contributor are reinstated on an ongoing basis if such Contributor notifies You of the non-compliance by some reasonable means, this is the first time You have received notice of non-compliance with this License from such Contributor, and You become compliant prior to 30 days after Your receipt of the notice.

5.2. If You initiate litigation against any entity by asserting a patent infringement claim (excluding declaratory judgment actions, counter-claims, and cross-claims) alleging that a Contributor Version directly or indirectly infringes any patent, then the rights granted to You by any and all Contributors for the Covered Software under Section 2.1 of this License shall terminate.

5.3. In the event of termination under Sections 5.1 or 5.2 above, all end user license agreements (excluding distributors and resellers) which have been validly granted by You or Your distributors under this License prior to termination shall survive termination.

* * *

* 6. Disclaimer of Warranty *

* ----- *

* *

* Covered Software is provided under this License on an "as is" *

* basis, without warranty of any kind, either expressed, implied, or *

* statutory, including, without limitation, warranties that the *

* Covered Software is free of defects, merchantable, fit for a *

* particular purpose or non-infringing. The entire *

* risk as to the *

* quality and performance of the Covered Software is with You. *

* Should any Covered Software prove defective in any respect, You *

* (not any Contributor) assume the cost of any necessary servicing, *

* repair, or correction. This disclaimer of warranty constitutes an *

* essential part of this License. No use of any Covered Software is *

* authorized under this License except under this disclaimer. *

* *

```

*****

*****

*
* 7. Limitation of Liability
* -----
*
* Under no circumstances
and under no legal theory, whether tort
* (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, shall any
* Contributor, or anyone who distributes Covered Software as
* permitted above, be liable to You for any direct, indirect,
* special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character
* including, without limitation, damages for lost profits, loss of
* goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any
* and all other commercial damages or losses, even if such party
* shall have been informed of the possibility of such damages. This
* limitation of liability shall not apply to liability for death or
* personal injury resulting from such party's negligence to the
* extent applicable law prohibits such limitation. Some
* jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of
* incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion and
*
limitation may not apply to You.
*
*****

```

8. Litigation

Any litigation relating to this License may be brought only in the courts of a jurisdiction where the defendant maintains its principal place of business and such litigation shall be governed by laws of that jurisdiction, without reference to its conflict-of-law provisions. Nothing in this Section shall prevent a party's ability to bring cross-claims or counter-claims.

9. Miscellaneous

This License represents the complete agreement concerning the subject matter hereof. If any provision of this License is held to be unenforceable, such provision shall be reformed only to the extent necessary to make it enforceable. Any law or regulation which provides that the language of a contract shall be construed against the drafter shall not be used to construe this License against a Contributor.

10. Versions of the License

10.1. New Versions

Mozilla Foundation is the license steward. Except as provided in Section 10.3, no one other than the license steward has the right to modify or publish new versions of this License. Each version will be given a distinguishing version number.

10.2. Effect of New Versions

You may distribute the Covered Software under the terms of the version of the License under which You originally received the Covered Software, or under the terms of any subsequent version published by the license steward.

10.3. Modified Versions

If you create software not governed by this License, and you want to create a new license for such software, you may create and use a modified version of this License if you rename the license and remove any references to the name of the license steward (except to note that such modified license differs from this License).

10.4. Distributing

Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses

If You choose to distribute Source Code Form that is Incompatible With Secondary Licenses under the terms of this version of the License, the notice described in Exhibit B of this License must be attached.

Exhibit A - Source Code Form License Notice

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

Exhibit B - "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses" Notice

This Source Code Form
is "Incompatible With Secondary Licenses", as
defined by the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0.
Copyright 2005 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.

This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public
License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this
file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.
This Source Code Form is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public
License, v. 2.0. If a copy of the MPL was not distributed with this
file, You can obtain one at <http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>.
Copyright 2008, Google Inc.
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are
met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above
copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer
in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the
distribution.
- * Neither the name of Google Inc. nor the names of its
contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from
this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS
"AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR
A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT
OWNER OR

CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE,
DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY
THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT
(INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE
OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Copyright (c) 2006, CRYPTOGRAMS by <appro@openssl.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain copyright notices, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of the CRYPTOGRAMS nor the names of its copyright holder and contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, provided that this notice is retained in full, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL), in which case the provisions of the GPL apply INSTEAD OF those given above.

THIS

SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Copyright notice:

(C) 1995-2022 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

This software is provided 'as-is', without any express or implied warranty. In no event will the authors be held liable for any damages arising from the use of this software.

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented; you must not claim that you wrote the original software. If you use this software in a product, an acknowledgment in the product documentation would be appreciated but is not required.

2. Altered source versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
3. This notice may not be removed or altered from any source distribution.

Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu

Within this directory, each of the file listed below is licensed under the terms given in the file LICENSE-MPL, also in this directory.

basecvt.pod

gcd.pod

invmod.pod

isprime.pod

lap.pod

mpi-test.pod

prime.txt

prng.pod

This file contains a list of people who've made non-trivial
contribution to the Google C++ Testing Framework project. People
who commit code to the project are encouraged to add their names
here. Please keep the list sorted by first names.

Ajay Joshi <jaj@google.com>
Balzs Dn <balazs.dan@gmail.com>
Benoit Sigoure <tsuna@google.com>
Bharat Mediratta <bharat@menalto.com>
Bogdan Pilocla <boo@google.com>
Chandler Carruth <chandlerc@google.com>
Chris Prince <cprince@google.com>
Chris Taylor <taylorc@google.com>
Dan Egnor <egnor@google.com>
Dave MacLachlan <dmaclach@gmail.com>
David Anderson <danderson@google.com>
Dean Sturtevant
Eric Roman <eroman@chromium.org>
Gene Volovich <gv@cite.com>
Hady Zalek <hady.zalek@gmail.com>
Hal Burch <gmock@hburch.com>
Jeffrey Yasskin <jyasskin@google.com>
Jim Keller <jimkeller@google.com>
Joe Walnes <joe@truemesh.com>
Jon Wray <jwray@google.com>
Ji Sigursson <joi@google.com>
Keir Mierle <mierle@gmail.com>
Keith Ray <keith.ray@gmail.com>
Kenton Varda
<kenton@google.com>
Kostya Serebryany <kcc@google.com>

Krystian Kuzniarek <krystian.kuzniarek@gmail.com>
Lev Makhlis
Manuel Klimek <klimek@google.com>
Mario Tanev <radix@google.com>
Mark Paskin
Markus Heule <markus.heule@gmail.com>
Matthew Simmons <simmonmt@acm.org>
Mika Raento <mikie@iki.fi>
Mike Bland <mbland@google.com>
Mikls Fazekas <mfazekas@szemafor.com>
Neal Norwitz <nnorwitz@gmail.com>
Nermin Ozkiranartli <nermin@google.com>
Owen Carlsen <ocarlsen@google.com>
Paneendra Ba <paneendra@google.com>
Pasi Valminen <pasi.valminen@gmail.com>
Patrick Hanna <phanna@google.com>
Patrick Riley <pfr@google.com>
Paul Menage <menage@google.com>
Peter Kaminski <piotrk@google.com>
Piotr Kaminski <piotrk@google.com>
Preston Jackson <preston.a.jackson@gmail.com>
Rainer Klaffenboeck <rainer.klaffenboeck@dynatrace.com>
Russ Cox <rsc@google.com>
Russ Rufer <russ@pentad.com>
Sean McAfee <eefacm@gmail.com>
Sigurur sgeirsson <siggi@google.com>
Sverre Sundsdal <sundsda@gmail.com>
Takeshi Yoshino <tyoshino@google.com>
Tracy
Bialik <tracy@pentad.com>
Vadim Berman <vadimb@google.com>
Vlad Losev <vladl@google.com>
Wolfgang Klier <wklier@google.com>
Zhanyong Wan <wan@google.com>

1.191 expat 2.5.0-1+deb12u1

1.191.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 1998-2000 Thai Open Source Software Center Ltd and Clark Cooper
Copyright (c) 2001-2022 Expat maintainers

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to

the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.192 listenablefuture 9999.0-empty-to-avoid-conflict-with-guava

1.193 libffi 3.4.4-1

1.193.1 Available under license :

The libffi source distribution contains certain code that is not part of libffi, and is only used as tooling to assist with the building and testing of libffi. This includes the msvcc.sh script used to wrap the Microsoft compiler with GNU compatible command-line options, make_sunver.pl, and the libffi test code distributed in the testsuite/libffi.bhaible directory. This code is distributed with libffi for the purpose of convenience only, and libffi is in no way derived from this code.

msvcc.sh an testsuite/libffi.bhaible are both distributed under the terms of the GNU GPL version 2, as below.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third

parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be

distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to

these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

You

are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into
proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may
consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the
library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License.
libffi - Copyright (c) 1996-2022 Anthony Green, Red Hat, Inc and others.
See source files for details.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining
a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the
``Software''), to deal in the Software without restriction, including
without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,
distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to
permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to
the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be
included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS'', WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND,
EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT.
IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY
CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF
CONTRACT,
TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE
SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.194 jline 1.0-3

1.194.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 2002-2006, Marc Prud'hommeaux <mwp1@cornell.edu>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or
without modification, are permitted provided that the following
conditions are met:

Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

Neither the name of JLine nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.195 libpng 1.6.39-2

1.195.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: libpng

Source: <http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/>

Files: *

Copyright: 1995-2022 The PNG Reference Library Authors.

1998-2018 Glenn Randers-Pehrson

2018-2022 Cosmin Truta

License: libpng

Files: arm/*

Copyright: 2018-2019 Cosmin Truta

2017-2018 Arm Holdings. All rights reserved.

2014,2016 Glenn Randers-Pehrson

License: libpng

Files: contrib/pngminus/*

Copyright: 1999-2019 Willem van Schaik

License: expat

Files: contrib/tools/*

Copyright: 2013-2017 John Cunningham Bowler

2015 Glenn Randers-Pehrson

License: libpng

Files: pngwutil.c pngstruct.h pngwrite.c pnginfo.h pngrio.c png.h

pngread.c pngwio.c pngutil.c pngmem.c pngget.c pngtest.c

pngtran.c pngpriv.h pngset.c pngpread.c

pngdebug.h pngerror.c pngwtran.c png.c pngtrans.c example.c

Copyright: 1996, 1997 Andreas Dilger

1995, 1996 Guy Eric Schalnat, Group 42, Inc.

1998-2013 Glenn Randers-Pehrson

2018-2022 Cosmin Truta

License: libpng

Files: contrib/gregbook/*

contrib/visupng/resource.h

contrib/visupng/cexcept.h

Copyright: 2000-2008 Adam M. Costello and Cosmin Truta

1998-2017 Greg Roelofs

License: GPL-2+ or BSD-like-with-advertising-clause

Files: contrib/visupng/PngFile.c contrib/visupng/PngFile.h

contrib/visupng/VisualPng.c

Copyright: 2000,2017 Willem van Schaik

License: libpng

Files: contrib/libtests/tarith.c

Copyright: 2011-2013 John Cunningham Bowler

2021 Cosmin Truta

License: libpng

Files: contrib/oss-fuzz/*

Copyright: 2017 Glenn Randers-Pehrson

2016 Google Inc.

License: libpng OR Apache-2.0 OR BSD-3-clause

Files: contrib/oss-fuzz/Dockerfile

Copyright: 2016 Google Inc.

License: Apache-2.0

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2001 Philippe Troin <phil@fifi.org>

2002 Junichi Uekawa <dancer@debian.org>

2003 Josselin Mouette <joss@debian.org>

2006-2009 Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>

2011-2014 Nobuhiro Iwamatsu <iwamatsu@debian.org>

2016-2022 Gianfranco Costamagna <locutusofborg@debian.org>

2016-2017 Tobias Frost <tobi@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

License: expat

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

License: GPL-2+

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This package is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in `"/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2"`.

License: BSD-like-with-advertising-clause

Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose, including commercial applications, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

- .
- 1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, disclaimer, and this list of conditions.
- 2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, disclaimer, and this list of conditions in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software must display the following acknowledgment:

.

This product includes software developed by Greg Roelofs and contributors for the book, "PNG: The Definitive Guide," published by O'Reilly and Associates.

License: libpng

Here is the copyright and license for libpng:

.

libpng versions 1.2.6, August 15, 2004, through 1.5.2, March 31, 2011, are Copyright (c) 2004, 2006-2011 Glenn Randers-Pehrson, and are distributed according to the same disclaimer and license as libpng-1.2.5 with the following individual added to the list of Contributing Authors

.

Cosmin Truta

.

libpng versions 1.0.7, July 1, 2000, through 1.2.5 - October 3, 2002, are Copyright (c) 2000-2002 Glenn Randers-Pehrson, and are distributed according to the same disclaimer and license as libpng-1.0.6 with the following individuals added to the list of Contributing Authors

.

Simon-Pierre Cadieux
Eric S. Raymond
Gilles Vollant

.

and with the following additions to the disclaimer:

.

There is no warranty against interference with your enjoyment of the library or against infringement. There is no warranty that our efforts or the library will fulfill any of your particular purposes or needs. This library is provided with all faults, and the entire risk of satisfactory quality, performance, accuracy, and effort is with the user.

.

libpng versions 0.97, January 1998, through 1.0.6, March 20, 2000, are Copyright (c) 1998, 1999 Glenn Randers-Pehrson, and are distributed according to the same disclaimer and license as libpng-0.96, with the following individuals added to the list of Contributing Authors:

.

Tom Lane
Glenn Randers-Pehrson
Willem van Schaik

•
(Version 0.96 Copyright (c) 1996, 1997 Andreas Dilger)
(Version 0.88 Copyright (c) 1995, 1996 Guy Eric Schalnat, Group 42, Inc.)

•
Authors and maintainers:
libpng versions 0.71, May 1995, through 0.88, January 1996: Guy Schalnat
libpng versions 0.89c, June 1996, through 0.96, May 1997: Andreas Dilger
libpng versions 0.97, January 1998, through 1.2.26 - April 2, 2008: Glenn
See also "Contributing Authors", below.

•
•
COPYRIGHT NOTICE, DISCLAIMER, and LICENSE:

•
If you modify libpng
you may insert additional notices immediately following
this sentence.

•
libpng versions 1.2.6, August 15, 2004, through 1.2.26, April 2, 2008, are
Copyright (c) 2004, 2006-2008 Glenn Randers-Pehrson, and are
distributed according to the same disclaimer and license as libpng-1.2.5
with the following individual added to the list of Contributing Authors:

•
Cosmin Truta

•
libpng versions 1.0.7, July 1, 2000, through 1.2.5, October 3, 2002, are
Copyright (c) 2000-2002 Glenn Randers-Pehrson, and are
distributed according to the same disclaimer and license as libpng-1.0.6
with the following individuals added to the list of Contributing Authors:

•
Simon-Pierre Cadieux
Eric S. Raymond
Gilles Vollant

•
and with the following additions to the disclaimer:

•
There is no warranty against interference with your enjoyment of the
library or against infringement. There is no warranty that our
efforts or the library will fulfill
any of your particular purposes
or needs. This library is provided with all faults, and the entire
risk of satisfactory quality, performance, accuracy, and effort is with
the user.

•
libpng versions 0.97, January 1998, through 1.0.6, March 20, 2000, are
Copyright (c) 1998, 1999, 2000 Glenn Randers-Pehrson, and are

distributed according to the same disclaimer and license as libpng-0.96,
with the following individuals added to the list of Contributing Authors:

- Tom Lane
Glenn Randers-Pehrson
Willem van Schaik

- libpng versions 0.89, June 1996, through 0.96, May 1997, are
Copyright (c) 1996, 1997 Andreas Dilger
Distributed according to the same disclaimer and license as libpng-0.88,
with the following individuals added to the list of Contributing Authors:

- John Bowler
Kevin Bracey
Sam Bushell
Magnus Holmgren
Greg Roelofs
Tom Tanner

- libpng versions 0.5, May 1995, through 0.88,
January 1996, are
Copyright (c) 1995, 1996 Guy Eric Schalnat, Group 42, Inc.

- For the purposes of this copyright and license, "Contributing Authors"
is defined as the following set of individuals:

- Andreas Dilger
Dave Martindale
Guy Eric Schalnat
Paul Schmidt
Tim Wegner

- The PNG Reference Library is supplied "AS IS". The Contributing Authors
and Group 42, Inc. disclaim all warranties, expressed or implied,
including, without limitation, the warranties of merchantability and of
fitness for any purpose. The Contributing Authors and Group 42, Inc.
assume no liability for direct, indirect, incidental, special, exemplary,
or consequential damages, which may result from the use of the PNG
Reference Library, even if advised of the possibility of such damage.

- Permission is hereby granted to use, copy, modify, and distribute this
source code, or portions hereof, for any purpose, without fee, subject
to the following
restrictions:

- 1. The origin of this source code must not be misrepresented.

- 2. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such and

must not be misrepresented as being the original source.

- 3. This Copyright notice may not be removed or altered from any source or altered source distribution.

The Contributing Authors and Group 42, Inc. specifically permit, without fee, and encourage the use of this source code as a component to supporting the PNG file format in commercial products. If you use this source code in a product, acknowledgment is not required but would be appreciated.

contrib/pngsuite:

(c) Willem van Schaik, 1999, 2011

Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute these images for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted.

License: Apache-2.0

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

On Debian systems, the full text of the Apache License can be found in the file `/usr/share/common-licenses/Apache-2.0`.

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.196 sysstat 12.6.1-1

1.196.1 Available under license :

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc., <<http://fsf.org/>>
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you

distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program).

Whether that is true depends
on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as

distribution

of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED
FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY
FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN
OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES
PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED
OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS
TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE
PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING,
REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING
WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR
REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES,
INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING
OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED
TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES
SUSTAINED BY
YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER
PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest
possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it
free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest
to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively
convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least
the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

{description}
Copyright (C) {year} {fullname}

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by

the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type
`show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands ``show w'` and ``show c'` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ``show w'` and ``show c'`; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.

The MIT License (MIT)

Copyright (c) 2015 Lance W. Shelton

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

1.197 iconv 2.36

1.197.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who
decide to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of

it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits

such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License").

Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do

this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the

object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany

the work with the complete corresponding

machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate

properly with a modified version of the library, if

the user installs one, as long as the modified version is

interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally

distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute

the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system

which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR

OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you

these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose

of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed;

section 10

makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately

publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any
non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a

written offer, valid for at least three years

and valid for as

long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status

of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent

that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms

of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However,

nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily

for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS"

WITHOUT WARRANTY

OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program

into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.198 libcap 2.66-4

1.198.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: libcap

Upstream-Contact: Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>

Source: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/security/linux-privs/libcap2/>

Files: *

Copyright: 1997-2016 Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@linux.kernel.org>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2

Files: libcap/cap_text.c

Copyright: 1997-2008 Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@linux.kernel.org>

1997 Andrew Main <zefram@dcs.warwick.ac.uk>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2

Files: libcap/include/sys/capability.h

Copyright: 1997-2008 Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@kernel.org>

1997 Aleph One

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2

Files: libcap/include/sys/securebits.h

Copyright: 2010 Serge Hallyn <serue@us.ibm.com>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2

Files: progs/old/sucap.c

Copyright: 1998 Finn Arne Gangstad <finnag@guardian.no>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2

Files: contrib/*

Copyright: 2006, Matt Kern <matt.kern@undue.org>

2008, Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@linux.kernel.org>

2008, Chris Friedhoff <chris@friedhoff.org>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2014, Daniel Baumann <mail@daniel-baumann.ch>

2014-2022, Christian Kastner <ckk@debian.org>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2+

Files: debian/manpages/*

Copyright: 1997-2014 Andrew G. Morgan <morgan@linux.kernel.org>

2011 Scott Schaefer <saschaefer@neurodiverse.org>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2

Files: debian/patches/*

Copyright: 2011, Andrew Straw <strawman@astraw.com>

2011, Zhi Li <lizhi1215@gmail.com>

2014-2016, Christian Kastner <ckk@debian.org>

2015, Helmut Grohne <helmut@subdivi.de>

License: BSD-3-clause or GPL-2+

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms of libcap, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

.

1. Redistributions of source code must retain any existing copyright notice, and this entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.

.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce all prior and current copyright notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.

3. The name of any author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without their specific prior written permission.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR(S) BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: GPL-2

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, version 2 of the License.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.

The complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 file.

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.

The complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2 file.

1.199 okhttp 4.12.0

1.199.1 Available under license :

Note that publicsuffices.gz is compiled from The Public Suffix List:
https://publicsuffix.org/list/public_suffix_list.dat

It is subject to the terms of the Mozilla Public License, v. 2.0:
<https://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/>

1.200 libmnl 1.0.4-3

1.200.1 Available under license :

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence
the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the
Free Software Foundation and other authors who
decide to use it. You
can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether
this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better
strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of
it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do
these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for
you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library,
whether gratis
or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave
you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source
code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide
complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them
with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for

making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form

under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work

under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for

reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if

written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH

DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey

the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: libmnl

Upstream-Contact: Pablo Neira Ayuso <pablo@netfilter.org>

Source: <http://www.netfilter.org/projects/libmnl/files>

Files: *

Copyright: 2008-2012, Pablo Neira Ayuso <pablo@netfilter.org>

License: LGPL-2.1

Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2010-2016, Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>

2012-2016, Neutron Soutmun <neutrons@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this package; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

License: LGPL-2.1

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street,

Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Lesser General Public License version 2.1 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1".

1.201 ncurses 6.4-4

1.201.1 Available under license :

Upstream source <https://invisible-island.net/ncurses/ncurses-examples.html>

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *

Copyright: 2017-2021,2022 Thomas E. Dickey

Copyright: 1998-2016,2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: X11

Files: aclocal.m4 package

Copyright: 2003-2020,2021 by Thomas E. Dickey

License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, distribute with modifications, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name(s) of the above copyright holders shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization.

Files: install-sh
Copyright: 1994 X Consortium
License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

FSF changes to this file are in the public domain.

Calling this script install-sh is preferred over install.sh, to prevent 'make' implicit rules from creating a file called install from it when there is no Makefile.

This script is compatible with the BSD install script, but was written from scratch. It can only install one file at a time, a restriction shared with many OS's install programs.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'

-- vile: txtmode file-encoding=utf-8

Upstream source <https://invisible-island.net/ncurses/ncurses-examples.html>

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *

Copyright: 2017-2021,2022 Thomas E. Dickey

Copyright: 1998-2016,2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: X11

Files: aclocal.m4 package

Copyright: 2003-2019,2020 by Thomas E. Dickey

License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, distribute with modifications, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name(s) of the above copyright holders shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization.

Files: install-sh

Copyright: 1994 X Consortium

License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR

IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

FSF changes to this file are in the public domain.

Calling this script install-sh is preferred over install.sh, to prevent 'make' implicit rules from creating a file called install from it when there is no Makefile.

This script is compatible with the BSD install script, but was written from scratch. It can only install one file at a time, a restriction shared with many OS's install programs.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'

-- vile: txtmode file-encoding=utf-8
Copyright 2018-2021,2022 Thomas E. Dickey
Copyright 1998-2017,2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, distribute with modifications, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name(s) of the above copyright holders shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization.

-- vile:txtmode fc=72
-- \$Id: COPYING,v 1.11 2022/01/01 11:47:50 tom Exp \$
Upstream source <https://invisible-island.net/ncurses/ncurses.html>
This package is used for testing builds of ncurses.

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *
Copyright: 2017-2021,2022 by Thomas E. Dickey
Copyright: 1998-2016,2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License: X11

Files: aclocal.m4 package
Copyright: 1996-2020,2021 by Thomas E. Dickey
License: X11

Files: doc/html/NCURSES-Programming-HOWTO.html
Copyright: 2001 by Pradeep Padala
License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, distribute with modifications, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name(s) of the above copyright holders shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the

sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization.

Files:

install-sh

Copyright: 1994 X Consortium

License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

Files: progs/tset.c ncurses/tinfo/read_termcap.c

Copyright: 1980,1991,1992,1993 The Regents of the University of California.

License: BSD

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list

of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software

without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

-- vile: txtmode file-encoding=utf-8

Upstream source <https://invisible-island.net/ncurses/Ada95.html>

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *

Copyright: 2017-2021,2022 by Thomas E. Dickey

Copyright: 1998-2016,2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: X11

Files: aclocal.m4 package

Copyright: 2010-2020,2021 by Thomas E. Dickey

License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, distribute with modifications, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included

in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE ABOVE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR

THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name(s) of the above copyright holders shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization.

Files: install-sh

Copyright: 1994 X Consortium

License: X11

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

FSF changes to this file are in the public domain.

Calling this script install-sh is preferred over install.sh, to prevent 'make' implicit rules from creating a file called install from it when there is no Makefile.

This script is compatible with the BSD install script, but was written from scratch. It can only install one file at a time, a restriction shared with many OS's install programs.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'

-- vile: txtmode file-encoding=utf-8

1.202 dash 0.5.12-2

1.202.1 Available under license :

Copyright (c) 1989-1994

The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

Copyright (c) 1997 Christos Zoulas. All rights reserved.

Copyright (c) 1997-2005

Herbert Xu <herbert@gondor.apana.org.au>. All rights reserved.

This code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by Kenneth Almquist.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS

SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

mksignames.c:

This file is not directly linked with dash. However, its output is.

Copyright (C) 1992 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

This file is part of GNU Bash, the Bourne Again SHell.

Bash is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option) any later version.

Bash is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License with your Debian GNU/Linux system, in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL, or with the Debian GNU/Linux hello source package as the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111 USA.

1.203 cdebconf 0.270

1.203.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Comment: CDebConf was initially written by Randolph Chung <tausq@debian.org>

Files: *

Copyright: 2000-2009 by Randolph Chung <tausq@debian.org>, the d-i team, and Canonical Ltd.

Anthony Towns <ajt@debian.org>

David Whedon <dwhedon@gordian.com>

Dan Jacobowitz <dan@debian.org>

Tollef Fog Heen <tfheen@debian.org>

Attilio Fiandrotti <fiandro@tiscali.it>

Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

Regis Boudin <regis@debian.org>

Comment: CDebConf includes ideas and code from:

debconf - The original, de facto, perl implementation

(c) Joey Hess <joeyh@debian.org>

apt - The Debian Advanced Package Tool

(c) Jason Gunthorpe <jgg@debian.org>

(derived portions are public domain)

License: BSD-2-Clause

Files: debian/po/*

Copyright: 2003-2015, 2017-2018 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.

2000-2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

Comment: This file is distributed under the same license as debian-installer.

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/pt.po
Copyright: 2003 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.
2003-2014 Miguel Figueiredo <elmig@debianpt.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/bg.po
Copyright: 2003 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.
2004, 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
2004, 2005, 2006 Ognyan Kulev <ogi@fmi.uni-sofia.bg>
2004 Nikola Antonov <nikola@linux-bg.org>
2007 Tobias Quathamer <toddy@debian.org>
2001, 2004 Georgi Georgiev <assenov_g@operamail.com>
2001 Alastair McKinstry <mckinstry@computer.org>
2004 Ognyan Kulev <ogi@fmi.uni-sofia.bg>
2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 Damyan Ivanov <dmn@debian.org>
2010 Roumen Petrov <transl@roumenpetrov.info>
2006-2015, 2017 Damyan Ivanov <dmn@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/ml.po
Copyright:
2006-2010 Debian Project
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/bn.po
Copyright: 2005, 2006 Debian Foundation
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/oc.po
debian/po/kab.po
debian/po/te.po
Copyright: 2006, 2007, 2008 Canonical Ltd, and Rosetta Contributors
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/de.po
Copyright: 2003 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.
2006, the console-setup package's copyright holder
2006, Matthias Julius
2007-2009 Helge Kreutzmann
2008-2011 Holger Wansing
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/pl.po
Copyright: 2003 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.
2004-2010 Bartosz Feski <fenio@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/fi.po

Copyright: 2003 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.

2007 Tobias Toedter <t.toedter@gmx.net>

2005-2006, 2008-2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/ko.po

Copyright: 2003,2004,2005,2008 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.

2001 Alastair McKinstry <mckinstry@computer.org>

2004, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 Changwoo Ryu <cwryu@debian.org>, .

2000, 2001, 2003 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2001 Eungkyu Song <eungkyu@sparcs.org>

2001 Jaegeum Choe <baedaron@hananet.net>

2000 Kang, JeongHee <Keizi@mail.co.kr>

2006-2007 Sunjae Park <darehanl@gmail.com>

2007 Tobias Quathamer <toddy@debian.org>

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/sr.po

Copyright: 2010-2012 Software in the Public Interest, Inc.

2008 THE cp6Linux'S COPYRIGHT HOLDER

2003, 2004 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/rules

Copyright: 1997-1999 Joey Hess

License: GPL-2+

License: BSD-2-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

.

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION)

HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License:

GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this package; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2".

1.204 harfbuzz 6.0.0+dfsg-3

1.204.1 Available under license :

The following license applies to many of the fonts in this folder.

This Font Software is licensed under the SIL Open Font License, Version 1.1.

This license is copied below, and is also available with a FAQ at: <http://scripts.sil.org/OFL>

SIL OPEN FONT LICENSE Version 1.1 - 26 February 2007

PREAMBLE

The goals of the Open Font License (OFL) are to stimulate worldwide development of collaborative font projects, to support the font creation efforts of academic and linguistic communities, and to

provide a free and open framework in which fonts may be shared and improved in partnership with others.

The OFL allows the licensed fonts to be used, studied, modified and redistributed freely as long as they are not sold by themselves. The fonts, including any derivative works, can be bundled, embedded, redistributed and/or sold with any software provided that any reserved names

are not used by derivative works. The fonts and derivatives, however, cannot be released under any other type of license. The requirement for fonts to remain under this license does not apply to any document created using the fonts or their derivatives.

DEFINITIONS

"Font Software" refers to the set of files released by the Copyright Holder(s) under this license and clearly marked as such. This may include source files, build scripts and documentation.

"Reserved Font Name" refers to any names specified as such after the copyright statement(s).

"Original Version" refers to the collection of Font Software components as distributed by the Copyright Holder(s).

"Modified Version" refers to any derivative made by adding to, deleting, or substituting -- in part or in whole -- any of the components of the Original Version, by changing formats or by porting the Font Software to a new environment.

"Author" refers to any designer, engineer, programmer, technical writer or other person who contributed to the Font Software.

PERMISSION & CONDITIONS

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of the Font Software, to use, study, copy, merge, embed, modify, redistribute, and sell modified and unmodified copies of the Font Software, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) Neither the Font Software nor any of its individual components, in Original or Modified Versions, may be sold by itself.
- 2) Original or Modified Versions of the Font Software may be bundled, redistributed and/or sold with any software, provided that each copy contains the above copyright notice and this license. These can be included either as stand-alone text files, human-readable headers or in the appropriate machine-readable metadata fields within text or binary files as long as those fields can be easily viewed by the user.

3) No Modified Version of the Font Software may use the Reserved Font Name(s) unless explicit written permission is granted by the corresponding Copyright Holder. This restriction only applies to the primary font name as presented to the users.

4) The name(s) of the Copyright Holder(s) or the Author(s) of the Font Software shall not be used to promote, endorse or advertise any Modified Version, except to acknowledge the contribution(s) of the Copyright Holder(s) and the Author(s) or with their explicit written permission.

5) The Font Software, modified or unmodified, in part or in whole, must be distributed entirely under this license, and must not be distributed under any other license. The requirement for fonts to remain under this license does not apply to any document created using the Font Software.

TERMINATION

This license becomes null and void if any of the above conditions are not met.

DISCLAIMER

THE FONT SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT, PATENT,

TRADEMARK, OR OTHER RIGHT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE FONT SOFTWARE OR FROM OTHER DEALINGS IN THE FONT SOFTWARE.

HarfBuzz is licensed under the so-called "Old MIT" license. Details follow.

For parts of HarfBuzz that are licensed under different licenses see individual files names COPYING in subdirectories where applicable.

Copyright 2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016,2017,2018,2019,2020 Google, Inc.

Copyright 2018,2019,2020 Ebrahim Byagowi

Copyright 2019,2020 Facebook, Inc.

Copyright 2012 Mozilla Foundation

Copyright 2011 Codethink Limited

Copyright 2008,2010 Nokia Corporation and/or its subsidiary(-ies)

Copyright 2009 Keith Stribley

Copyright 2009 Martin Hosken and SIL International

Copyright 2007 Chris Wilson

Copyright 2005,2006,2020,2021 Behdad Esfahbod

Copyright 2005 David Turner
Copyright 2004,2007,2008,2009,2010 Red Hat, Inc.
Copyright 1998-2004 David Turner and Werner Lemberg

For full copyright notices consult the individual files in the package.

Permission is hereby granted, without written agreement and without license or royalty fees, to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and its documentation for any purpose, provided that the above copyright notice and the following two paragraphs appear in all copies of this software.

IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER BE LIABLE TO ANY PARTY FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE AND ITS DOCUMENTATION, EVEN IF THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE SOFTWARE PROVIDED HEREUNDER IS ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, AND THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER HAS NO OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, UPDATES, ENHANCEMENTS, OR MODIFICATIONS.
Copyright 2016 Unicode Inc. All rights reserved.

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the License);
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an AS IS BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.
Copyright 2000-2016 Adobe Systems Incorporated. All Rights Reserved.

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use these files except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.

1.205 pcre 10.42-1

1.205.1 Available under license :

PCRE2 LICENCE

Please see the file LICENCE in the PCRE2 distribution for licensing details.

End

PCRE2 LICENCE

PCRE2 is a library of functions to support regular expressions whose syntax
and semantics are as close as possible to those of the Perl 5 language.

Releases 10.00 and above of PCRE2 are distributed under the terms of the "BSD"
licence, as specified below, with one exemption for certain binary
redistributions. The documentation for PCRE2, supplied in the "doc" directory,
is distributed under the same terms as the software itself. The data in the
testdata directory is not copyrighted and is in the public domain.

The basic library functions are written in C and are freestanding. Also
included in the distribution is a just-in-time compiler that can be used to
optimize pattern matching. This is an optional feature that can be omitted when
the library is built.

THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

Written by: Philip Hazel
Email local part: Philip.Hazel
Email domain: gmail.com

Retired from University of Cambridge Computing Service,
Cambridge,
England.

Copyright (c) 1997-2022 University of Cambridge
All rights reserved.

PCRE2 JUST-IN-TIME COMPILATION SUPPORT

Written by: Zoltan Herczeg
Email local part: hzmester
Email domain: freemail.hu

Copyright(c) 2010-2022 Zoltan Herczeg
All rights reserved.

STACK-LESS JUST-IN-TIME COMPILER

Written by: Zoltan Herczeg
Email local part: hzmester
Email domain: freemail.hu

Copyright(c) 2009-2022 Zoltan Herczeg
All rights reserved.

THE "BSD" LICENCE

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notices,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notices, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer
in the
documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

- * Neither the name of the University of Cambridge nor the names of any
contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this
software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS"
AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE
LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF
SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS
INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN
CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE,

EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

EXEMPTION FOR BINARY LIBRARY-LIKE PACKAGES

The second condition in the BSD licence (covering binary redistributions) does not apply all the way down a chain of software. If binary package A includes PCRE2, it must respect the condition, but if package B is software that includes package A, the condition is not imposed on package B unless it uses PCRE2 independently.

End

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHOR ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.206 cron 3.0pl1-162

1.206.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\" All rights reserved.

.\" Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted

.\" provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are

.\" duplicated in all such forms and that any documentation,

.\n advertising materials, and other materials related to such
.\n distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed
.\n by the University of California, Berkeley. The name of the
.\n University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived
.\n from this software without specific prior written permission.
.\n WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Found in path(s):

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/bitstring.3

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Copyright 1993,1994 by Paul Vixie

* All rights reserved

*

* Distribute freely, except: don't remove my name from the source or
* documentation (don't take credit for my work), mark your changes (don't
* get me blamed for your possible bugs), don't alter or remove this
* notice. May be sold if buildable source is provided to buyer. No
* warrantee of any kind, express or implied, is included with this
* software; use at your own risk, responsibility for damages (if any) to
* anyone resulting from the use of this software rests entirely with the
* user.

*

* Send bug reports, bug fixes, enhancements, requests, flames, etc., and

* I'll try to keep a version up to date. I can be reached as follows:

* Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com> uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul

*/

Found in path(s):

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/compat.h

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/pathnames.h

*

/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/externs.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright (c) 1988 The Regents of the University of California.

* All rights reserved.

*

* This code is derived from software written by Ken Arnold and

* published in UNIX Review, Vol. 6, No. 8.

*

* Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted

* provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are

* duplicated in all such forms and that any documentation,

* advertising materials, and other materials related to such

* distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed

* by the University of California, Berkeley. The name of the

- * University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived
- * from this software without specific prior written permission.
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED
- * WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
- *
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/popen.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

- * Copyright (c) 1989 The Regents of the University of California.
- * All rights reserved.
- *
- * This code is derived from software contributed to Berkeley by
- * Paul Vixie.
- *
- * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted
- * provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are
- * duplicated in all such forms and that any documentation,
- * advertising materials, and other materials related to such
- * distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed
- * by the University of California, Berkeley. The name of the
- * University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived
- * from this software without specific prior written permission.
- * THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR
- * IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED
- * WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
- *
- * @(#)bitstring.h 5.2
- (Berkeley) 4/4/90
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/bitstring.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.\ " * All rights reserved

.\ " * Distribute freely, except: don't remove my name from the source or

Found in path(s):

- * /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.8

- * /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.5

- * /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.1

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# * All rights reserved
# * Distribute freely, except: don't remove my name from the source or
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/Makefile
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Copyright 1993,1994 by Paul Vixie
```

```
* All rights reserved
```

```
*
```

```
* Distribute freely, except: don't remove my name from the source or
* documentation (don't take credit for my work), mark your changes (don't
* get me blamed for your possible bugs), don't alter or remove this
* notice. May be sold if buildable source is provided to buyer. No
* warrantee of any kind, express or implied, is included with this
* software; use at your own risk, responsibility for damages (if any) to
* anyone resulting from the use of this software rests entirely with the
* user.
```

```
*
```

```
* Send bug reports, bug fixes, enhancements, requests, flames, etc., and
```

```
* I'll try to keep a version up to date. I can be reached as follows:
```

```
* Paul Vixie      <paul@vix.com>      uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul
```

```
*/
```

```
$Id: INSTALL,v 2.5 1994/01/15 20:43:43 vixie Exp $
```

Read the comments at the top of the Makefile, then edit the area marked
'configurable
stuff'.

Edit config.h. The stuff I expect you to change is down a bit from the
top of the file, but it's clearly marked. Also look at pathnames.h.

You don't have to create the /var/cron or /var/cron/tabs directories, since
both the daemon and the `crontab' program will do this the first time they
run if they don't exist. You do need to have a /var, though -- just "mkdir
/var" if you don't have one, or you can "mkdir /usr/var; ln -s /usr/var /var"
if you expect your /var to have a lot of stuff in it.

You will also need /usr/local/etc and /usr/local/bin directories unless you
change the Makefile. These will have to be created by hand, but if you are
a long-time Usenet user you probably have them already. /usr/local/man is
where I keep my man pages, but I have the source for `man' and you probably
do not. Therefore you may have to put the man pages into /usr/man/man1,
which will be hard since there will be name collisions. (Note that the man
command was originally written by

Bill Joy before he left Berkeley, and it
contains no AT&T code, so it is in UUNET's archive of freely-distributable

BSD code.)

LINUX note: /usr/include/paths.h on some linux systems shows `_PATH_SENDMAIL` to be /usr/bin/sendmail even though sendmail is installed in /usr/lib. you should check this out.

say:

make all

su and say:

make install

Note that if I can get you to "su and say" something just by asking, you have a very serious security problem on your system and you should look into it.

Edit your /usr/lib/crontab file into little pieces -- see the CONVERSION file for help on this.

Use the ``crontab'` command to install all the little pieces you just created. Some examples (see below before trying any of these!)

```
crontab -u uucp -r /usr/lib/uucp/crontab.src
crontab -u news -r /usr/lib/news/crontab.src
crontab -u root -r /usr/adm/crontab.src
```

Notes on above examples: (1) the .src files are copied at the time the command is issued; changing the source files later will have no effect until they are reinstalled with another ``crontab -r'` command. (2) The crontab command will affect the crontab of the person using the command unless ``-u USER'` is given; ``-u'` only works for root. When using most ``su'` commands under most BSD's, ``crontab'` will still think of you as yourself even though you may think of yourself as root -- so use ``-u'` liberally. (3) the ``-r'` option stands for ``replace'`; check the man page for crontab(1) for other possibilities.

Kill your existing cron daemon -- do ``ps aux'` and look for /etc/cron.

Edit your /etc/rc or /etc/rc.local, looking for the line that starts up /etc/cron. Comment it out and add a line to start the new cron daemon -- usually /usr/local/etc/cron, unless you changed it in the Makefile.

Start up this cron daemon yourself as root. Just type /usr/local/etc/cron (or whatever); no `'&'` is needed since the daemon forks itself and the process you executed returns immediately.

ATT notes: for those people unfortunate enough to

be stuck on a AT&T UNIX,
you will need the public-domain "libndir", found in the B News source and in
any comp.sources.unix archive. You will also need to hack the code some.

Found in path(s):

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/INSTALL

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Copyright 1988,1990,1993,1994 by Paul Vixie

* All rights reserved

*

* Distribute freely, except: don't remove my name from the source or
* documentation (don't take credit for my work), mark your changes (don't
* get me blamed for your possible bugs), don't alter or remove this
* notice. May be sold if buildable source is provided to buyer. No
* warrantee of any kind, express or implied, is included with this
* software; use at your own risk, responsibility for damages (if any) to
* anyone resulting from the use of this software rests entirely with the
* user.

*

* Send bug reports, bug fixes, enhancements, requests, flames, etc., and
* I'll try to keep a version up to date. I can be reached as follows:

* Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com> uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul

*/

Found in path(s):

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/database.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/env.c

*

/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/do_command.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.h

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/compat.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/job.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/user.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/entry.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/misc.c

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/config.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Copyright 1988,1990,1993 by Paul Vixie

* All rights reserved

*

* Distribute freely, except: don't remove my name from the source or
* documentation (don't take credit for my work), mark your changes (don't
* get me blamed for your possible bugs), don't alter or remove this
* notice. May be sold if buildable source is provided to buyer. No

```
# * warrantee of any kind, express or implied, is included with this
# * software; use at your own risk, responsibility for damages (if any) to
# * anyone resulting from the use of this software rests entirely with the
# * user.
# *
# * Send bug reports, bug fixes, enhancements, requests, flames, etc., and
# * I'll try to keep a version up to date. I can be reached as follows:
# * Paul Vixie      <paul@vix.com>      uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul
# */
```

Vixie Cron V3.0

December 27, 1993

[V2.2 was some time in 1992]

[V2.1 was May 29, 1991]

[V2.0 was July 5, 1990]

[V2.0-beta

was December 9, 1988]

[V1.0 was May 6, 1987]

Paul Vixie

This is a version of 'cron' that is known to run on BSD 4.[23] systems. It is functionally based on the SysV cron, which means that each user can have their own crontab file (all crontab files are stored in a read-protected directory, usually /var/cron/tabs). No direct support is provided for 'at'; you can continue to run 'atrun' from the crontab as you have been doing. If you don't have atrun (i.e., System V) you are in trouble.

A messages is logged each time a command is executed; also, the files "allow" and "deny" in /var/cron can be used to control access to the "crontab" command (which installs crontabs). It hasn't been tested on SysV, although some effort has gone into making the port an easy one.

This is more or less the copyright that USENET contributed software usually has. Since ATT couldn't use this version if they had to freely distribute source, and since I'd love to see them use it, I'll offer some ridiculously low license fee just to have them take it. In the unlikely event that they do this, I will continue to support and distribute the pseudo-PD version, so please, don't flame me for wanting my work to see a wider distribution.

To use this: Sorry, folks, there is no cutesy 'Configure' script. You'll have to go edit a couple of files... So, here's the checklist:

Read all the FEATURES, INSTALL, and CONVERSION files

Edit config.h

Edit Makefile

(both of these files have instructions inside; note that some things in config.h are definable in Makefile and are

therefore surrounded by #ifndef...#endif)
'make'
'su' and 'make install'
(you may have to install the man pages by hand)
kill your existing cron process
(actually you can run your existing cron if you want, but why?)
build new crontabs using /usr/lib/{crontab,crontab.local}
(either put them all in "root"'s crontab, or divide it up
and rip out all the 'su' commands, collapse the lengthy
lists into
ranges with steps -- basically, this step is
as much work as you want to make it)
start up the new cron
(must be done as root)
watch it. test it with 'crontab -r' and watch the daemon track your
changes.
if you like it, change your /etc/{rc,rc.local} to use it instead of
the old one.

\$Id: README,v 2.3 1993/12/28 08:34:43 vixie Exp \$

Found in path(s):

* /cron-3.0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/README

1.207 libgcrypto 1.10.1-3

1.207.1 Available under license :

Additional license notices for Libgcrypto. *- org *-

This file contains the copying permission notices for various files in the Libgcrypto distribution which are not covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) or the GNU General Public License (GPL).

These notices all require that a copy of the notice be included in the accompanying documentation and be distributed with binary distributions of the code, so be sure to include this file along with any binary distributions derived from the GNU C Library.

* BSD_3Clause

For files:

- cipher/sha256-avx-amd64.S
- cipher/sha256-avx2-bmi2-amd64.S
- cipher/sha256-ssse3-amd64.S
- cipher/sha512-avx-amd64.S
- cipher/sha512-avx2-bmi2-amd64.S
- cipher/sha512-ssse3-amd64.S

- cipher/sha512-ssse3-i386.c

#+begin_quote

Copyright (c) 2012, Intel Corporation

All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of the Intel Corporation nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY INTEL CORPORATION "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL INTEL CORPORATION OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

#+end_quote

For files:

- random/jitterentropy-base.c
- random/jitterentropy-gcd.c
- random/jitterentropy-gcd.h
- random/jitterentropy-health.c
- random/jitterentropy-health.h
- random/jitterentropy-noise.c
- random/jitterentropy-noise.h
- random/jitterentropy-sha3.c

- random/jitterentropy-sha3.h
- random/jitterentropy-timer.c
- random/jitterentropy-timer.h
- random/jitterentropy.h
- random/rndjent.c (plus common Libgcrypt copyright holders)

#+begin_quote

Copyright (C) 2017 - 2021, Stephan Mueller <smueller@chronox.de>

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, and the entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License, in which case the provisions of the GPL2 are required INSTEAD OF the above restrictions. (This clause is necessary due to a potential bad interaction between the GPL and the restrictions contained in a BSD-style copyright.)

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ALL OF WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF NOT ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

#+end_quote

For files:

- cipher/cipher-gcm-ppc.c

#+begin_quote

Copyright (c) 2006, CRYPTOGRAMS by <appro@openssl.org>
All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

- * Redistributions of source code must retain copyright notices,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- * Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above
copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following
disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials
provided with the distribution.
- * Neither the name of the CRYPTOGRAMS nor the names of its
copyright holder and contributors may be used to endorse or
promote products derived from this software without specific
prior written permission.

ALTERNATIVELY, provided that this notice is retained in full, this
product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public
License (GPL), in which case the provisions of the GPL apply INSTEAD OF
those given above.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND CONTRIBUTORS
"AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR
A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT
OWNER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT
LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE,
DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY
THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT
(INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE
OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

#+end_quote

* X License

For files:
- install.sh

#+begin_quote

Copyright (C) 1994 X Consortium

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy

of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE X CONSORTIUM BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Except as contained in this notice, the name of the X Consortium shall not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealings in this Software without prior written authorization from the X Consortium.

#+end_quote

* Public domain

For files:

- cipher/arcfour-amd64.S

#+begin_quote

Author: Marc Bevand <bevand_m (at) epita.fr>

Licence: I hereby disclaim the copyright on this code and place it in the public domain.

#+end_quote

* OCB license 1

For files:

- cipher/cipher-ocb.c

#+begin_quote

OCB is covered by several patents but may be used freely by most software. See <http://web.cs.ucdavis.edu/~rogaway/ocb/license.htm> .

In particular license 1 is suitable for Libgcrypt: See <http://web.cs.ucdavis.edu/~rogaway/ocb/license1.pdf> for the full license document; it basically says:

License 1 License for Open-Source Software Implementations of OCB
(Jan 9, 2013)

Under this license, you are authorized to make, use, and distribute open-source software implementations of OCB. This license terminates for you if you sue someone over their open-source software implementation of OCB claiming that you have a patent covering their implementation.

License for Open Source Software Implementations of OCB

January

9, 2013

1 Definitions

1.1 Licenser means Phillip Rogaway.

1.2 Licensed Patents means any patent that claims priority to United States Patent Application No. 09/918,615 entitled Method and Apparatus for Facilitating Efficient Authenticated Encryption, and any utility, divisional, provisional, continuation, continuations-in-part, reexamination, reissue, or foreign counterpart patents that may issue with respect to the aforesaid patent application. This includes, but is not limited to, United States Patent No. 7,046,802; United States Patent No. 7,200,227; United States Patent No. 7,949,129; United States Patent No. 8,321,675 ; and any patent that issues out of United States Patent Application No. 13/669,114.

1.3 Use means any practice of any invention claimed in the Licensed Patents.

1.4 Software Implementation means any practice of any invention claimed in the Licensed Patents that takes the form of software executing on a user-programmable, general-purpose computer or that takes the form of a computer-readable medium storing such software. Software Implementation does not include, for example, application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs), field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), embedded systems, or IP cores.

1.5 Open Source Software means software whose source code is published and made available for inspection and use by anyone because either (a) the source code is subject to a license that permits recipients to copy, modify, and distribute the source code without payment of fees or royalties, or (b) the source code is in the public domain, including code released for public use through a CC0 waiver. All licenses certified by the Open Source Initiative at opensource.org as of January 9, 2013 and all Creative Commons licenses identified on the creativecommons.org website as of January 9, 2013, including the Public License Fallback of the CC0 waiver, satisfy these requirements for the purposes of this license.

1.6 Open Source

Software Implementation means a Software

Implementation in which the software implicating the Licensed Patents is Open Source Software. Open Source Software Implementation does not include any Software Implementation in which the software implicating the Licensed Patents is combined, so as to form a larger program, with software that is not Open Source Software.

2 License Grant

2.1 License. Subject to your compliance with the terms of this license, including the restriction set forth in Section 2.2, Licensor hereby grants to you a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, non-transferable, non-sublicenseable, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable license to practice any invention claimed in the Licensed Patents in any Open Source Software Implementation.

2.2 Restriction. If you or your affiliates institute patent litigation (including, but not limited to, a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) against any entity alleging that any Use authorized by this license infringes another patent, then any rights granted to you under this license automatically terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

3 Disclaimer

YOUR USE OF THE LICENSED PATENTS IS AT YOUR OWN RISK AND UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, LICENSOR MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE LICENSED PATENTS OR ANY PRODUCT EMBODYING ANY LICENSED PATENT, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES OF TITLE, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT WILL LICENSOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM OR RELATED TO ANY USE OF THE LICENSED PATENTS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR SPECIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF LICENSOR HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES PRIOR TO SUCH AN OCCURRENCE.

#+end_quote

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your

freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to

address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN

IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest

possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program

`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid

distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

^L

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

^L

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no

charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in

these notices.

^L

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete
corresponding machine-readable source code, which
must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work
that uses the
library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.
Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the

Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute

the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

^L

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a)

Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the

Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will

operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of

performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

^L

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined

with any other library

facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses

terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited

by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

^L

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing

to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

^L

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this.

Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME

THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

^L

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston,

MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.208 netty-handler 4.1.110.Final

1.208.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ReferenceCountedOpenSslServerContext.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/PemValue.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/PemEncoded.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ReferenceCountedOpenSslContext.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/flush/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/X509TrustManagerWrapper.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/PemPrivateKey.java
```

```

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ReferenceCountedOpenSslEngine.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/DelegatingSslContext.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslKeyMaterialManager.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslCertificateException.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/flow/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/Java8SslUtils.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ReferenceCountedOpenSslClientContext.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/flush/FlushConsolidationHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/PemX509Certificate.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/
// Try the OpenJDK's proprietary implementation.

```

```

Found in path(s):
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/SelfSignedCertificate.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2015 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ApplicationProtocolNames.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslSessionTicketKey.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslContextBuilder.java
- *
- /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/LazyJavaxX509Certificate.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ApplicationProtocolAccessor.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ClientAuth.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ApplicationProtocolNegotiationHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

- * Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
- *
- * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
- * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
- * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
- *
- * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
- *
- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
- * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
- * under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/traffic/TrafficCounter.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/traffic/package-info.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/traffic/GlobalTrafficShapingHandler.java
- *
- /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/traffic/ChannelTrafficShapingHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

- * Copyright 2011 The Netty Project
- *
- * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
- * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
- * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
- *
- * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
- *
- * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
- * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
- * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/traffic/AbstractTrafficShapingHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2020 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/EthernetPacket.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/PcapWriter.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/UDPPacket.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/PcapHeaders.java

*

/* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/package-info.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/TCPHeader.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/PcapWriteHandler.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/IPHeader.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2018 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslCachingX509KeyManagerFactory.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslX509KeyManagerFactory.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SignatureAlgorithmConverter.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslSession.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ExtendedOpenSslSession.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslKeyMaterial.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslX509TrustManagerWrapper.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/DefaultOpenSslKeyMaterial.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslPrivateKey.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslKeyMaterialProvider.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslCachingKeyMaterialProvider.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<!--  
~ Copyright 2012 The Netty Project  
~  
~ The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,  
~ version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance  
~ with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:  
~  
~ https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0  
~  
~ Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software  
~ distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT  
~ WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the  
~ License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations  
~ under the License.  
-->
```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/maven/io.netty/netty-handler/pom.xml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*  
* Copyright 2017 The Netty Project  
*  
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,  
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance  
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:  
*  
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0  
*
```

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkAlpnSslEngine.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/AbstractSniHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ConscryptAlpnSslEngine.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/Conscrypt.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ocsp/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OptionalSslHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ocsp/OcspClientHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslClientHelloHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SniCompletionEvent.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkAlpnSslUtils.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslCompletionEvent.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslCloseCompletionEvent.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/traffic/GlobalChannelTrafficShapingHandler.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2022 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version
* 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the

* License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
 * the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslCertificateCompressionConfig.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2022 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
 * License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
 * under the License.
 */

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/BouncyCastlePemReader.java
 * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslCertificateCompressionAlgorithm.java
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
 * Copyright 2019 The Netty Project
 *
 * The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
 * version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
 * with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
 *
 * <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
 * WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/PseudoRandomFunction.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/address/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslPrivateKeyMethod.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/X509KeyManagerWrapper.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/address/DynamicAddressConnectHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/TrustManagerFactoryWrapper.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/KeyManagerFactoryWrapper.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/SimpleKeyManagerFactory.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslMasterKeyHandler.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2012 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/stream/ChunkedWriteHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/logging/LoggingHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/IdleStateHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/package-info.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/logging/LogLevel.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/TimeoutException.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/ReadTimeoutException.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/stream/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/NotSslRecordException.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/WriteTimeoutException.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/stream/ChunkedInput.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/IdleState.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/stream/ChunkedFile.java


```

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/WriteTimeoutHandler.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/stream/ChunkedNioFile.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/IdleStateEvent.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslHandler.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/stream/ChunkedStream.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/logging/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/stream/ChunkedNioStream.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/timeout/ReadTimeoutHandler.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2023 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/pcap/State.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2013 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslHandshakeCompletionEvent.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2014 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,

* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance

* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the

* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations

* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkSslContext.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JettyAlpnSslEngine.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslContext.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslNpnApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java

*

/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/RuleBasedIpFilter.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslProvider.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslEngine.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/OpenJdkSelfSignedCertGenerator.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkNpnApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslContext.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/UniqueIpFilter.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkAlpnApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSsl.java

*

/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslEngineMap.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SniHandler.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ApplicationProtocolConfig.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/CipherSuiteFilter.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkDefaultApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/SimpleTrustManagerFactory.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslServerSessionContext.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/FingerprintTrustManagerFactory.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/AbstractRemoteAddressFilter.java

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkSslClientContext.java

```

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/traffic/GlobalChannelTrafficCounter.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/IdentityCipherSuiteFilter.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkSslEngine.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/IpSubnetFilterRule.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/package-info.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslSessionStats.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/ThreadLocalInsecureRandom.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/IpFilterRuleType.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslDefaultApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkSslServerContext.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslUtils.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/CipherSuiteConverter.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslSessionContext.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JdkBaseApplicationProtocolNegotiator.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslClientContext.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/ApplicationProtocolUtil.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/BouncyCastleSelfSignedCertGenerator.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/Java7SslParametersUtils.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/LazyX509Certificate.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/IpFilterRule.java
*
/netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslServerContext.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/JettyNpnSslEngine.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/InsecureTrustManagerFactory.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/PemReader.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SupportedCipherSuiteFilter.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2023 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/StacklessSSLHandshakeException.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/EnhancingX509ExtendedTrustManager.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2021 The Netty Project

*

* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:

*

* <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/BouncyCastleAlpnSslUtils.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/GroupsConverter.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/BouncyCastle.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/AsyncRunnable.java

*

- /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslProtocols.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/BouncyCastleAlpnSslEngine.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/Ciphers.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslAsyncPrivateKeyMethod.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslClientSessionCache.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslSessionCache.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslContextOption.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/OpenSslSessionId.java
- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslContextOption.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT

Found in path(s):

- * /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/META-INF/native-image/io.netty/netty-handler/native-image.properties

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

```

* Copyright 2016 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License, version
* 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the
* License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under
* the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/flow/FlowControlHandler.java
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

/*
* Copyright 2020 The Netty Project
*
* The Netty Project licenses this file to you under the Apache License,
* version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance
* with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at:
*
* https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT
* WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the
* License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations
* under the License.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslHandshakeTimeoutException.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/logging/ByteBufFormat.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/address/ResolveAddressHandler.java
*
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/SslClosedEngineException.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/IpSubnetFilter.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ipfilter/IpSubnetFilterRuleComparator.java
* /netty-handler-4-1-110-final-sources-jar/io/netty/handler/ssl/util/FingerprintTrustManagerFactoryBuilder.java

```

1.209 jackson-module-kotlin 2.17.1

1.209.1 Available under license :

This copy of Jackson JSON processor databind module is licensed under the Apache (Software) License, version 2.0 ("the License").

See the License for details about distribution rights, and the specific rights regarding derivative works.

You may obtain a copy of the License at:

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Jackson JSON processor

Jackson is a high-performance, Free/Open Source JSON processing library.

It was originally written by Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi), and has been in development since 2007.

It is currently developed by a community of developers, as well as supported commercially by FasterXML.com.

Copyright

Copyright 2007-, Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi)

Licensing

Jackson core and extension components may be licensed under different licenses.

To find the details that apply to this artifact see the accompanying LICENSE file.

For more information, including possible other licensing options, contact FasterXML.com (<http://fasterxml.com>).

Credits

A list of contributors may be found from CREDITS file, which is included in some artifacts (usually source distributions); but is always available from the source code management (SCM) system project uses.

1.210 util-linux 2.38.1-5+deb12u2

1.210.1 Available under license :

Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: util-linux

Upstream-Contact: util-linux@vger.kernel.org

Source: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>

Files: *

Copyright: Michal Luscon <mluscon@redhat.com>

1986 Gary S. Brown
 1990 Gordon Irlam (gordoni@cs.ua.oz.au)
 1991, 1992 Linus Torvalds
 1991-2004 Miquel van Smoorenburg
 1992 A. V. Le Blanc (LeBlanc@mcc.ac.uk)
 1992-1997 Michael K. Johnson, johnsonm@redhat.com
 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002,
 2003, 2004, 2005, 2008 Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>
 1994 Kevin E. Martin (martin@cs.unc.edu)
 1994 Salvatore Valente <svalente@mit.edu>
 1994,1996 Alessandro Rubini (rubini@ipvvis.unipv.it)
 1994-2005 Jeff Tranter (tranter@pobox.com)
 1995, 1999, 2000 Andries E. Brouwer <aeb@cw.nl>
 1997-2005 Frodo Looijaard
 <frodo@frodo.looijaard.name>
 1998 Danek Duvall <duvall@alumni.princeton.edu>
 1999 Andreas Dilger
 1999-2002 Transmeta Corporation
 1999, 2000, 2002-2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 Red Hat, Inc.
 2000 Werner Almesberger
 2004-2006 Michael Holzt, kju -at- fqdn.org
 2005 Adrian Bunk
 2007-2020 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
 2007, 2011, 2012, 2016 SuSE LINUX Products GmbH
 2008 Cai Qian <qcai@redhat.com>
 2008 Hayden A. James (hayden.james@gmail.com)
 2008 James Youngman <jay@gnu.org>
 2008 Roy Peled, the.roy.peled -at- gmail.com
 2009 Mikhail Gusarov <dottedmag@dottedmag.net>
 2010, 2011, 2012 Davidlohr Bueso <dave@gnu.org>
 2010 Jason Borden <jborden@bluehost.com>A
 2010 Hajime Taira <htaira@redhat.com>
 2010 Masatake Yamato <yamato@redhat.com>
 2011 IBM Corp.
 2012 Andy Lutomirski <luto@amacapital.net>
 2012 Lennart Poettering
 2012 Sami Kerola <kerolasa@iki.fi>
 2012 Cody Maloney <cmaloney@theoreticalchaos.com>
 2012 Werner Fink <werner@suse.de>
 2013,2014 Ondrej Oprala <ooprala@redhat.com>

License: GPL-2+

Files: schedutils/ionice.c

Copyright: 2005 Jens Axboe <jens@axboe.dk>

License: GPL-2

Files: schedutils/chrt.c

schedutils/taskset.c

Copyright: 2004 Robert Love <rml@tech9.net>

2010 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: disk-utils/raw.c

Copyright: 1999, 2000, Red Hat Software

License: GPL-2

Files: sys-utils/hwclock-parse-date.y

Copyright: Steven M. Bellovin <smb@research.att.com>

Unknown Authors on Usenet

1990 Rich \$alz <rsalz@bbn.com>

1990 Jim Berets <jberets@bbn.com>

1999, 2004 Paul Eggert <eggert@twinsun.com>

License: GPL-3+

Files: sys-utils/nsenter.c

Copyright: 2012-2013 Eric Biederman <ebiederm@xmission.com>

License: GPL-2

Files: disk-utils/mkfs.minix.c

disk-utils/mkswap.c

Copyright: 1991, 1992 Linus Torvalds

License: GPL-2

Files: lib/blkdev.c

lib/loopdev.c

lib/sysfs.c

lib/ttyutils.c

misc-utils/mcookie.c

sys-utils/setuid.c

text-utils/line.c

Copyright: n/a

License: public-domain

Files: login-utils/vipw.c

misc-utils/cal.c

misc-utils/kill.c

misc-utils/logger.c

misc-utils/look.c

misc-utils/whereis.c

sys-utils/renice.c

term-utils/mesg.c

term-utils/script.c

term-utils/ttymsg.c

term-utils/wall.c

term-utils/write.c

text-utils/col.c

text-utils/colcrt.c
text-utils/colrm.c
text-utils/column.c
text-utils/hexdump.c
text-utils/hexdump.h
text-utils/hexdump-conv.c
text-utils/hexdump-display.c
text-utils/hexdump-parse.c
text-utils/rev.c
text-utils/ul.c

Copyright: 1980, 1983, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994

The Regents of the University of California

2014 Sami Kerola <kerolasa@iki.fi>

2014 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

License: BSD-4-clause

Files: sys-utils/flock.c

Copyright: 2003-2005 H. Peter Anvin

License: MIT

Files: text-utils/pg.c

Copyright: 2000-2001 Gunnar Ritter

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: login-utils/login.c

Copyright: 1980, 1987, 1988 The Regents of the University of California.

2011 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

License: BSLA

Files: login-utils/logindefs.c

Copyright: 2003, 2004, 2005 Thorsten Kukuk

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: libuuid/*

libuuid/src/*

libuuid/man/*

Copyright: 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2007 Theodore Ts'o.

1999 Andreas Dilger (adilger@enel.ucalgary.ca)

License: BSD-3-clause

Files: lib/procutils.c

include/xalloc.h

Copyright: 2010, 2011 Davidlohr Bueso <dave@gnu.org>

License: LGPL-2+

Files: */colors.*

Copyright: 2012 Ondrej Oprala <ooprala@redhat.com>

2012-2014 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
License:
 LGPL-2+

Files: login-utils/setpwnam.h
 login-utils/setpwnam.c
 Copyright: 1994 Martin Schulze <joe@infodrom.north.de>
 1994 Salvatore Valente <svalente@mit.edu>
 License: LGPL-2+

Files: libfdisk/*
 libfdisk/src/*
 Copyright: 2007-2013 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
 2012 Davidlohr Bueso <dave@gnu.org>
 License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: lib/cpuset.c
 /match.
 lib/canonicalize.c
 Copyright: 2008-2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
 License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: */mbsalign.*
 Copyright: 2009-2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
 2010-2013 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
 License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: */timeutils.*
 Copyright: 2010 Lennart Poettering
 License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: include/list.h
 Copyright: 2008 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
 1999-2008 by Theodore Ts'o
 License: LGPL

Files: libblkid/*
 libblkid/src/*
 libblkid/samples/*
 libblkid/src/partitions/*
 libblkid/src/superblocks/*
 libblkid/src/topology/*
 Copyright:
 1999, 2001 Andries Brouwer
 1995, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004
 Theodore Ts'o.
 2001 Andreas Dilger (adilger@turbolinux.com)
 2004-2008 Kay Sievers <kay.sievers@vrfy.org>

2008-2013 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
2009 Bastian Friedrich <bastian.friedrich@collax.com>
2009 Corentin Chary <corentincj@iksaif.net>
2009 Mike Hommey <mh@glandium.org>
2009 Red Hat, Inc.
2009-2010 Andreas Dilger <adilger@sun.com>
2010 Andrew Nayenko <resver@gmail.com>
2010 Jeroen Oortwijn <oortwijn@gmail.com>
2010 Jiro SEKIBA <jir@unicus.jp>
2011 Philipp Marek <philipp.marek@linbit.com>
2012 Milan Broz <mbroz@redhat.com>
2013 Alejandro Martinez Ruiz <alex@nowcomputing.com>
2013 Eric Sandeen <sandeen@redhat.com>
2013 Rolf Fokkens <rolf@fokkens.nl>
2013 Zeeshan Ali
(Khattak) <zeeshanak@gnome.org>
License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: include/cpuset.h
lib/randutils.c
Copyright: *unknown*
License: LGPL

Files: misc-utils/blkid.c
Copyright: 2001 Andreas Dilger
License: LGPL

Files: libmount/*
libmount/src/*
Copyright: 2008-2012 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: libmount/python/*
Copyright: 2013, Red Hat, Inc.
License: LGPL-3+

Files: libsmartcols/*
Copyright: 2009-2014 Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>
2014 Ondrej Oprala <ooprala@redhat.com>
License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: debian/*
Copyright: Guy Maor <maor@debian.org>
Sean 'Shaleh' Perry <shaleh@debian.org>
Adrian Bunk <bunk@stusta.de>
LaMont Jones <lamont@debian.org>
1996-2003 Martin Mitchell (martin@debian.org)
2008-2012 Frank Lichtenheld (djpig@debian.org)

2014 Andreas Henriksson <andreas@fatal.se>
2017-2020 Michael Biebl <biebl@debian.org>

2019 Petter Reinholdtsen <pere@debian.org>
2017-2020 Chris Hofstaedtler <zeha@debian.org>
License: GPL-2+

Files: debian/po/*

Copyright: Aiet Kolkhi <aietkolkhi@gmail.com>
 Anton Gladky <gladky.anton@gmail.com>
 Arief S F (arief@gurame.fisika.ui.ac.id>
 Armin Beširovi <armin@linux.org.ba>
 astur <malditoastur@gmail.com>
 Axel Bojer <axelb@skolelinux.no>
 Bart Cornelis <cobaco@skolelinux.no>
 Bartosz Feski <fenio@o2.pl>
 Basil Shubin <bashu@surgut.ru>
 Baurzhan Muftakhidinov <baurthefirst@gmail.com>
 Bjorn Steensrud <bjornst@powertech.no>
 Claus Hindsgaul <claus_h@image.dk>
 Clytie Siddall <clytie@riverland.net.au>
 Dafydd Tomos <l10n@da.fydd.org>
 Damyan Ivanov <dam@modsoftsys.com>
 Daniel Franganillo <dfranganillo@gmail.com>
 Daniel Nylander <po@danielnylander.se>
 Danishka Navin <danishka@gmail.com>
 Dauren Sarsenov <daur88@inbox.ru>
 Dominik Zaboltny <dominz@wp.pl>
 Dr.T.Vasudevan <agnihot3@gmail.com>
 Eddy Petrisor <eddy.petrisor@gmail.com>
 Eder L. Marques <frolic@debian-ce.org>
 Elian Myftiu <elian.myftiu@gmail.com>
 Emmanuel Galatoulas <galas@tee.gr>
 Esko Arajärvi <edu@iki.fi>
 Frank Lichtenheld <djpig@debian.org>
 Frédéric Bothamy <frederic.bothamy@free.fr>
 Gabor Burjan <buga@buvoshetes.hu>
 George Papamichelakis <george@step.gr>
 Hans Fredrik Nordhaug <hans@nordhaug.priv.no>
 Håvard Korsvoll <korsvoll@gmail.com>

 Hideki Yamane <henrich@samba.gr.jp>
 Hleb Rubanau <g.rubanau@gmail.com>
 I Gede Wijaya S <gwiwijayas@yahoo.com>
 Ivan Masár <helix84@centrum.sk>
 Jacobo Tarrio <jtarrio@debian.org>
 Jamil Ahmed <jamil@ankur.org.bd>
 Janos Guljas <janos@resenje.org>

Jordi Mallach <jordi@debian.org>
Josip Rodin <joy+ditrans@linux.hr>
Karolina Kalic <karolina@resenje.org>
Kartik Mistry <kartik.mistry@gmail.com>
Kstutis Bilinas <kebil@kaunas.init.lt>
Kevin Scannell <kscanne@gmail.com>
Khoem Sokhem <khoemsokhem@khmeros.info>
Klaus Ade Johnstad <klaus@skolelinux.no>
Knut Yrvin <knut@skolelinux.no>
Konstantinos Margaritis <markos@debian.org>
Kostas
Papadimas <pkst@gnome.org>
Kumar Appaiah <a.kumar@alumni.iitm.ac.in>
Lior Kaplan <kaplan@debian.org>
Luiz Portella <lfpor@lujz.org>
Mallikarjuna <Mallikarjunasj@gmail.com>
Mert Dirik <mertdirik@gmail.com>
Milo Casagrande <milo@ubuntu.com>
Ming Hua <minghua@ubuntu.com>
Miroslav Kure <kurem@debian.cz>
Mouhamadou Mamoune Mbacke <mouhamadoumamoune@gmail.com>
Nabin Gautam <nabin@mpp.org.np>
Ossama M. Khayat <okhayat@yahoo.com>
Ovidiu Damian <deelerious@gmail.com>
Parlin Imanuel Toh <parlin_i@yahoo.com>
Pavel Piatruk <berserker@neolocation.com>
Piarres Beobide <pi@beobide.net>
Praveen| A| <pravi.a@gmail.com>
Rdolfo Mazurs <rudolfo.mazurs@gmail.com>
Sahran <Sahran.ug@gmail.com>
Sampada Nakhare <sampadanakhare@gmail.com>
Setyo Nugroho <setyo@gmx.net>
Simão Pedro Cardoso <pthell@gmail.com>
Stefano Melchior <stefano.melchior@openlabs.it>
Sunjae Park <darehanl@gmail.com>
Sveinn í Felli <sveinki@nett.is>
Tetralet <tetralet@gmail.com>
Theppitak Karoonboonyanan <thep@linux.thai.net>
Tshewang Norbu <bumthap2006@hotmail.com>
Vahid Ghaderi <vahid_male1384@yahoo.com>
Vanja Cvelbar <cvelbar@gmail.com>
Veeven <veeven@gmail.com>
Vikram Vincent <vincentvikram@gmail.com>
Yoppy Hidayanto <yoppy.hidayanto@gmail.com>

License: GPL-2+

License: public-domain

The files tagged with this license contains the following paragraphs:

.

No copyright is claimed. This code is in the public domain; do with it what you wish.

.

Written by Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

License: GPL-2

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License, v2, as published by the Free Software Foundation

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

License: GPL-2+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify

it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License version 2 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2'.

License: GPL-3+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or (at

your option) any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public
License version 3 can be found in `/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3'.

License: BSD-3-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- .
1) Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
.
2) Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice,
this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation
and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
.
3) Neither the name of the ORGANIZATION nor the names of its contributors
may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software
without specific prior written permission.
.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS"
AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE
IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE
LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF
SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS
INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN
CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE)
ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSD-4-clause

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions
are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright
notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the

- documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software must display the following acknowledgement:
This product includes software developed by the University of California, Berkeley and its contributors.
 4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.
- .

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED

BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS ``AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

License: BSLA

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are duplicated in all such forms and that any documentation, advertising materials, and other materials related to such distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed by the University of California, Berkeley. The name of the University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

License: LGPL

This file may be redistributed under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Lesser General Public License can be found in ‘/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL’.

License: LGPL-2+

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope
that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.
The complete text of the GNU Lesser General Public License
can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2 file.

License: LGPL-2.1+

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1, or (at your option)
any later version.

.
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received
a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along
with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation,
Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Lesser General Public
License version 2.1 can be found in '/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1'.

License: LGPL-3+

This package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public
License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either
version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

.
This package is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
Lesser General Public License for more details.

.
You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU Lesser General
Public License can be found in "/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-3".

License: MIT

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

.

The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY

CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 3, 29 June 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <<http://fsf.org/>>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you

want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1)

assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand

ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The

"System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered

by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium

customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation

into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this

License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is

governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor

version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this

License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying

the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered

version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17.

Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary.

For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see
<<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read
<<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.211 vertx-grpc 4.5.8

1.211.1 Available under license :

Eclipse Public License - v 2.0

THE ACCOMPANYING PROGRAM IS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS ECLIPSE PUBLIC LICENSE ("AGREEMENT"). ANY USE, REPRODUCTION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAM CONSTITUTES RECIPIENT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT.

1. DEFINITIONS

"Contribution" means:

a) in the case of the initial Contributor, the initial content Distributed under this Agreement, and

b) in the case of each subsequent Contributor:

- i) changes to the Program, and
- ii) additions to the Program;

where such changes and/or additions to the Program originate from and are Distributed by that particular Contributor. A Contribution "originates" from a Contributor if it was added to the Program by such Contributor itself or anyone acting on such Contributor's behalf. Contributions do not include changes or additions to the Program that are not Modified Works.

"Contributor" means any person or entity that Distributes the Program.

"Licensed Patents" mean patent claims licensable by a Contributor which are necessarily infringed by the use or sale of its Contribution alone or when combined with the Program.

"Program" means the Contributions Distributed in accordance with this Agreement.

"Recipient" means anyone who receives the Program under this Agreement or any Secondary License (as applicable), including Contributors.

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source Code or other form, that is based on (or derived from) the Program and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship.

"Modified Works" shall mean any work in Source Code or other form that results from an addition to, deletion from, or modification of the contents of the Program, including, for purposes of clarity any new file in Source Code form that contains any contents of the Program. Modified Works shall not include works that contain only declarations, interfaces, types, classes, structures, or files of the Program solely in each case in order to link to, bind by name, or subclass the Program or Modified Works thereof.

"Distribute" means the acts of a) distributing or b) making available in any manner that enables the transfer of a copy.

"Source Code" means the form of a Program preferred for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Secondary License" means either the GNU General Public License, Version 2.0, or any later versions of that license, including any exceptions or additional permissions as identified by the initial Contributor.

2. GRANT OF RIGHTS

a) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Contributor hereby grants Recipient a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, Distribute and sublicense the Contribution of such Contributor, if any, and such Derivative Works.

b) Subject to the terms of this Agreement, each Contributor hereby grants Recipient a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under Licensed Patents to make, use, sell, offer to sell, import and otherwise transfer the Contribution of such Contributor, if any, in Source Code or other form. This patent license shall apply to the combination of the Contribution and the Program if, at the time the Contribution is added by the Contributor, such addition of the Contribution causes such combination to be covered by the Licensed Patents. The patent license shall not apply to any other

combinations which include the Contribution. No hardware per se is licensed hereunder.

c) Recipient understands that although each Contributor grants the licenses to its Contributions set forth herein, no assurances are provided by any Contributor that the Program does not infringe the patent or other intellectual property rights of any other entity.

Each

Contributor disclaims any liability to Recipient for claims brought by any other entity based on infringement of intellectual property rights or otherwise. As a condition to exercising the rights and licenses granted hereunder, each Recipient hereby assumes sole responsibility to secure any other intellectual property rights needed, if any. For example, if a third party patent license is required to allow Recipient to Distribute the Program, it is Recipient's responsibility to acquire that license before distributing the Program.

d) Each Contributor represents that to its knowledge it has sufficient copyright rights in its Contribution, if any, to grant the copyright license set forth in this Agreement.

e) Notwithstanding the terms of any Secondary License, no Contributor makes additional grants to any Recipient (other than those set forth in this Agreement) as a result of such Recipient's receipt of the Program under the terms of a Secondary License (if permitted under the terms of Section 3).

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 If a Contributor Distributes the Program in any form, then:

a) the Program must also be made available as Source Code, in accordance with section 3.2, and the Contributor must accompany the Program with a statement that the Source Code for the Program is available under this Agreement, and informs Recipients how to obtain it in a reasonable manner on or through a medium customarily used for software exchange; and

b) the Contributor may Distribute the Program under a license different than this Agreement, provided that such license:

i) effectively disclaims on behalf of all other Contributors all warranties and conditions, express and implied, including warranties or conditions of title and non-infringement, and implied warranties or conditions of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose;

ii) effectively excludes on behalf of all other Contributors all

liability

for damages, including direct, indirect, special,
incidental and consequential damages, such as lost profits;

iii) does not attempt to limit or alter the recipients' rights
in the Source Code under section 3.2; and

iv) requires any subsequent distribution of the Program by any
party to be under a license that satisfies the requirements
of this section 3.

3.2 When the Program is Distributed as Source Code:

a) it must be made available under this Agreement, or if the
Program (i) is combined with other material in a separate file or
files made available under a Secondary License, and (ii) the initial
Contributor attached to the Source Code the notice described in
Exhibit A of this Agreement, then the Program may be made available
under the terms of such Secondary Licenses, and

b) a copy of this Agreement must be included with each copy of
the Program.

3.3 Contributors may not remove or alter any copyright, patent,
trademark, attribution
notices, disclaimers of warranty, or limitations
of liability ("notices") contained within the Program from any copy of
the Program which they Distribute, provided that Contributors may add
their own appropriate notices.

4. COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION

Commercial distributors of software may accept certain responsibilities
with respect to end users, business partners and the like. While this
license is intended to facilitate the commercial use of the Program,
the Contributor who includes the Program in a commercial product
offering should do so in a manner which does not create potential
liability for other Contributors. Therefore, if a Contributor includes
the Program in a commercial product offering, such Contributor
("Commercial Contributor") hereby agrees to defend and indemnify every
other Contributor ("Indemnified Contributor") against any losses,
damages and costs (collectively "Losses") arising from claims, lawsuits
and other legal actions brought by a third party against
the Indemnified
Contributor to the extent caused by the acts or omissions of such
Commercial Contributor in connection with its distribution of the Program
in a commercial product offering. The obligations in this section do not
apply to any claims or Losses relating to any actual or alleged

intellectual property infringement. In order to qualify, an Indemnified Contributor must: a) promptly notify the Commercial Contributor in writing of such claim, and b) allow the Commercial Contributor to control, and cooperate with the Commercial Contributor in, the defense and any related settlement negotiations. The Indemnified Contributor may participate in any such claim at its own expense.

For example, a Contributor might include the Program in a commercial product offering, Product X. That Contributor is then a Commercial Contributor. If that Commercial Contributor then makes performance claims, or offers warranties related to Product X, those performance claims and warranties are such Commercial Contributor's responsibility alone. Under this section, the Commercial Contributor would have to defend claims against the other Contributors related to those performance claims and warranties, and if a court requires any other Contributor to pay any damages as a result, the Commercial Contributor must pay those damages.

5. NO WARRANTY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT, AND TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE PROGRAM IS PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Each Recipient is solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using and distributing the Program and assumes all risks associated with its exercise of rights under this Agreement, including but not limited to the risks and costs of program errors, compliance with applicable laws, damage to or loss of data, programs or equipment, and unavailability or interruption of operations.

6. DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT, AND TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, NEITHER RECIPIENT NOR ANY CONTRIBUTORS SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION LOST PROFITS), HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAM OR THE EXERCISE OF ANY RIGHTS GRANTED HEREUNDER, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

7. GENERAL

If any provision of this Agreement is invalid or unenforceable under applicable law, it shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remainder of the terms of this Agreement, and without further action by the parties hereto, such provision shall be reformed to the minimum extent necessary to make such provision valid and enforceable.

If Recipient institutes patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Program itself (excluding combinations of the Program with other software or hardware) infringes such Recipient's patent(s), then such Recipient's rights granted under Section 2(b) shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

All Recipient's rights under this Agreement shall terminate if it fails to comply with any of the material terms or conditions of this Agreement and does not cure such failure in a reasonable period of time after becoming aware of such noncompliance. If all Recipient's rights under this Agreement terminate, Recipient agrees to cease use and distribution of the Program as soon as reasonably practicable. However, Recipient's obligations under this Agreement and any licenses granted by Recipient relating to the Program shall continue and survive.

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute copies of this Agreement, but in order to avoid inconsistency the Agreement is copyrighted and may only be modified in the following manner. The Agreement Steward reserves the right to publish new versions (including revisions) of this Agreement from time to time. No one other than the Agreement Steward has the right to modify this Agreement. The Eclipse Foundation is the initial Agreement Steward. The Eclipse Foundation may assign the responsibility to serve as the Agreement Steward to a suitable separate entity. Each new version of the Agreement will be given a distinguishing version number. The Program (including Contributions) may always be Distributed subject to the version of the Agreement under which it was received. In addition, after a new version of the Agreement is published, Contributor may elect to Distribute the Program (including its Contributions) under the new version.

Except as expressly stated in Sections 2(a) and 2(b) above, Recipient receives no rights or licenses to the intellectual property of any Contributor under this Agreement, whether expressly, by implication, estoppel or otherwise. All rights in the Program not expressly granted under this Agreement are reserved. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to be enforceable by any entity that is not a Contributor or Recipient. No third-party beneficiary rights are created under this Agreement.

Exhibit A - Form of Secondary Licenses Notice

"This Source Code may also be made available under the following Secondary Licenses when the conditions for such availability set forth in the Eclipse Public License, v. 2.0 are satisfied: {name license(s), version(s), and exceptions or additional permissions here}."

Simply including a copy of this Agreement, including this Exhibit A is not sufficient to license the Source Code under Secondary Licenses.

If it is not possible or desirable to put the notice in a particular file, then You may include the notice in a location (such as a LICENSE file in a relevant directory) where a recipient would be likely to look for such a notice.

You may add additional accurate notices of copyright ownership.

1.212 jackson-databind 2.17.1

1.212.1 Available under license :

Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
<http://www.apache.org/licenses/>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND DISTRIBUTION

1. Definitions.

"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction, and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.

"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized by the copyright owner that is granting the License.

"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising permissions granted by this License.

"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications, including but not limited to software source code, documentation source, and configuration files.

"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions to other media types.

"Work" shall mean the work of authorship, whether in Source or Object form, made available under the License, as indicated by a copyright notice that is included in or attached to the work (an example is provided in the Appendix below).

"Derivative Works" shall mean any work, whether in Source or Object form, that is based on (or derived from) the Work and for which the editorial revisions, annotations, elaborations, or other modifications represent, as a whole, an original work of authorship. For the purposes of this License, Derivative Works shall not include works that remain separable from, or merely link (or bind by name) to the interfaces of, the Work and Derivative Works thereof.

"Contribution" shall mean any work of authorship, including the original version of the Work and any modifications or additions to that Work or Derivative Works thereof, that is intentionally submitted to Licensor for inclusion in the Work by the copyright owner or by an individual or Legal Entity authorized to submit on behalf of the copyright owner. For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written communication sent to the Licensor or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Licensor for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by the copyright owner as "Not a Contribution."

"Contributor" shall mean Licensor and any individual or Legal Entity on behalf of whom a Contribution has been received by Licensor and subsequently incorporated within the Work.

2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare Derivative Works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute the Work and such Derivative Works in Source or Object form.

3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this

License, each Contributor hereby grants to You a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by such Contributor that are necessarily infringed by their Contribution(s) alone or by combination of their Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If You institute patent litigation against any entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that the Work or a Contribution incorporated within the Work constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to You under this License for that Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.

4. Redistribution. You may reproduce and distribute copies of the

Work or Derivative Works thereof in any medium, with or without modifications, and in Source or Object form, provided that You meet the following conditions:

(a) You must give any other recipients of the Work or Derivative Works a copy of this License; and

(b) You must cause any modified files to carry prominent notices stating that You changed the files; and

(c) You must retain, in the Source form of any Derivative Works that You distribute, all copyright, patent, trademark, and attribution notices from the Source form of the Work, excluding those notices that do not pertain to any part of the Derivative Works; and

(d) If the Work includes a "NOTICE" text file as part of its distribution, then any Derivative Works that You distribute must include a readable copy of the attribution notices contained within such NOTICE file, excluding

those notices that do not

pertain to any part of the Derivative Works, in at least one of the following places: within a NOTICE text file distributed as part of the Derivative Works; within the Source form or documentation, if provided along with the Derivative Works; or, within a display generated by the Derivative Works, if and wherever such third-party notices normally appear. The contents of the NOTICE file are for informational purposes only and

do not modify the License. You may add Your own attribution notices within Derivative Works that You distribute, alongside or as an addendum to the NOTICE text from the Work, provided that such additional attribution notices cannot be construed as modifying the License.

You may add Your own copyright statement to Your modifications and may provide additional or different license terms and conditions

for use, reproduction, or distribution of Your modifications, or for any such Derivative Works as a whole, provided Your use, reproduction, and distribution of the Work otherwise complies with the conditions stated in this License.

5. Submission of Contributions. Unless You explicitly state otherwise, any Contribution intentionally submitted for inclusion in the Work by You to the Licensor shall be under the terms and conditions of this License, without any additional terms or conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, nothing herein shall supersede or modify the terms of any separate license agreement you may have executed with Licensor regarding such Contributions.

6. Trademarks. This License does not grant permission to use the trade names, trademarks, service marks, or product names of the Licensor, except as required for reasonable and customary use in describing the origin of the Work and reproducing the content of the NOTICE file.

7. Disclaimer of Warranty. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, Licensor provides the Work (and each Contributor provides its Contributions) on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. You are solely responsible for determining the appropriateness of using or redistributing the Work and assume any risks associated with Your exercise of permissions under this License.

8. Limitation of Liability. In no event and under no legal theory, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, or otherwise, unless required by applicable law (such as deliberate and grossly negligent acts) or agreed to in writing, shall any Contributor be liable to You for damages, including any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages of any character arising as a result of this License or out of the use or inability to use the Work (including but not limited to damages for loss of goodwill, work stoppage, computer failure or malfunction, or any and all

other commercial damages or losses), even if such Contributor has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

9. Accepting Warranty or Additional Liability. While redistributing the Work or Derivative Works thereof, You may choose to offer, and charge a fee for, acceptance of support, warranty, indemnity, or other liability obligations and/or rights consistent with this License. However, in accepting such obligations, You may act only on Your own behalf and on Your sole responsibility, not on behalf of any other Contributor, and only if You agree to indemnify, defend, and hold each Contributor harmless for any liability incurred by, or claims asserted against, such Contributor by reason of your accepting any such warranty or additional liability.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX: How to apply the Apache License to your work.

To apply the Apache License to your work, attach the following boilerplate notice, with the fields enclosed by brackets "[]" replaced with your own identifying information. (Don't include the brackets!) The text should be enclosed in the appropriate comment syntax for the file format. We also recommend that a file or class name and description of purpose be included on the same "printed page" as the copyright notice for easier identification within third-party archives.

Copyright [yyyy] [name of copyright owner]

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.

Jackson JSON processor

Jackson is a high-performance, Free/Open Source JSON processing library. It was originally written by Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi), and has been in development since 2007. It is currently developed by a community of developers.

Copyright

Copyright 2007-, Tatu Saloranta (tatu.saloranta@iki.fi)

Licensing

Jackson 2.x core and extension components are licensed under Apache License 2.0
To find the details that apply to this artifact see the accompanying LICENSE file.

Credits

A list of contributors may be found from CREDITS(-2.x) file, which is included in some artifacts (usually source distributions); but is always available from the source code management (SCM) system project uses.

1.213 commons-logging 1.2

1.213.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2005 The Apache Software Foundation.
 *
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 *
 *     http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
 *
 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
 * limitations under the License.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/ServletContextCleaner.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * Copyright 2001-2006 The Apache Software Foundation.
 *
 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
 *
 *     http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
```

*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/LogFactory.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright 2001-2004,2006 The Apache Software Foundation.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/AvalonLogger.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* Copyright 2004 The Apache Software Foundation.
*
* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
* You may obtain a copy of the License at
*
* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>
*
* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
* limitations under the License.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/WeakHashtable.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* Copyright 2001-2004 The Apache Software Foundation.

*

* Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

* you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

* You may obtain a copy of the License at

*

* <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

*

* Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

* distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

* WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

* See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

* limitations under the License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/LogConfigurationException.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/Log4JLogger.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/LogFactoryImpl.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/Jdk13LumberjackLogger.java

*

*/commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/SimpleLog.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/Jdk14Logger.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/LogSource.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/NoOpLog.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/LogKitLogger.java

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/Log.java

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

2004 The Apache Software Foundation.

Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");

you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.

You may obtain a copy of the License at

<http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE>

2.0

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

limitations under the License.

Found in path(s):

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/package.html

* /commons-logging-1-1-sources-9-jar/org/apache/commons/logging/impl/package.html

Cisco and the Cisco logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Cisco and/or its affiliates in the U.S. and other countries. To view a list of Cisco trademarks, go to this URL: www.cisco.com/go/trademarks. Third-party trademarks mentioned are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company. (1110R)

©2026 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.