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@end smallexample
```

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programer) or your school, if any, to sign a `copyright disclaimer` for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library 'Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

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That's all there is to it!

That's all there is to it!

That's all there is to it!

That's all there is to it!
things.

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

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@iftex
@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end ifinfo
@enumerate 0
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@enumerate a
@item
The modified work must itself be a software library.

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

@item
You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

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

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

@end enumerate

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In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.
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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

@item
Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.
@end enumerate

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

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

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

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

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@end enumerate

@iftex
@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end ifinfo

@page
@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the
To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

@example
@example
\texttt{\textcopyright \text{year} \ \text{name of author}}
@example

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

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

@example
@example
\texttt{Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library 'Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.}
@example
@example
\texttt{\begin{verbatim}
\textcopyright \text{Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
\end{verbatim}}
@example
@end smallexample

That's all there is to it!
Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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

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

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

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

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#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>

extern "Java"
{
    namespace gnu
    {
        namespace javax
namespace sound
{
    class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
}
}
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{
    AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);

public:
    static JArray<::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission *> * values();
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;

private:
    static JArray<::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission *> * ENUM$VALUES;

};

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Jan 21, 2002

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

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!
GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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0. Definitions.

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"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for input to an assembler, loader, linker and/or execution phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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

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

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

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less
of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

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

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.
4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>

extern "Java"
{
namespace gnu
{
namespace javax
{
namespace sound
{
   class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
}
}
}
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{

AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);
public:
   static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
   static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
   static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
   static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
   static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
   static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
   static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

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// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__
define __java_security_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
class Permission;

class PermissionCollection;
}
}
}
class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
Permission(::java::lang::String *);
virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();

private:
static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570223159674674LL;
::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};
#endif // __java_security_Permission__

This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation.
and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for
the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the
garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined
and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U.,
the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for
C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant
contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in
README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.
The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by
Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely
due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.
Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the
generic code are due to Walter Underwood.
Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.
Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk)
subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX
systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.
Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and
Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.
Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and
Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.
Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.
Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader
specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and
Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and
Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.
Alistair G. Crooks(age@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.
Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.
Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to
a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).
Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to
nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).
Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.
David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.
Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the
code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.
Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.
Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the
current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't
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...
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...
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...
" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. \^(-- will give an unbreakable dash, \^\PI will give pi, \^\L" will give a left double quote, and \^\R" will give a right double quote. \^\C++ will give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and \" therefore won't be available. \^\C` and \^\C' expand to `" in nroff, \" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.
.tr \(*W-
`\" Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.

```
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```

```
\" If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
\" titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.Sh), items (.Ip), and index
\" entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
\" output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
```

```
\" Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
\" Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
\" fudge factors for nroff and troff
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```

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-J(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;

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#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__

#pragma interface
#include <java/lang/Object.h>

extern "Java"
{
  namespace java
  {
    namespace security
    {
      namespace acl
      {
        class Permission;
      }
    }
  }
}

class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

  public:
    virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
    virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));

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/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */

/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
underscores, we are using prefix `.s to identify labels that should
be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"
#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"
#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"
#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \
fprintf (FILE, "\t.space HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */
/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED)  
( fputs (”.comm “, (FILE)),
 assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
 fprintf ((FILE), “,%u\n”, (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED)  
( fputs (”.lcomm “, (FILE)),
 assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
 fprintf ((FILE), “,%u\n”, (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT)  
( fputs (”.lcomm “, (FILE)),
 assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
 fprintf ((FILE), “,%u,%u\n”, (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG)  
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), “.align %d\n”, (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER)  
sprintf ((BUF), “*%s%ld”, (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX “_”

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0
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```java
! java/lang/System
%!&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)V

java/lang/SecurityManager();implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode();getName()Ljava/lang/String;

getActions();newPermissionCollection();toString();gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder

 BCDA/java/lang/Class

FHGjava/lang/Class45

:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String:);Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;

H

N6P

RTSjava/lang/String01

:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;

SourceFilePermission.java!

F

**+[]

XM,*$nop

q *+

.-012345/*6578,95S.Y<LYL+=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+=L+U*

*+7>GNSKWXYZ

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package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;

import java.util.Map;

import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;

import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**<p>A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.</p>*/
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }
}
public boolean inOverview() {
return true;
}
public boolean inPackage() {
return true;
}
public boolean inType() {
return true;
}
public boolean isInlineTag() {
return false;
}
public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}
public String toString(Tag tag) {
return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}
public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
if (tags.length == 0) {
return null;
}
else {
boolean haveValidTag = false;
for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
haveValidTag = true;
}
}
if (haveValidTag) {
StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
result.append("<dl>");
for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
}
}
result.append("</dl>");
return result.toString();
}

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else {
    return null;
}
}
}

.. _gnu_fdl:

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package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;

import java.util.Map;

import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;

import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**<p>A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.<p>*/
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inOverview() {
        return true;
    }

}
public boolean inPackage() {
return true;
}
public boolean inType() {
return true;
}
public boolean isInlineTag() {
return false;
}
public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}
public String toString(Tag tag) {
return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}
public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
if (tags.length == 0) {
return null;
}
else {
boolean haveValidTag = false;
for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
haveValidTag = true;
}
}
if (haveValidTag) {
StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
result.append("<dl>");
for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
}
}
result.append("</dl>");
return result.toString();
}
else {
return null;
}

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/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects

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   exception statement from your version. */

package java.security;

import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;

import java.io.Serializable;

/**
 * This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement
the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission or you don’t.

The most important method in this class is `implies()`. This checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the permissions “Read All Files” and “Read File foo”. The permission “Read All Files” implies that the caller has permission to read the file foo.

`Permission`’s must be immutable - do not change their state after creation.

@see Permissions
@see PermissionCollection
@since 1.1
@status updated to 1.4

```java
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674L;

    /**
     * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
     *
     * @serial the name of the permission
     */
    private String name;

    /**
     * Create an instance with the specified name.
     *
     * @param name the permission name
     */
    public Permission(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```
/**
 * This method implements the <code>Guard</code> interface for this class.
 * It calls the <code>checkPermission</code> method in
 * <code>SecurityManager</code> with this <code>Permission</code> as its
 * argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
 * or throws an exception if it fails.
 *
 * @param obj the <code>Object</code> being guarded - ignored by this class
 * @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
 * @see GuardedObject
 * @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
 */
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this <code>Permission</code> implies that the
 * specified <code>Permission</code> is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the <code>Permission</code> to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this
 */
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use <code>implies</code>, rather
 * than <code>equals</code>, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
 * This method returns a hash code for this <code>Permission</code>. It
 * must satisfy the contract of <code>Object.hashCode</code>: it must be
 * the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
 *
 * @return a hash value
 */
public abstract int hashCode();
* Get the name of this `<code>Permission</code>`.
* 
* `@return` the name
* /
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
* This method returns the list of actions for this `<code>Permission</code>`
* as a `<code>String</code>`. The string should be in canonical order, for
* example, both `<code>new FilePermission(f, "write,read")</code>` and
* `<code>new FilePermission(f, "read,write")</code>` have the action list
* "read,write".
* 
* `@return` the action list for this `<code>Permission</code>`
* /
public abstract String getActions();

/**
* This method returns an empty `<code>PermissionCollection</code>` object
* that can store permissions of this type, or `<code>null</code>` if no
* such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
* an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
* `<code>implies()</code>`.
* 
* `@return` a new `<code>PermissionCollection</code>`
* /
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
* This method returns a `<code>String</code>` representation of this
* `<code>Permission</code>` object. This is in the format:
* `<code>(" + getClass().getName() + ' ' + getName() + ' ' + getActions
* + ")</code>`.
* 
* `@return` this object as a `<code>String</code>`
* /
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(getName());
    string = string.append(getActions());
    string = string.append(')');

    return string.toString();
}
string = string.append('');
string = string.append(getName());

if (!(getActions().equals('')))
{
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getActions());
}

string = string.append('');
return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission
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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects

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exception statement from your version. */

package java.security;

import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;

import java.io.Serializable;

/**
 * This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement
 * the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name
 * and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The
 * actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the
* context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions
* are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent
* something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning
* within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no
* actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission
* or you don't.
*<p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This
* checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified
* permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the
* permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission
* "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the
* file foo.
*
*<code>Permission</code>’s must be immutable - do not change their
* state after creation.
*<p>@author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
*@see Permissions
*@see PermissionCollection
*@since 1.1
*@status updated to 1.4
*/
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
{
    /**
     * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
     */
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674L;

    /**
     * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
     *
     * @serial the name of the permission
     */
    private String name;

    /**
     * Create an instance with the specified name.
     *
     * @param name the permission name
     */
    public Permission(String name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }

    /**
     *
* This method implements the `<code>Guard</code>` interface for this class.
* It calls the `<code>checkPermission</code>` method in
* `<code>SecurityManager</code>` with this `<code>Permission</code>` as its
* argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
* or throws an exception if it fails.
* 
* @param obj the `<code>Object</code>` being guarded - ignored by this class
* @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
* @see GuardedObject
* @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
*/
public void checkGuard(Object obj) {
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
* This method tests whether this `<code>Permission</code>` implies that the
* specified `<code>Permission</code>` is also granted.
*
* @param perm the `<code>Permission</code>` to test against
* @return true if perm is implied by this
*/
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
* Check to see if this object equals obj. Use `<code>implies</code>`, rather
* than `<code>equals</code>`, when making access control decisions.
*
* @param obj the object to compare to
*/
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
* This method returns a hash code for this `<code>Permission</code>`. It
* must satisfy the contract of `<code>Object.hashCode</code>`: it must be
* the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
*
* @return a hash value
*/
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
* Get the name of this `<code>Permission</code>`.
*
* @return the name
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this <code>Permission</code>
 * as a <code>String</code>. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both <code>new FilePermission(f, "write,read")</code> and
 * <code>new FilePermission(f, "read,write")</code> have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 * @return the action list for this <code>Permission</code>
 */
public abstract String getActions();

/**
 * This method returns an empty <code>PermissionCollection</code> object
 * that can store permissions of this type, or <code>null</code> if no
 * such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
 * an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
 * <code>implies</code>.
 *
 * @return a new <code>PermissionCollection</code>
 */
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
 * This method returns a <code>String</code> representation of this
 * <code>Permission</code> object. This is in the format:
 * <code>'(' + getClass().getName() + ' ' + getName() + ' ' + getActions
 * + ' )'</code>.
 *
 * @return this object as a <code>String</code>
 */
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getActions);
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(')');

    return string.toString();
}
if (!(getActions().equals("")))
{
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getActions());
}

string = string.append('');
return string.toString();

} // class Permission

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostname_r.m4

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#
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
# point in the past.
#
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
#
# By default the script will update all directories for which the
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
#
#    update-copyright.pl --this-year
#
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
#
#    update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.

import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess

class Errors:
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0

    def report(self, filename, string):
        if filename:
            string = filename + ': ' + string
        sys.stderr.write(string + '
')
        self.num_errors += 1

    def ok(self):
        return self.num_errors == 0

class GenericFilter:
    def __init__(self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
        self.own_files = set()

        self.skip_files |= set(['COPYING', 'COPYING.LIB'])
def get_line_filter(self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.
        return re.compile(r'	')
    return None

def skip_file(self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        ...
return True

(base, extension) = os.path.splitext(os.path.join(dir, filename))
if extension in self.skip_extensions:
    return True

if extension == '.in':
    # Skip .in files produced by automake.
    if os.path.exists(base + '.am'):
        return True

    # Skip files produced by autogen
    if (os.path.exists(base + '.def')
        and os.path.exists(base + '.tpl')):
        return True

    # Skip configure files produced by autoconf
    if filename == 'configure':
        if os.path.exists(base + '.ac'):
            return True
        if os.path.exists(base + '.in'):
            return True

return False

def skip_dir(self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs

def is_fossilised_file(self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True

    # Only touch current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True

    return False

def by_package_author(self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__(self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

        # Characters in a range of years. Include '.' for typos.
        ranges = '[0-9][' + '[0-9,.\s]+and[0-9]'+ '[0-9]' + '

        # Non-whitespace characters in a copyright holder's name.
        name = '[\w.-]'}
# Matches one year.
self.year_re = re.compile('[0-9]+')

# Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)

# Matches a full copyright notice:
self.copyright_re = re.compile (  
    # 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.
    '([Cc]opyright'  
    '([Cc]opyrights+\([Cc]\]'  
    '([Cc]opyright\s+%'  
    '([Cc]opyrights+&copy;'  
    '([Cc]opyrights+@copyright\{'  
    'copyright = u"'  
    '@set\s+copyright\[w-]+'
    # 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that  
    # we can remove any excess.
    '\s*\(?:+\s*'+ranges+'\,?\n    '\@value\([^\{]*\)\s*\)'  
    # 3: 'by ', if used
    '(by\s+)?'  
    # 4: the copyright holder. Don’t allow multiple consecutive  
    # spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn’t get caught
    # (e.g. gnat_ugn.texi).
    '\' + name + '(?:\s?' + name + ')\)?

    # A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching  
    # 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*[0-9]' falls foul of  
    # HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
    self.other_copyright_re = re.compile ('copyright.*[0-9][0-9]', re.IGNORECASE)
    self.comment_re = re.compile('#+|[*]+|;+|%+|//+|@c |dnl ')  
    self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying '  
    self.holder_prefixes = set()  
    self.use_quilt = False  
    self.max_year = None  
    self.separator = ''

    # True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
    self.use_quilt = False  
    self.max_year = None  
    self.separator = ''
def add_package_author(self, holder, canon_form=None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find(' ')
    while index >= 0:
        self.holder_prefixes.add(holder[:index])
        index = holder.find(' ', index + 1)

def add_external_author(self, holder):
    self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__(self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__(self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

def parse_year(self, string):
    year = int(string)
    if len(string) == 2:
        if year > 70:
            return year + 1900
        elif len(string) == 4:
            return year
    raise self.BadYear(string)

def year_range(self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year(year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall(years)]
    assert len(year_list) > 0
    return (min(year_list), max(year_list))

def set_use_quilt(self, use_quilt):
    self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year(self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years(self, dir, filename, filter, years):
    # Leave texinfo variables alone.
    if years.startswith('@value'): return years

    (min_year, max_year) = self.year_range(years)
# Update the upper bound, if enabled.
if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file(dir, filename):
    max_year = max(max_year, self.max_year)

# Use a range.
if min_year == max_year:
    return '%d' % min_year
else:
    return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

def strip_continuation(self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match(line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete(self, match):
    holder = match.group(4)
    return (holder
        and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
            or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright(self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join(dir, filename)

    intro = match.group(1)
    if intro.startswith('@set '):
        # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
        after_years = line[match.end(2):].strip()
        if after_years != '':
            self.errors.report(pathname,
                'trailing characters in @set: '
                + after_years)
            return (False, orig_line, next_line)
    else:
        # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
        while not self.is_complete(match):
            try:
                next_line = file.next()
            except StopIteration:
                break

        # If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
        # assume that what we've got is complete.
continuation = self.strip_continuation(next_line)
if not self.continuation_re.match(continuation):
    break

# Merge the lines for matching purposes.
orig_line += next_line
line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
next_line = None

# Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
match = self.copyright_re.match(line, match.start())
assert match

holder = match.group(4)

# Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
if filter.by_package_author(dir, filename):
    assert holder not in self.holders

elif not holder:
    self.errors.report(pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

elif holder not in self.holders:
    self.errors.report(pathname, 'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.
    line = (line[:match.start(4)]
            + canon_form
            + line[match.end(4):])

    # Remove any 'by'
    line = line[:match.start(3)] + line[match.end(3):]

    # Update the copyright years.
    years = match.group(2).strip()
    try:
        canon_form = self.canonicalise_years(dir, filename, filter, years)
    except self.BadYear as e:
self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
return (False, orig_line, next_line)

line = (line[:match.start (2)]
+ ('' if intro.startswith ('copyright = ') else '')
+ canon_form + self.separator
+ line[match.end (2):])

# Use the standard (C) form.
if intro.endswith ('right'):
    intro += ' (C)'
elif intro.endswith ('(c)'):
    intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)'
line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

# Strip trailing whitespace
line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
    if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
        # Looks like something we tried to create before.
        try:
            os.remove (pathname)
        except OSError:
            pass
        return
    lines = []
    changed = False
    line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
    with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
        prev = None
        for line in file:
            if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                break
            match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
            break
            line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

            # Strip trailing whitespace
            line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

            return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

            def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
                pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
                lines = []
                changed = False
                line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
                with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
                    prev = None
                    for line in file:
                        if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                            break
                        match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
                        break
                        line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

                        # Strip trailing whitespace
                        line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

                        return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

                        def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
                            pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
                            lines = []
                            changed = False
                            line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
                            with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
                                prev = None
                                for line in file:
                                    if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                                        break
                                    match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
                                    break
                                    line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

                                    # Strip trailing whitespace
                                    line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

                                    return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)
elf self.other_copyright_re.search (line):
    self.errors.report (pathname,
        'unrecognised copyright: %s'
        % line.strip())

    lines.append (line)
    line = next_line

# If something changed, write the new file out.
if changed and self.errors.ok():
    tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
    with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
        for line in lines:
            file.write (line)
    if self.use_quilt:
        subprocess.call (['quilt', 'add', pathname])
    os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):
            if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
                del subdirs[i]

        # Handle the files in this directory.
        for filename in filenames:
            if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
                sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s
' % os.path.join (dir, filename))
            else:
                self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
    def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
        self.errors = Errors()
        self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
        self.dirs = []
        self.default_dirs = []
        self.chosen_dirs = []
        self.option_handlers = dict()
        self.option_help = []

        self.add_option ('--help', 'Print this help', self.o_help)
        self.add_option ('--quilt', '"quilt add" files before changing them',
            self.o_quilt)
        self.add_option ('--this-year', 'Add the current year to every notice',
            self.o_this_year)
def add_option(self, name, help, handler):
    self.option_help.append((name, help))
    self.option_handlers[name] = handler

def add_dir(self, dir, filter=GenericFilter()):
    self.dirs.append((dir, filter))

def o_help(self, option=None):
    sys.stdout.write('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...

    Options:
' % sys.argv[0])
    format = '%-15s %s
'
    for (what, help) in self.option_help:
        sys.stdout.write(format % (what, help))
    sys.stdout.write('nDirectories:
')
    format = '%-25s'
    i = 0
    for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
        i += 1
        if i % 3 == 0 or i == len(self.dirs):
            sys.stdout.write(dir + '
')
        else:
            sys.stdout.write(format % dir)
    sys.exit(0)

def o_quilt(self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt(True)

def o_this_year(self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year(time.localtime().tm_year)

def main(self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]:
        if arg[:1] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append(arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg](arg)
        else:
            self.errors.report(None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
    if self.errors.ok():
        if len(self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
        if len(self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.o_help()
        else:
            for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
                canon_dir = os.path.join(chosen_dir, '')
                count = 0
for (dir, filter) in selfdirs:
    if (dir + os.sep).startswith (canon_dir):
        count += 1
        self.copyright.process_tree (dir, filter)
    if count == 0:
        self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised directory: '
             + chosen_dir)
    sys.exit (0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

#----------------------------------------------------------------------------
class TopLevelFilter (GenericFilter):
    def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
        return True

class ConfigFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)
    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
        if filename.endswith ('.m4'):
            pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
            with open (pathname) as file:
                # Skip files imported from gettext.
                if file.readline().find ('gettext-') >= 0:
                    return True
            return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)
    self.skip_files |= set ([
        # Not part of GCC
        'math-68881.h',
    ])
    self.skip_dirs |= set ([
        # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
        'ada',
        # Handled separately.
        'testsuite',
    ])
    self.skip_extensions |= set ([
        # Maintained by the translation project.
        '.po',
    ])

#------------------
class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.fossilised_files |= set (
            # Old news won't be updated.
            'ONEWS',
        )

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set (
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',
        )

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
def __init__(self):
    GenericFilter.__init__(self)

    self.skip_dirs |= set([
        # Imported from GLIBC.
        'soft-fp',
    ])

class LibJavaFilter(GenericFilter):
    def __init__(self):
        GenericFilter.__init__(self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',

            # Not really part of the library
            'contrib',

            # Imported from upstream
            'classpath',
            'libltdl',
        ])

def get_line_filter(self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
        return re.compile('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
    if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
        return re.compile('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter(self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter(GenericFilter):
    def __init__(self):
        GenericFilter.__init__(self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        ])

class LibStdCxxFilter(GenericFilter):
    def __init__(self):
        GenericFilter.__init__(self)

        self.skip_files |= set([
            # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
            'intro.xml',
        ])
self.skip_dirs |= set (
    # Contains automatically-generated sources.
    'html',

    # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
    'data',

    # Contains imported images
    'images',
)

self.own_files |= set (
    # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
    'spine.xml',
)

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
        return re.compile ('// \(C\) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        Copyright.__init__ (self, errors)
        canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)

        self.add_external_author ('ARM')
        self.add_external_author ('AdaCore')
        self.add_external_author ('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL')
        self.add_external_author ('Cavium Networks')
        self.add_external_author ('Faraday Technology Corp')
        self.add_external_author ('Florida State University')
        self.add_external_author ('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes')
        self.add_external_author ('Hewlett-Packard Company')
        self.add_external_author ('Information Technology Industry Council')
        self.add_external_author ('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
        self.add_external_author ('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura')
        self.add_external_author ('National Research Council of Canada')
self.add_dir ('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
self.add_dir ('lto-plugin')
# zlib is imported from upstream.

self.default_dirs = [
    'gcc',
    'libada',
    'libatomic',
    'libbacktrace',
    'libcpp',
    'libdecnumber',
    'libgcc',
    'libgfortran',
    'libgomp',
    'libitm',
    'libmudflap',
    'libobjc',
    'libstdc++-v3',
]

GCCCmdLine().main()

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package java.security.acl;

/**
 * This interface provides information about a permission that can be granted. Note that this is <em>not</em> the same as the class <code>java.security.Permission</code>.
 *
 * @version 0.0
 *
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
 */
public interface Permission
{
/**
 * This method tests whether or not a specified <code>Permission</code> (passed as an <code>Object</code>) is the same as this permission.
 *
 * @param perm The permission to check for equality
 *
 * @return <code>true</code> if the specified permission is the same as this one, <code>false</code> otherwise
 */
boolean equals (Object perm):

/**
 * This method returns this <code>Permission</code> as a <code>String</code>.
 *
 * @return A <code>String</code> representing this permission.
 */
String toString();
}

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GCCI:NTIMER LIROARY EJCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in
non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in
Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example,
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package java.security.acl;

/**
 * This interface provides information about a permission that can be
 * granted. Note that this is <em>not</em> the same as the class
 * <code>java.security.Permission</code>.
 *
 * @version 0.0
 *
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
 */
public interface Permission
{

/**
 * This method tests whether or not a specified <code>Permission</code>
 * (passed as an <code>Object</code>) is the same as this permission.
 *
 * @param perm The permission to check for equality
 *
 * @return <code>true</code> if the specified permission is the same as this one, <code>false</code> otherwise
 */
 boolean equals (Object perm);

/**
 * This method returns this <code>Permission</code> as a <code>String</code>.
 *
 * @return A <code>String</code> representing this permission.
 */
 String toString();
}
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Version 2.1, February 1999

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That's all there is to it!

/* Definitions for BSD assembler syntax for Intel 386
   (actually AT&T syntax for insns and operands,
adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)

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<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>. */

/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */

/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
underscores, we are using prefix `.s to identify labels that should
be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h` --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "t.byte t"
#define ASM_SHORT "t.word t"
#define ASM_LONG "t.long t"
#define ASM_QUAD "t.quad t"  /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE, SIZE) \
fprintf(FILE, "t.space "HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED\"n", (SIZE))
/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)),
   assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
   fprintf ((FILE), ",%u
", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)),
   assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
   fprintf ((FILE), ",%u
", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)),
   assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
   fprintf ((FILE), ",%u,%u
", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line that says to advance the location counter to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG)	\ 
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), 	.align %d
", (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class. This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER)\ 
sprintf ((BUF), 
*.%s%d", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

#ifndef __java_security_Permission__
#define __java_security_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
    namespace java
    {
        namespace security
        {
            class Permission;
            class PermissionCollection;
        }
    }
}

class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
    Permission(::java::lang::String *);
    virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
    virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
    virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
    virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
    virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();

private:
    static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
    ::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__(::java::lang::Object)))) name;

public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __java_security_Permission__

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‘br\}
\l”
\l” Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
\ie \n(, ds Aq \(aq
\el \ds Aq‘
\l”
\l” If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for \l” titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.Sh), items (.Ip), and index entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the \l” output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
\ie \nF \{
\de IX
\tm Index:\$1\|\n%\|$2"
\n\rr \% 0
\rr F
\l}
\el \{\n
Open Source Used In ise-tools 1 399
Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).

Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.

fudge factors for nroff and troff

```
if n \{ \
  ds #H 0
  ds #V .8m
  ds #F .3m
  ds #] \&
  ds #] \&
\}
```

```
if t \{ \
  ds #H ((1u-(\n\n(fu%2u))*.13m)
  ds #V .6m
  ds #F 0
  ds #[ \&
  ds #[ \&
  ds \&
  ds \&
  ds \&
  ds \&
\}
```

simple accents for nroff and troff

```
if n \{ \
  ds `' &
  ds ` &
  ds ^ &
  ds &
  ds &
  ds ~ ~
  ds /
\}
```

```
if t \{ \
  ds ` \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
  ds ` \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
  ds ^ \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
  ds , \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
  ds \& \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
  ds / \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
\}
```

troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents

```
ds : \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
ds 8 \h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
ds o \k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
ds d- \h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
ds D- D\k:\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
ds th \&(#\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
ds Th \&(#\h'-(\n\n(\n.wu*8/10\&(#H)\h')\n\n\u'
ds ae a\h'-(w/a'u*4/10)\e
ds Ae A\h'-(w/A'u*4/10)\E
```
corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:\h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-(#H)'\s-2\u-\d\s+2\h'|\n:'u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:\h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-(#H)'\v'-4m'\v'.4m'\h'|\n:'u'
    " for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(H>23 .if \n(V>19 \
    ds : e
    ds 8 ss
    ds o a
    ds d- d\h'-1\(ga
    ds D- D\h'-1\(hy
    ds th \o'bp'
    ds Th \o'LP'
    ds ae ae
    ds Ae AE
  ]
.rm #| #] #H #V #F C
" ========================================================================
IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2016-06-03" "gcc-5.4.0" "GNU"
" For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
" way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.Sh "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.Sh "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
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.a.
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used for software interchange.

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

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

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

IX Item "e."
Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you
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Jan 21, 2002

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#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
define __java_security_acl_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
 namespace java
 {
 namespace security
 {
 namespace acl
 {
 class Permission;
 }
 }
 }
}

class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
  virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
  virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
  static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__ ((java_interface));

#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

}
#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>

extern "Java"
{
    namespace gnu
    {
        namespace javax
        {
            namespace sound
            {
                class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
            }
        }
    }
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{

    AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);

    public:
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;

    private:
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;

    public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for...
C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

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If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the `with...Texts.'' line with this:

@smallexample
@group
with the Invariant Sections being @var{list their titles}, with the Front-Cover Texts being @var{list}, and with the Back-Cover Texts being @var{list}.
@end group
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That's all there is to it!

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*

#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
namespace acl
{

class Permission;

}
}
}

class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__ ((java_interface));

#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__

This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dossor (dossor@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.

Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dossor provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.
Alistair G. Crooks (agc@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.
Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.
Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to
a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).
Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to
nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).
Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.
David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.
Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the
code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.
Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.
Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the
current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't
made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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

@c man end

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#define __java_security_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
  class Permission;
  class PermissionCollection;
}
class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
  Permission(::java::lang::String *);
  virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
  virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
  virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
  virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
  virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
  virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
  virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
  virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();

private:
  static const jlong serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674LL;
  ::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;

public:
  static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __java_security_Permission__

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@end c man end

/* gnu.classpath.tools.taglets.CopyrightTaglet
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package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;

import java.util.Map;

import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;

import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
 */
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    /* */
}
public boolean inConstructor() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inMethod() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inOverview() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inPackage() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inType() {
    return true;
}

public boolean isInlineTag() {
    return false;
}

public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
    CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
    tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    } else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
            if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                haveValidTag = true;
            }
        }
        if (haveValidTag) {
            // Code continuation
        }
    }
}
StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
result.append("<dl>");
for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
    if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
        result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &© " + tags[i].text() + "; " + tags[i].text().length() + "</dt>");
    }
}    
result.append("</dl>");
return result.toString();
} 
else { 
    return null; 
}

#!/usr/bin/python
# Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
#
# This script is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 3, or (at your option)
# any later version.
#
# This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files
# so that they have the form:
#
#   Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.
#
# It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or
# that carries a non-FSF copyright.
#
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
# point in the past.
#
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
#
# By default the script will update all directories for which the
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year
#
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
#
#    update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.

import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess

class Errors:
    def __init__ (self):
        self.num_errors = 0

def report (self, filename, string):
    if filename:
        string = filename + ' : ' + string
    sys.stderr.write (string + '\n')
    self.num_errors += 1

def ok (self):
    return self.num_errors == 0

class GenericFilter:
    def __init__ (self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
        self.own_files = set()

        self.skip_files |= set (['
        # Skip licence files.
        'COPYING',
        'COPYING.LIB',
        'COPYING3',
        'COPYING3.LIB',
        'LICENSE',
        'fdl.texi',
        'gpl_v3.texi',
        'fdl-1.3.xml',
        ''])
def get_line_filter(self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.
        return re.compile(r'	')

    return None

def skip_file(self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        return True

    (base, extension) = os.path.splitext(os.path.join(dir, filename))
    if extension in self.skip_extensions:
        return True

    # Skip FSF mission statement, etc.
    'gnu.texi',
    'funding.texi',
    'appendix_free.xml',

    # Skip imported texinfo files.
    'texinfo.tex',
}


# Skip auto- and libtool-related files
'aclocal.m4',
'compile',
'config.guess',
'config.sub',
'depcomp',
'install-sh',
'libtool.m4',
'ltmain.sh',
'ltversion.m4',
'lt~obsolete.m4',
'missing',
'mkdep',
'mkinstalldirs',
'move-if-change',
'shlibpath.m4',
'symlink-tree',
'ylwrap',

# Skip imported texinfo files.
'texinfo.tex',

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if extension == '.in':
    # Skip .in files produced by automake.
    if os.path.exists (base + '.am'):
        return True

    # Skip files produced by autogen
    if (os.path.exists (base + '.def')
        and os.path.exists (base + '.tpl')):
        return True

    # Skip configure files produced by autoconf
    if filename == 'configure':
        if os.path.exists (base + '.ac'):
            return True
        if os.path.exists (base + '.in'):
            return True
    return False

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs

def is_fossilised_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True
    # Only touch current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find ('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True
    return False

def by_package_author (self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

        # Characters in a range of years. Include '.' for typos.
        ranges = '[0-9]+(?-0-9,\s+and\s+)*[0-9]'

        # Matches one year.
        self.year_re = re.compile ('[0-9]+')

        # Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
        self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)
# Matches a full copyright notice:
self.copyright_re = re.compile (
    '# 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.
    '([Cc]opyright'
    '([Cc]opyrights+\(\[Cc]\))'
    '([Cc]opyrights+%s'
    '([Cc]opyrights+\&copy;'
    '([Cc]opyrights+@copyright{ })'
    '@copyright = u''
    '@set{[w-]+copyright[\w-]+}''

# 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that
# we can remove any excess.
'\(\s*\)? + ranges + \.','
'\[value\{[^{}]*\}\]\s*''

# 3: 'by ', if used
'(by\s+)?

# 4: the copyright holder. Don't allow multiple consecutive
# spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn't get caught
# (e.g. gnat_ugn.texi).
'\(' + name + '  + name + ')'?

# A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching
# 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*[0-9]' falls foul of
# HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
self.other_copyright_re = re.compile ('copyright.*[0-9]\[0-9\]',
    re.IGNORECASE)

self.comment_re = re.compile('#+|[*]+;+|%+//+@c |dnl ')
self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying' }
self.holder_prefixes = set()

# True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
self.use_quilt = False

# If set, force all notices to include this year.
self.max_year = None

# Goes after the year(s). Could be ', '.
self.separator = ''

def add_package_author (self, holder, canon_form = None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find ('')
while index >= 0:
    self.holder_prefixes.add (holder[:index])
    index = holder.find (',', index + 1)

def add_external_author (self, holder):
    self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__ (self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__ (self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

def parse_year (self, string):
    year = int (string)
    if len (string) == 2:
        if year > 70:
            return year + 1900
        elif len (string) == 4:
            return year
    raise self.BadYear (string)

def year_range (self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year (year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall (years)]
    assert len (year_list) > 0
    return (min (year_list), max (year_list))

def set_use_quilt (self, use_quilt):
    self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year (self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years (self, dir, filename, filter, years):
    # Leave texinfo variables alone.
    if years.startswith ('@value'):
        return years
    (min_year, max_year) = self.year_range (years)

    # Update the upper bound, if enabled.
    if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file (dir, filename):
        max_year = max (max_year, self.max_year)

    # Use a range.
if min_year == max_year:
    return '%d' % min_year
else:
    return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

def strip_continuation(self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match(line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete(self, match):
    holder = match.group(4)
    return (holder
        and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
            or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright(self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join(dir, filename)

    intro = match.group(1)
    if intro.startswith('@set'):
        # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
        after_years = line[match.end(2):].strip()
        if after_years != '':
            self.errors.report(pathname,
                'trailing characters in @set: ' + after_years)
            return (False, orig_line, next_line)
    else:
        # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
        while not self.is_complete(match):
            try:
                next_line = file.next()
            except StopIteration:
                break
            # If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
            # assume that what we've got is complete.
            continuation = self.strip_continuation(next_line)
            if not self.continuation_re.match(continuation):
                break

            # Merge the lines for matching purposes.
            orig_line += next_line

    return (True, orig_line, next_line)
line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
next_line = None

# Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
match = self.copyright_re.match (line, match.start())
assert match

holder = match.group (4)

# Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
if filter.by_package_author (dir, filename):
    assert holder not in self.holders

elif not holder:
    self.errors.report (pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

elif holder not in self.holders:
    self.errors.report (pathname, 'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.
    line = (line[:match.start (4)]
           + canon_form
           + line[match.end (4):])

    # Remove any 'by'
    line = line[:match.start (3)] + line[match.end (3):]

    # Update the copyright years.
    years = match.group (2).strip()
    try:
        canon_form = self.canonicalise_years (dir, filename, filter, years)
    except self.BadYear as e:
        self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    line = (line[:match.start (2)]
            + ('' if intro.startswith ('copyright = ') else ' ')
            + canon_form + self.separator)
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+ line[match.end (2):])

# Use the standard (C) form.
if intro.endswith ('right'):
    intro += ' (C)
elif intro.endswith ('(c)'):
    intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)
line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

# Strip trailing whitespace
line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
    if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
        # Looks like something we tried to create before.
        try:
            os.remove (pathname)
        except OSError:
            pass
        return
    lines = []
    changed = False
    line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
    with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
        prev = None
        for line in file:
            while line:
                next_line = None
                # Leave filtered-out lines alone.
                if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                    match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
                    if match:
                        res = self.update_copyright (dir, filename, filter,
                                                     file, line, match)
                        (this_changed, line, next_line) = res
                        changed = changed or this_changed
                        # Check for copyright lines that might have slipped by.
                        elif self.other_copyright_re.search (line):
                            self.errors.report (pathname,
                                                'unrecognised copyright: %s'
                                                % line.strip())
                            lines.append (line)
                line = next_line
```
# If something changed, write the new file out.
if changed and self.errors.ok():
    tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
    with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
        for line in lines:
            file.write (line)
    if self.use_quilt:
        subprocess.call ([‘quilt’, ‘add’, pathname])
    os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):
            if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
                del subdirs[i]

        # Handle the files in this directory.
        for filename in filenames:
            if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
                sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s
' % os.path.join (dir, filename))
            else:
                self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
    def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
        self.errors = Errors()
        self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
        self.dirs = []
        self.default_dirs = []
        self.chosen_dirs = []
        self.option_handlers = dict()
        self.option_help = []

        self.add_option (’--help’, ’Print this help’, self.o_help)
        self.add_option (’--quilt’, ”‘quilt add” files before changing them’,
                        self.o_quilt)
        self.add_option (’--this-year’, ”‘Add the current year to every notice’,
                        self.o_this_year)

    def add_option (self, name, help, handler):
        self.option_help.append ((name, help))
        self.option_handlers[name] = handler

    def add_dir (self, dir, filter = GenericFilter()):
        self.dirs.append ((dir, filter))
def o_help (self, option = None):
    sys.stdout.write ('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...\n
        ' % sys.argv[0])
    format = '%-15s %s
' for (what, help) in self.option_help:
        sys.stdout.write (format % (what, help))
sys.stdout.write ('nDirectories:n')

    format = '%-25s'
    i = 0
    for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
        i += 1
        if i % 3 == 0 or i == len (self.dirs):
            sys.stdout.write (dir + '\n')
        else:
            sys.stdout.write (format % dir)
sys.exit (0)

def o_quilt (self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt (True)

def o_this_year (self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year (time.localtime().tm_year)

def main (self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]
        if arg[0] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append (arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg] (arg)
        else:
            self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
    if self.errors.ok():
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.o_help()
        else:
            for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
                canon_dir = os.path.join (chosen_dir, '')
                count = 0
                for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
                    if (dir + os.sep).startswith (canon_dir):
                        count += 1
                self.copyright.process_tree (dir, filter)
                if count == 0:
                    self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised directory: '}

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sys.exit (0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

class TopLevelFilter (GenericFilter):
    def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
        return True

class ConfigFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
            if filename.endswith ('.m4'):
                pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
                with open (pathname) as file:
                    # Skip files imported from gettext.
                    if file.readline().find ('gettext-') >= 0:
                        return True
                return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Not part of GCC
            'math-68881.h',
        ])

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
            'ada',
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        ])

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',
            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
        ])

        self.fossilised_files |= set ([}
class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set (['
            # Don't change the tests, which could be woend by anyone.
            '.c',
            '.C',
            '.cc',
            '.h',
            '.hs',
            '.f',
            '.f90',
            '.go',
            '.inc',
            '.java',
        ])

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
        # g++.niklas/README contains historical copyright information
        # and isn't updated.
        if filename == 'README' and os.path.basename (dir) == 'g++.niklas':
            return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set (['
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',
            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
        ])

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set (['
            # Imported from GLIBC.
            'soft-fp',
        '})
class LibJavaFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ({
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
            # Not really part of the library
            'contrib',
            # Imported from upstream
            'classpath',
            'libltdl',
        })

    def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
        if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
            return re.compile ('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
        if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
            return re.compile ('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
        return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ({
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        })

class LibStdCxxFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ({
            # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
            'intro.xml',
        })

        self.skip_dirs |= set ({
            # Contains automatically-generated sources.
            'html',
            # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
        })
'data',

# Contains imported images
'images',
})

self.own_files |= set ([
    # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
    'spine.xml',
])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
        return re.compile ('// \(C\) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        super().__init__ (self, errors)

        canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_external_author ('ARM')
        self.add_external_author ('AdaCore')
        self.add_external_author ('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL.')
        self.add_external_author ('Cavium Networks.')
        self.add_external_author ('Faraday Technology Corp.')
        self.add_external_author ('Florida State University')
        self.add_external_author ('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes.')
        self.add_external_author ('Hewlett-Packard Company')
        self.add_external_author ('Information Technology Industry Council.')
        self.add_external_author ('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
        self.add_external_author ('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura,')
        self.add_external_author ('National Research Council of Canada.')
        self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov and Multi Media Ltd.')
        self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov')
        self.add_external_author ('Pipeline Associates, Inc.')
        self.add_external_author ('Regents of the University of California.')
        self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc.')
        self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics')
class GCCCmdLine (CmdLine):
    def __init__ (self):
        CmdLine.__init__ (self, GCCCopyright)

        self.add_dir ('.', TopLevelFilter())
        # boehm-gc is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('config', ConfigFilter())
        # contrib isn't really part of GCC.
        self.add_dir ('fixincludes')
        self.add_dir ('gcc', GCCFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('gcc', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
        self.add_dir ('gnattools')
        self.add_dir ('include')
        self.add_dir ('libada')
        self.add_dir ('libatomic')
        self.add_dir ('libbacktrace')
        self.add_dir ('libc++', LibCppFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libdecnumber')
        # libffi is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('libgfortran')
        self.add_dir ('libgomp')
        self.add_dir ('libiberty')
        self.add_dir ('libitm')
        self.add_dir ('libjava', LibJavaFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libjava', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libmsan')
        self.add_dir ('libmsan3', LibMSafeFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libmpc')
        self.add_dir ('libmpfr')
        self.add_dir ('libiberty')
        self.add_dir ('libiberty')
        self.add_dir ('libobjc')
        self.add_dir ('libquadmath')
        # libsanitizer is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
        self.add_dir ('lto-plugin')
        # zlib is imported from upstream.

        self.default_dirs = [
            'gcc',
        ]
GCCCmdLine().main()
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Item "d."

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/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects

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package java.security;

import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;

import java.io.Serializable;

/**
 * This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement
 * the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name
 * and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The
 * actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the
 * context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions
 * are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent
 * something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning
 * within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no
 * actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission
 * or you don't.
 *
 * <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This
 * checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified
 * permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the
 * permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission
 * "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the
 * file foo.
 *
 * <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their
 * state after creation.
 *
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
 * @see Permissions
 * @see PermissionCollection
 * @since 1.1
 * @status updated to 1.4
 */

public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable {

    /**
     * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
     */

    private static final long serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674L;

    /**
     * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
     *
     * @serial the name of the permission
     */

    private String name;

public Permission(String name) {
    this.name = name;
}

public void checkGuard(Object obj) {
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);
* This method returns a hash code for this `<code>Permission</code>`. It
* must satisfy the contract of `<code>Object.hashCode</code>`: it must be
* the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
*
* @return a hash value
*/
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
* Get the name of this `<code>Permission</code>`.
*
* @return the name
*/
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
* This method returns the list of actions for this `<code>Permission</code>`
* as a `<code>String</code>`. The string should be in canonical order, for
* example, both `<code>new FilePermission(f, "write,read")</code>` and
* `<code>new FilePermission(f, "read,write")</code>` have the action list
* "read,write".
*
* @return the action list for this `<code>Permission</code>`
*/
public abstract String getActions();

/**
* This method returns an empty `<code>PermissionCollection</code>` object
* that can store permissions of this type, or `<code>null</code>` if no
* such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
* an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
* `<code>implies</code>`.
*
* @return a new `<code>PermissionCollection</code>`
*/
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
* This method returns a `<code>String</code>` representation of this
* `<code>Permission</code>` object. This is in the format:
* `<code>\' + getClass().getName() + \'' + getName() + \'' + getActions
* + \'\'</code>`.
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!getActions().equals(""))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }

    string = string.append(')');
    return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission

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

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

That's all there is to it!
#!/usr/bin/python
#
# Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
#
# This script is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 3, or (at your option)
# any later version.

# This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files
# so that they have the form:
#
#   Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.
#
# It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or
# that carries a non-FSF copyright.
#
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
# point in the past.
#
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
#
# By default the script will update all directories for which the
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
#
#   update-copyright.pl --this-year
#
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
#
#   update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.

import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess

class Errors:
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0

    def report(self, filename, string):
        # the Free Software Foundation; either version 3, or (at your option)
        # any later version.

        # This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files
        # so that they have the form:
        #
        #   Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.
        #
        # It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or
        # that carries a non-FSF copyright.
        #
        # The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
        # libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
        # while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
        # point in the past.
        #
        # Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
        # to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
        # want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
        #
        # By default the script will update all directories for which the
        # output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
        # directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
        #
        #   update-copyright.pl --this-year
        #
        # is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
        # all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
        # new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
        #
        #   update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
        #
        # would run the script on just libjava/.
        #
        # Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
        # this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.

import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess

class Errors:
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0

    def report(self, filename, string):
if filename:
    string = filename + ' : ' + string
sys.stderr.write (string + '\n')
self.num_errors += 1

def ok (self):
    return self.num_errors == 0

class GenericFilter:
    def __init__ (self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
        self.own_files = set()

        self.skip_files |= set (['
            # Skip licence files.
            'COPYING',
            'COPYING.LIB',
            'COPYING3',
            'COPYING3.LIB',
            'LICENSE',
            'fdl.texi',
            'gpl_v3.texi',
            'fdl-1.3.xml',
            'gpl-3.0.xml',

            # Skip auto- and libtool-related files
            'aclocal.m4',
            'compile',
            'config.guess',
            'config.sub',
            'depcomp',
            'install-sh',
            'libtool.m4',
            'ltmain.sh',
            'ltoptions.m4',
            'ltversion.m4',
            'lt--obsolete.m4',
            'missing',
            'mkdep',
            'mkinstalldirs',
            'move-if-change',
            'shlibpath.m4',
            'symlink-tree',
            'ylwrap'])
# Skip FSF mission statement, etc.
'gnu.texi',
'funding.texi',
'appendix_free.xml',

# Skip imported texinfo files.
'texinfo.tex',
}

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith ('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.
        return re.compile ('\t')
    return None

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        return True
    (base, extension) = os.path.splitext (os.path.join (dir, filename))
    if extension in self.skip_extensions:
        return True
    if extension == '.in':
        # Skip .in files produced by automake.
        if os.path.exists (base + '.am'):
            return True
        # Skip files produced by autogen
        if (os.path.exists (base + '.def')
            and os.path.exists (base + '.tpl')):
            return True
        # Skip configure files produced by autoconf
        if filename == 'configure':
            if os.path.exists (base + '.ac'):
                return True
            if os.path.exists (base + '.in'):
                return True
    return False

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs
def is_fossilised_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True
    # Only touch current current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find ('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True
    return False

def by_package_author (self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

        # Characters in a range of years. Include ',' for typos.
        ranges = '[0-9](?:[-0-9.,\s]+and\s+)*[0-9]'

        # Non-whitespace characters in a copyright holder's name.
        name = '\w...'  

        # Matches one year.
        self.year_re = re.compile ('[0-9]+')

        # Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
        self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)

        # Matches a full copyright notice:
        self.copyright_re = re.compile (  
            # 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.
            '(\[Cc\]opyright'  
            ')|(\[Cc\]opyrights+\([Cc]\))'  
            ')|(\[Cc\]opyrights+\s+)'  
            ')|(\[Cc\]opyrights+&copy;'  
            ')|(\[Cc\]opyrights+@copyright\ ])'  
            'copyright = u"'  
            ')|(\@set\s+copyright[\w-]+)'

        # 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that
        # we can remove any excess.
        '\(\s*(?:\?\+ ranges + ',?  
        ')|(\@value\{[^{}]*\})\s*')

        # 3: 'by ', if used
        '(by\s+)'?

        # 4: the copyright holder. Don't allow multiple consecutive
        # spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn't get caught
# (e.g. gnat_uwn.text).

'( + name + '(?:\s? + name + \*)\?)'

# A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching
# 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*\[[0-9]\]' falls foul of
# HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
self.other_copyright_re = re.compile('copyright.*\[[0-9]\][0-9]',
                                     re.IGNORECASE)

self.comment_re = re.compile('#+|
[*]+|;+|%+|//+|@c |
dnl ')

self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying' }

self.holder_prefixes = set()

# True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
self.use_quilt = False

# If set, force all notices to include this year.
self.max_year = None

# Goes after the year(s). Could be ',' .
self.separator = ' '

def add_package_author (self, holder, canon_form = None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find (' ')
    while index >= 0:
        self.holder_prefixes.add (holder[:index])
        index = holder.find (' ', index + 1)

def add_external_author (self, holder):
    self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__ (self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__ (self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

    def parse_year (self, string):
        year = int (string)
        if len (string) == 2:
            if year > 70:
                return year + 1900
            elif len (string) == 4:
                return year
        raise self.BadYear (string)
def year_range(self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year(year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall(years)]
    assert len(year_list) > 0
    return (min(year_list), max(year_list))

def set_use_quilt(self, use_quilt):
    self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year(self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years(self, dir, filename, filter, years):
    # Leave texinfo variables alone.
    if years.startswith('@value'):
        return years
    (min_year, max_year) = self.year_range(years)
    # Update the upper bound, if enabled.
    if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file(dir, filename):
        max_year = max(max_year, self.max_year)
    # Use a range.
    if min_year == max_year:
        return '%d' % min_year
    else:
        return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

def strip_continuation(self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match(line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete(self, match):
    holder = match.group(4)
    return (holder
            and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
                 or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright(self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join(dir, filename)
intro = match.group(1)

if intro.startswith('@set'):
    # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
    after_years = line[match.end(2):].strip()
    if after_years != '):
        self.errors.report(pathname,
            'trailing characters in @set: '
            + after_years)
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
    while not self.is_complete(match):
        try:
            next_line = file.next()
        except StopIteration:
            break
        # If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
        # assume that what we've got is complete.
        continuation = self.strip_continuation(next_line)
        if not self.continuation_re.match(continuation):
            break

        # Merge the lines for matching purposes.
        orig_line += next_line
        line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
        next_line = None

        # Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
        match = self.copyright_re.match(line, match.start())
        assert match

        holder = match.group(4)

        # Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
        if filter.by_package_author(dir, filename):
            assert holder not in self.holders

        elif not holder:
            self.errors.report(pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
            return (False, orig_line, next_line)

        elif holder not in self.holders:
            self.errors.report(pathname,
                'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
            return (False, orig_line, next_line)
else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.
    line = (line[:match.start (4)]
           + canon_form
           + line[match.end (4):])

    # Remove any 'by'
    line = line[:match.start (3)] + line[match.end (3):]

    # Update the copyright years.
    years = match.group (2).strip()
    try:
        canon_form = self.canonicalise_years (dir, filename, filter, years)
    except self.BadYear as e:
        self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    line = (line[:match.start (2)]
            + ('' if intro.startswith ('copyright = ') else ' ')
            + canon_form + self.separator
            + line[match.end (2):])

    # Use the standard (C) form.
    if intro.endswith ('right'):
        intro += ' (C)'
    elif intro.endswith ('(c)'):
        intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)'
    line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

    # Strip trailing whitespace
    line = line.rstrip() + '

    return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
    if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
        # Looks like something we tried to create before.
        try:
            os.remove (pathname)
        except OSError:
            pass
return

lines = []
changed = False
line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
    prev = None
    for line in file:
        while line:
            next_line = None
            # Leave filtered-out lines alone.
            if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
                if match:
                    res = self.update_copyright (dir, filename, filter,
                                                  file, line, match)
                    (this_changed, line, next_line) = res
                    changed = changed or this_changed

            # Check for copyright lines that might have slipped by.
            elif self.other_copyright_re.search (line):
                self.errors.report (pathname,
                                    'unrecognised copyright: %s'
                                    % line.strip())
                lines.append (line)

            line = next_line

        # If something changed, write the new file out.
        if changed and self.errors.ok():
            tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
            with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
                for line in lines:
                    file.write (line)
            if self.use_quilt:
                subprocess.call (["quilt", 'add', pathname])
            os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):
            if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
                del subdirs[i]

        # Handle the files in this directory.
        for filename in filenames:
            if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
                sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s
')
% os.path.join (dir, filename))

else:
    self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
    self.errors = Errors()
    self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
    self.dirs = []
    self.default_dirs = []
    self.chosen_dirs = []
    self.option_handlers = dict()
    self.option_help = []

    self.add_option ('--help', 'Print this help', self.o_help)
    self.add_option ('--quilt', "quilt add" files before changing them,
                    self.o_quilt)
    self.add_option ('--this-year', 'Add the current year to every notice',
                    self.o_this_year)

def add_option (self, name, help, handler):
    self.option_help.append ((name, help))
    self.option_handlers[name] = handler

def add_dir (self, dir, filter = GenericFilter()):
    self.dirs.append ((dir, filter))

def o_help (self, option = None):
    sys.stdout.write ('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...

    Options:
' % sys.argv[0])
    format = '%-15s %s
'
    for (what, help) in self.option_help:
        sys.stdout.write (format % (what, help))

    sys.stdout.write ('
Directories:
')
    format = '%-25s
'
    for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
        i += 1
        if i % 3 == 0 or i == len (self.dirs):
            sys.stdout.write (dir + 'n
')
        else:
            sys.stdout.write (format % dir)

    sys.exit (0)

def o_quilt (self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt (True)
def o_this_year(self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year(time.localtime().tm_year)

def main(self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]:
        if arg[1:] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append(arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg](arg)
        else:
            self.errors.report(None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
    if self.errors.ok():
        if len(self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
        if len(self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.o_help()
        else:
            for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
                canon_dir = os.path.join(chosen_dir, '')
                count = 0
                for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
                    if (dir + os.sep).startswith(canon_dir):
                        count += 1
                        self.copyright.process_tree(dir, filter)
                if count == 0:
                    self.errors.report(None, 'unrecognised directory: ' + chosen_dir)
            sys.exit(0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

#----------------------------------------------------------------------------
class TopLevelFilter(GenericFilter):
    def skip_dir(self, dir, subdir):
        return True

class ConfigFilter(GenericFilter):
    def __init__(self):
        GenericFilter.__init__(self)
    def skip_file(self, dir, filename):
        if filename.endswith('.m4'):
            pathname = os.path.join(dir, filename)
            with open(pathname) as file:
                # Skip files imported from gettext.
                if file.readline().find('gettext-') >= 0:
                    return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file(self, dir, filename)
class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Not part of GCC
            'math-68881.h',
            ])

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
            'ada',
            
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
            ])

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',
            
            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
            ])

        self.fossilised_files |= set ([
            # Old news won't be updated.
            'ONEWS',
            ])

class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Don't change the tests, which could be woend by anyone.
            '.c',
            '.C',
            '.cc',
            '.h',
            '.hs',
            '.f',
            '.f90',
            '.go',
            '.inc',
            '.java',
            ])
def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    # g++.niklas/README contains historical copyright information
    # and isn't updated.
    if filename == 'README' and os.path.basename (dir) == 'g++.niklas':
        return True
    return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',

            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
        ])

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Imported from GLIBC.
            'soft-fp',
        ])

class LibJavaFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',

            # Not really part of the library
            'contrib',

            # Imported from upstream
            'classpath',
            'libltdl',
        ])

    def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
        if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
            return re.compile ('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
        if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
return re.compile('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
return GenericFilter.get_line_filter(self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter (GenericFilter):
def __init__(self):
    GenericFilter.__init__(self)

    self.skip_dirs |= set([
        # Handled separately.
        'testsuite',
    ])

class LibStdCxxFilter (GenericFilter):
def __init__(self):
    GenericFilter.__init__(self)

    self.skip_files |= set([
        # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
        'intro.xml',
    ])

    self.skip_dirs |= set([
        # Contains automatically-generated sources.
        'html',

        # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
        'data',

        # Contains imported images
        'images',
    ])

    self.own_files |= set([
        # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
        'spine.xml',
    ])

def get_line_filter(self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
        return re.compile('/\(C\) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter(self, dir, filename)

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
def __init__(self, errors):
    Copyright.__init__(self, errors)

    canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
    self.add_package_author('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
self.add_package_author('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
self.add_package_author('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
self.add_package_author('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
self.add_package_author('Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
self.add_package_author('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
self.add_package_author('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
self.add_package_author('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)

self.add_external_author('ARM')
self.add_external_author('AdaCore')
self.add_external_author('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL.')
self.add_external_author('Cavium Networks.')
self.add_external_author('Faraday Technology Corp.')
self.add_external_author('Florida State University')
self.add_external_author('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes.')
self.add_external_author('Hewlett-Packard Company')
self.add_external_author('Information Technology Industry Council.')
self.add_external_author('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
self.add_external_author('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura,')
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self.add_external_author('Peter Dimov')
self.add_external_author('Pipeline Associates, Inc.')
self.add_external_author('Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author('Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc.')
self.add_external_author('Silicon Graphics')
self.add_external_author('Stephen L. Moshier')
self.add_external_author('Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author('The Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author('Unicode, Inc.')
self.add_external_author('University of Toronto.')

class GCCCmdLine (CmdLine):
    def __init__ (self):
        CmdLine.__init__ (self, GCCCopyright)

        self.add_dir ('.', TopLevelFilter())
        # boehm-gc is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('config', ConfigFilter())
        # contrib isn't really part of GCC.
        self.add_dir ('fixincludes')
        self.add_dir ('gcc', GCCFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('gcc', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
        self.add_dir ('gnattools')
        self.add_dir ('include')
self.add_dir('libada')
self.add_dir('libatomic')
self.add_dir('libbacktrace')
self.add_dir('libcpp', LibCppFilter())
self.add_dir('libdecnumber')

# libffi is imported from upstream.
self.add_dir('libgcc', LibGCCFilter())
self.add_dir('libgfortran')
self.add_dir('libgomp')
self.add_dir('libiberty')
self.add_dir('libitm')
self.add_dir('libjava', LibJavaFilter())
self.add_dir(os.path.join('libjava', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir('libmudflap', LibMudflapFilter())
self.add_dir(os.path.join('libmudflap', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir('libobjc')
self.add_dir('libquadmath')

# libsanitiser is imported from upstream.
self.add_dir('libssp')
self.add_dir('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
self.add_dir('lto-plugin')

# zlib is imported from upstream.

self.default_dirs = [
    'gcc',
    'libada',
    'libatomic',
    'libbacktrace',
    'libcpp',
    'libdecnumber',
    'libgcc',
    'libgfortran',
    'libgomp',
    'libiberty',
    'libitm',
    'libmudflap',
    'libobjc',
    'libstdc++-v3',
]

GCCCmdLine().main()

/* Definitions for BSD assembler syntax for Intel 386
   (actually AT&T syntax for insn and operands,
   adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)
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/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */

/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
underscores, we are using prefix `.s to identify labels that should
be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"
#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"
#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"
#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \
    fprintf (FILE, "\t.space HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

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#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED)  \
    ( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)),
     assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
     fprintf ((FILE), ",%u
", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line  
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED)  \
    ( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)),
     assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
     fprintf ((FILE), ",%u
", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT)  \
    ( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)),
     assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)),
     fprintf ((FILE), ",%u,%u
", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line  
that says to advance the location counter  
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG)  
    if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), 	".align %d
", (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF  
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where  
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.  
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER)  
    sprintf ((BUF), "*%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0

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<div class="section">

<div class="titlepage">
<div><div><h2 class="title" style="clear: both"><a id="manual.intro.status.license"></a>License</h2></div></div></div>

<p>There are two licenses affecting GNU libstdc++: one for the code, and one for the documentation.</p>

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<div class="section">

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<br />Version3.1,31March2009<br />

<br />

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package java.security.acl;

/**
 * This interface provides information about a permission that can be
 * granted. Note that this is &lt;em&gt;not&lt;/em&gt; the same as the class
 * &lt;code&gt;java.security.Permission&lt;/code&gt;.
 * *
 * @version 0.0
 * *
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
 */
public interface Permission
{
/**
 * This method tests whether or not a specified &lt;code&gt;Permission&lt;/code&gt;
 * (passed as an &lt;code&gt;Object&lt;/code&gt;) is the same as this permission.
 * *
 * @param perm The permission to check for equality
 *
 * @return &lt;code&gt;true&lt;/code&gt; if the specified permission is the same as this one, &lt;code&gt;false&lt;/code&gt; otherwise
 */
boolean equals (Object perm);

/**
 * This method returns this <code>Permission</code> as a <code>String</code>.
 *
 * @return A <code>String</code> representing this permission.
 */
String toString();
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```
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*/

/* OPENBSD ORIGINAL: sys/sys/poll.h */

#if !defined(HAVE_POLL) && !defined(HAVE_POLL_H)
#endif

#ifndef COMPAT_POLL_H_
#define COMPAT_POLL_H_

typedef struct pollfd {
    int fd;
    short events;
    short revents;
} pollfd_t;

typedef unsigned intnfds_t;

#define POLLIN 0x0001
#define POLLOUT 0x0004
#define POLLERR 0x0008
#define POLLHUP 0x0010
#define POLLNVAL 0x0020
#if 0
    /* the following are currently not implemented */
#define POLLPRI 0x0002
#define POLLRDNDNM 0x0040
#define POLLNORMPOLLRDNDNM
#define POLLWRNORM POLLOUT
#define POLLRDNDNM0x0080
#define POLLWRBAND0x0100
#endif

#define INFTIM (-1) /* not standard */

int poll(struct pollfd*, nfds_t, int);
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* @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
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*/
#ifndef HAVE_SETRESGID
int setresgid(gid_t, gid_t, gid_t);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_SETRESUID
int setresuid(uid_t, uid_t, uid_t);
#endif

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 *
 */

#ifndef _BSD_WAITPID_H
#define _BSD_WAITPID_H

#ifndef HAVE_WAITPID
/* Clean out any potential issues */
#undef WIFEXITED
#undef WIFSTOPPED
#undef WIFSIGNALED
#endif

#define _W_INT(w) /* convert union wait to int */
#define WIFEXITED(w) !((_W_INT(w)) & 0377)
#define WIFSTOPPED(w)((_W_INT(w)) & 0100)
#define WIFSIGNALED(w)(WIFEXITED(w) & !WIFSTOPPED(w))
#define WEXITSTATUS(w) /* convert union wait to int */
#define WTERMSIG(w) /* convert union wait to int */

#endif

#define WCOREFLAG 0x80
#define WCOREDUMP(w) ((_W_INT(w)) & WCOREFLAG)

/* Prototype */
int waitpid(int, int *, int);
#endif /* !HAVE_WAITPID */
#endif /* _BSD_WAITPID_H */

1.4 iproute 4.3.0-1ubuntu3.16.04.2
1.4.1 Available under license:

This is the Debian GNU/Linux's prepackaged version of the Linux Traffic Control engine and related utils, "iproute2"

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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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Julian Seward, jsward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

###########################################################
#!perl
=head1 NAME

copyright.t
=head1 DESCRIPTION

Tests that the latest copyright years in the top-level README file and the 
C<perl -v> output match each other.

If the test fails, update at least one of README and perl.c so that they match 
reality.

Optionally you can pass the C<--now> option to check they are at the current 
year. This isn't checked by default, so that it doesn't fail for people 
working on older releases. It should be run before making a new release.

=cut

use TestInit;
use strict;
use Config;
BEGIN { require 'test.pl' }

if ( $Config{usecrosscompile} ) {
  skip_all( "Not all files are available during cross-compilation" );
my ($opt) = @ARGV;

my $readme_year = readme_year();
my $v_year = v_year();

# Check that both copyright dates are up-to-date, but only if requested, so
# that tests still pass for people intentionally working on older versions:
if ($opt eq '--now')
{
    my $current_year = (gmtime)[5] + 1900;
    is $v_year, $current_year, 'perl -v copyright includes current year';
    is $readme_year, $current_year, 'README copyright includes current year';
}

# Otherwise simply check that the two copyright dates match each other:
else
{
    is $readme_year, $v_year, 'README and perl -v copyright dates match';
}

done_testing;

sub readme_year
# returns the latest copyright year from the top-level README file
{
    open my $readme, '<', '../README' or die "Opening README failed: $!";

    # The copyright message is the first paragraph:
    local $/ = "
    my $copyright_msg = <$readme>;

    my ($year) = $copyright_msg =~ /.*\b(\d{4,})/s
        or die "Year not found in README copyright message '$copyright_msg'";

    $year;
}

sub v_year
# returns the latest copyright year shown in perl -v
{
    my $output = runperl switches => ['-v'];
    my ($year) = $output =~ /\b(\d{4,})/s
        or die "Year not found in perl -v copyright 1987.\b\d{4,}\b/s";

    $year;
}
or die "Copyright statement not found in perl -v output '$output'":

$year;
}
---
abstract: 'Build and install Perl modules'
author:
- 'Ken Williams <kwilliams@cpan.org>'
- "Development questions, bug reports, and patches should be sent to the\n  Module-Build mailing list at <module-build@perl.org>.'
build_requires:
  File::Temp: 0.15
  Test::Harness: 3.16
  Test::More: 0.49
generated_by: 'Module::Build version 0.3608'
license: gpl
meta-spec:
  url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
  version: 1.4
name: Module-Build
resources:
  MailingList: mailto:module-build@perl.org
  license: http://dev.perl.org/licenses/
  repository: http://github.com/dagolden/module-build/
  version: 3
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1.7 lsof 4.89+dfsg 0.1

1.8 net-tools 1.60 26ubuntu1

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# vim600: encoding=UTF-8
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"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.14 lvm2 2.02.173

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1.16 gawk 4.1.3+dfsg-0.1

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

   a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

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

   c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

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

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

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

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

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.
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Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

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

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

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

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

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.
If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

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

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

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

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

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

c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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

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

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

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parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

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

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

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

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

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users
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A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.
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You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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

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

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Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in
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The following list of people, sorted by last name, have contributed code or patches to this implementation of sudo since I began maintaining it in 1993. This list is known to be incomplete— if you believe you should be listed, please send a note to sudo@sudo.ws.

Ackeret, Matt
Adler, Mark
Allbery, Russ
Anderson, Jamie
Andrew, Nick
Andric, Dimitry
Barron, Danny
Bates, Tom
Behan, Zdenk
Bellis, Ray
Benali, Elias
Beverly, Jamie
Boardman, Spider
Bostley, P.J.
Bowes, Keith
Boyce, Keith Garry
Brantley, Michael
Braun, Rob
Bezina, Pavel
Brooks, Piete
Brown, Jerry
Burr, Michael E
Burton, Ross
Bussjaeger, Andreas
Calvin, Gary
Campbell, Aaron
Chazelas, Stephane
ek, Vtzslav
Coleman, Chris
Corzine, Deven T.
Cusack, Frank
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Dill, David
Earickson, Jeff
Eckhardt, Drew
Edgington, Ben
Esipovich, Marc
Espie, Marc
Faigon, Ariel
Farrell, Brian
Fobes, Steve
Fryinger, Mike
G., Daniel Richard
Gailly, Jean-loup
Gelman, Stephen
Gerraty, Simon J.
Graber, Stephane
Guillory, B.
Hayman, Randy M.
Henke, Joachim
Hideaki, YOSHIFUJI
Hieb, Dave
Holloway, Nick
Hoover, Adam
Hunter, Michael T.
Hutchings, Ben
Irsgang, Eric
Jackson, Brian
Jackson, John R.
Jackson, Richard L., Jr.
Janssen, Mark
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Jorge, Joel Pele
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Juhani, Timo
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Kadow, Kevin
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Kienenberger, Mike
King, Dale
King, Michael
Klyachkin, Andrey
Knoble, Jim
Knox, Tim
Komarnitsky, Alek O.
Kondrashov, Nikolai
Kopeek, Daniel
Kranenburg, Paul
Krause, David
Lakin, Eric
Larsen, Case
Levin, Dmitry V.
Libby, Kendall
Lobbes, Phillip E.
McIntyre, Jason
MacKenzie, David J.
McLaughlin, Tom
Makey, Jeff
Marchionna, Michael D.
Markham, Paul
Martinian, Emin
Meskes, Michael
Michael, David
Miller, Todd C.
Minier, Loc
Moffat, Darren
Moldung, Jan Thomas
Morris, Charles
Mueller, Andreas
Miller, Dworkin
Nieusma, Jeff
Nikitser, Peter A.
Nussel, Ludwig
Ouellet, Jean-Philippe
Paquet, Eric
Paradis, Chantal
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Peterson, Toby
Petten, Diego Elio
Pickett, Joel
Plotnick, Alex
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Reid, Steve
Richards, Matt
Rossum, Guido van
Rouillard, John P.
Rowe, William A., Jr.
Roy, Alain
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SATO, Yuichi
Sanchez, Wilfredo
Saucier, Jean-Francois
Schoenfeld, Patrick
Schuring, Arno
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Scott, Dougal
Sieger, Nick
Simon, Thor Lancelot
Slemko, Marc
Smith, Andy
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Spradling, Cloyce D.
Stier, Matthew
Stoeckmann, Tobias
Street, Russell
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Stroucken, Michael
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Tucker, Darren
Uhl, Robert
Uzel, Petr
Valery, Reznic
Van Dinter, Theo
Venckus, Martynas
de Vries, Maarten
Wagner, Klaus
Walsh, Dan
Warburton, John
Webb, Kirk
Wetzel, Timm
Wieringen, Marco van
Wilk, Jakub
Winiger, Gary
Wood, David
Zacarias, Gustavo
Zolnowsky, John

The following people have worked to translate sudo into other languages:

Blittermann, Mario
Bogusz, Jakub
Casagrande, Milo
Castro, Felipe
Chornoivan, Yuri
Diguez, Francisco
Ferreira, Rafael
Garcia-Fontes, Walter
Gezer, Volkan
Hamasaki, Takeshi
Hamming, Peter
Hansen, Joe
Hantrais, Frédric
Hein, Jochen
Jerovek, Damir
Karvonen, Jorma
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Kozlov, Yuri
Kramer, Jakob
Krznar, Tomislav
Marchal, Frédéric
Margevičius, Algimantas
Maryanov, Pavel
Nikoli, Miroslav
Nylander, Daniel
Psa, Petr
Qun, Trn Ngc
Regueiro, Leandro
Sarer, zg
Sendn, Abel
Sikrom, ka
Spingos, Dimitris
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Uranga, Mikel Olasagasti
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1.21 bzip2 1.0.7

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1.24 python 2.7.12-1ubuntu0~16.04.11

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principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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1.26 gzip 1.6 4ubuntu1

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1.27 sed 4.2.2 7

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1.32 mawk 1.3.3-17ubuntu2

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1.33 pkg-config 0.29.1-0ubuntu1

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DOCUMENTATION ROADMAP

====================
This file contains the following sections:

OVERVIEW General description of JPEG and the IJG software.
LEGAL ISSUES Copyright, lack of warranty, terms of distribution.
REFERENCES Where to learn more about JPEG.
ARCHIVE LOCATIONS Where to find newer versions of this software.
RELATED SOFTWARE Other stuff you should get.
FILE FORMAT WARS Software *not* to get.
TO DO Plans for future IJG releases.

Other documentation files in the distribution are:

User documentation:
install.doc How to configure and install the IJG software.
usage.doc Usage instructions for cjpeg, djpeg, jpegtran,
rdjpgcom, and wrjpcom.
*.1 Unix-style man pages for programs (same info as usage.doc).
wizard.doc Advanced usage instructions for JPEG wizards only.
change.log Version-to-version change highlights.

Programmer and internal documentation:
libjpeg.doc How to use the JPEG library in your own programs.
example.c Sample code for calling the JPEG library.
structure.doc Overview of the JPEG library's internal structure.
filelist.doc Road map of IJG files.
coderules.doc Coding style rules --- please read if you contribute code.

Please read at least the files install.doc and usage.doc. Useful information can also be found in the JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article. See ARCHIVE LOCATIONS below to find out where to obtain the FAQ article.

If you want to understand how the JPEG code works, we suggest reading one or more of the REFERENCES, then looking at the documentation files (in roughly the order listed) before diving into the code.

OVERVIEW
========

This package contains C software to implement JPEG image compression and decompression. JPEG (pronounced "jay-peg") is a standardized compression method for full-color and gray-scale images. JPEG is intended for compressing "real-world" scenes; line drawings, cartoons and other non-realistic images are not its strong suit. JPEG is lossy, meaning that the output image is not exactly identical to the input image. Hence you must not use JPEG if you have to have identical output bits. However, on typical photographic images, very good compression levels can be obtained with no visible change, and remarkably high compression levels are possible if you can tolerate a
low-quality image. For more details, see the references, or just experiment with various compression settings.

This software implements JPEG baseline, extended-sequential, and progressive compression processes. Provision is made for supporting all variants of these processes, although some uncommon parameter settings aren't implemented yet. For legal reasons, we are not distributing code for the arithmetic-coding variants of JPEG; see LEGAL ISSUES. We have made no provision for supporting the hierarchical or lossless processes defined in the standard.

We provide a set of library routines for reading and writing JPEG image files, plus two sample applications "cjpeg" and "djpeg", which use the library to perform conversion between JPEG and some other popular image file formats. The library is intended to be reused in other applications.

In order to support file conversion and viewing software, we have included considerable functionality beyond the bare JPEG coding/decoding capability; for example, the color quantization modules are not strictly part of JPEG decoding, but they are essential for output to colormapped file formats or colormapped displays. These extra functions can be compiled out of the library if not required for a particular application. We have also included "jpegtran", a utility for lossless transcoding between different JPEG processes, and "rdjpgcom" and "wrjpgcom", two simple applications for inserting and extracting textual comments in JFIF files.

The emphasis in designing this software has been on achieving portability and flexibility, while also making it fast enough to be useful. In particular, the software is not intended to be read as a tutorial on JPEG. (See the REFERENCES section for introductory material.) Rather, it is intended to be reliable, portable, industrial-strength code. We do not claim to have achieved that goal in every aspect of the software, but we strive for it.

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It appears that the arithmetic coding option of the JPEG spec is covered by patents owned by IBM, AT&T, and Mitsubishi. Hence arithmetic coding cannot legally be used without obtaining one or more licenses. For this reason, support for arithmetic coding has been removed from the free JPEG software. (Since arithmetic coding provides only a marginal gain over the unpatented Huffman mode, it is unlikely that very many implementations will support it.) So far as we are aware, there are no patent restrictions on the remaining code.

The IJG distribution formerly included code to read and write GIF files. To avoid entanglement with the Unisys LZW patent, GIF reading support has been removed altogether, and the GIF writer has been simplified to produce "uncompressed GIFs". This technique does not use the LZW algorithm; the resulting GIF files are larger than usual, but are readable by all standard GIF decoders.

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REFERENCES
==========

We highly recommend reading one or more of these references before trying to understand the innards of the JPEG software.

The best short technical introduction to the JPEG compression algorithm is Wallace, Gregory K. "The JPEG Still Picture Compression Standard", Communications of the ACM, April 1991 (vol. 34 no. 4), pp. 30-44. (Adjacent articles in that issue discuss MPEG motion picture compression, applications of JPEG, and related topics.) If you don't have the CACM issue handy, a PostScript file containing a revised version of Wallace's article is available at ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/wallace.ps.gz. The file (actually a preprint for an article that appeared in IEEE Trans. Consumer Electronics) omits the sample images that appeared in CACM, but it includes corrections and some added material. Note: the Wallace article is copyright ACM and IEEE, and it may not be used for commercial purposes.

A somewhat less technical, more leisurely introduction to JPEG can be found in "The Data Compression Book" by Mark Nelson and Jean-loup Gailly, published by
M&T Books (New York), 2nd ed. 1996, ISBN 1-55851-434-1. This book provides good explanations and example C code for a multitude of compression methods including JPEG. It is an excellent source if you are comfortable reading C code but don't know much about data compression in general. The book's JPEG sample code is far from industrial-strength, but when you are ready to look at a full implementation, you've got one here...


The JPEG standard itself is not available electronically; you must order a paper copy through ISO or ITU. (Unless you feel a need to own a certified official copy, we recommend buying the Pennebaker and Mitchell book instead; it's much cheaper and includes a great deal of useful explanatory material.)

In the USA, copies of the standard may be ordered from ANSI Sales at (212) 642-4900, or from Global Engineering Documents at (800) 854-7179. (ANSI doesn't take credit card orders, but Global does.) It's not cheap: as of 1992, ANSI was charging $95 for Part 1 and $47 for Part 2, plus 7% shipping/handling. The standard is divided into two parts, Part 1 being the actual specification, while Part 2 covers compliance testing methods. Part 1 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 1: Requirements and guidelines" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-1, ITU-T T.81. Part 2 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 2: Compliance testing" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-2, ITU-T T.83.

Some extensions to the original JPEG standard are defined in JPEG Part 3, a newer ISO standard numbered ISO/IEC IS 10918-3 and ITU-T T.84. IJG currently does not support any Part 3 extensions.

The JPEG standard does not specify all details of an interchangeable file format. For the omitted details we follow the "JFIF" conventions, revision 1.02. A copy of the JFIF spec is available from:

Literature Department
C-Cube Microsystems, Inc.
1778 McCarthy Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035
phone (408) 944-6300, fax (408) 944-6314

A PostScript version of this document is available by FTP at ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/jfif.ps.gz. There is also a plain text version at ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/jfif.txt.gz, but it is missing the figures.

The TIFF 6.0 file format specification can be obtained by FTP from
ftp://ftp.sgi.com/graphics/tiff/TIFF6.ps.gz. The JPEG incorporation scheme found in the TIFF 6.0 spec of 3-June-92 has a number of serious problems. IJG does not recommend use of the TIFF 6.0 design (TIFF Compression tag 6). Instead, we recommend the JPEG design proposed by TIFF Technical Note #2 (Compression tag 7). Copies of this Note can be obtained from ftp.sgi.com or from ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/. It is expected that the next revision of the TIFF spec will replace the 6.0 JPEG design with the Note's design. Although IJG's own code does not support TIFF/JPEG, the free libtiff library uses our library to implement TIFF/JPEG per the Note. libtiff is available from ftp://ftp.sgi.com/graphics/tiff/.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS

The "official" archive site for this software is ftp.uu.net (Internet address 192.48.96.9). The most recent released version can always be found there in directory graphics/jpeg. This particular version will be archived as ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/jpegsrc.v6b.tar.gz. If you don't have direct Internet access, UUNET's archives are also available via UUCP; contact help@uunet.uu.net for information on retrieving files that way.

Numerous Internet sites maintain copies of the UUNET files. However, only ftp.uu.net is guaranteed to have the latest official version.

You can also obtain this software in DOS-compatible "zip" archive format from the SimTel archives (ftp://ftp.simtel.net/pub/simtelnet/msdos/graphics/), or on CompuServe in the Graphics Support forum (GO CIS:GRAPHSUP), library 12 "JPEG Tools". Again, these versions may sometimes lag behind the ftp.uu.net release.

The JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article is a useful source of general information about JPEG. It is updated constantly and therefore is not included in this distribution. The FAQ is posted every two weeks to Usenet newsgroups comp.graphics.misc, news.answers, and other groups. It is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.faaqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq/ and other news.answers archive sites, including the official news.answers archive at rtfm.mit.edu: ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/.

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send usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/part2

RELATED SOFTWARE

Numerous viewing and image manipulation programs now support JPEG. (Quite a
few of them use this library to do so.) The JPEG FAQ described above lists some of the more popular free and shareware viewers, and tells where to obtain them on Internet.

If you are on a Unix machine, we highly recommend Jef Poskanzer's free PBMPPLUS software, which provides many useful operations on PPM-format image files. In particular, it can convert PPM images to and from a wide range of other formats, thus making cjpeg/djpeg considerably more useful. The latest version is distributed by the NetPBM group, and is available from numerous sites, notably ftp://wuarchive.wustl.edu/graphics/graphics/packages/NetPBM/. Unfortunately PBMPPLUS/NETPBM is not nearly as portable as the IJG software is; you are likely to have difficulty making it work on any non-Unix machine.

A different free JPEG implementation, written by the PVRG group at Stanford, is available from ftp://havefun.stanford.edu/pub/jpeg/. This program is designed for research and experimentation rather than production use; it is slower, harder to use, and less portable than the IJG code, but it is easier to read and modify. Also, the PVRG code supports lossless JPEG, which we do not. (On the other hand, it doesn't do progressive JPEG.)

FILE FORMAT WARS
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Some JPEG programs produce files that are not compatible with our library. The root of the problem is that the ISO JPEG committee failed to specify a concrete file format. Some vendors "filled in the blanks" on their own, creating proprietary formats that no one else could read. (For example, none of the early commercial JPEG implementations for the Macintosh were able to exchange compressed files.)

The file format we have adopted is called JFIF (see REFERENCES). This format has been agreed to by a number of major commercial JPEG vendors, and it has become the de facto standard. JFIF is a minimal or "low end" representation. We recommend the use of TIFF/JPEG (TIFF revision 6.0 as modified by TIFF Technical Note #2) for "high end" applications that need to record a lot of additional data about an image. TIFF/JPEG is fairly new and not yet widely supported, unfortunately.

The upcoming JPEG Part 3 standard defines a file format called SPIFF. SPIFF is interoperable with JFIF, in the sense that most JFIF decoders should be able to read the most common variant of SPIFF. SPIFF has some technical advantages over JFIF, but its major claim to fame is simply that it is an official standard rather than an informal one. At this point it is unclear whether SPIFF will supersede JFIF or whether JFIF will remain the de-facto standard. IJG intends to support SPIFF once the standard is frozen, but we have not decided whether it should become our default output format or not. (In any case, our decoder will remain capable of reading JFIF indefinitely.)
Various proprietary file formats incorporating JPEG compression also exist. We have little or no sympathy for the existence of these formats. Indeed, one of the original reasons for developing this free software was to help force convergence on common, open format standards for JPEG files. Don’t use a proprietary file format!

TO DO
=====

The major thrust for v7 will probably be improvement of visual quality. The current method for scaling the quantization tables is known not to be very good at low Q values. We also intend to investigate block boundary smoothing, "poor man’s variable quantization", and other means of improving quality-vs-file-size performance without sacrificing compatibility.

In future versions, we are considering supporting some of the upcoming JPEG Part 3 extensions --- principally, variable quantization and the SPIFF file format.

As always, speeding things up is of great interest.

Please send bug reports, offers of help, etc. to jpeg-info@uunet.uu.net.

1.37 iputils 20121221 5ubuntu2

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/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.2.11, January 15th, 2017

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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

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

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1.51 traceroute 2.0.21-1
1.51.1 Available under license:

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

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

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1.52 groff 1.22.3 7
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- The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <barry@rentonww.com> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM>. These files have been part of the original Berkeley ditroff distribution, without AT&T code, and are in the public domain.

  The original package can be found at http://ftp.cs.wisc.edu/pub/misc/grn.tar.Z.

  src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
  src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
  src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
  src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
  src/preproc/grn/main.cpp

- The `gxditview' output device. It is based on X11's `xditview' program and thus has the X license.

  src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
  src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
  src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
  src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
  src/devices/xditview/FontMap
  src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
  src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
  src/devices/xditview/ad2c
  src/devices/xditview/device.c
  src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c

src/include/DviChar.h
src/include/XFontName.h

src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c

Macro Packages
--------------

. The -mdoc macro set, using the BSD license.

  tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/doc-common
tmac/doc-ditroff
tmac/doc-nroff
tmac/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.man

. The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

  tmac/e.tmac
tmac/groff_me.man
doc/meintro.me
doc/meintro_fr.me
doc/meref.me

Hyphenation Patterns
The file `tmac/hyphen.us' is identical to the file `hyphen.tex', part of
the TeX system written by Donald E. Knuth; the master file can be found
at

ftp://labrea.stanford.edu/pub/tex/dist/lib/hyphen.tex

It has been renamed for consistency, i.e., to make patterns available
under the filenames `hyphen.<language>', e.g. `hyphen.de' or
`hyphen.uk'.

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The file `tmac/hyphen.fr' contains the same patterns as the file
`frhyph.tex' (for TeX), which can be found at

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/frhyph.tex

The patterns have been converted to a format groff can understand.

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The file `tmac/hyphen.sv' is identical to the file `svhyph.tex', which
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The files `tmac/hyphen.det' and `tmac/hyphen.den' contain the same
patterns as the files `dehypht-x-2017-03-31.pat' and
`dehyphn-x-2017-03-31.pat' (for TeX), respectively, which can be found
at

http://ctan.org/tex-archive/language/hyphenation/dehyph-exptl

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The file `tmac/hyphen.cs' contains the same patterns as the file
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1.54 python 3.5.2-2ubuntu0~16.04.11

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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to
BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see http://www.opensource.org for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

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1.61 coreutils 8.31

1.62 grep 2.25 1~16.04.1

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In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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1.65 binutils 2.32

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(This file is under construction.)-*- text -*-

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This file will eventually be deleted: The general info will go into the documentation, and info on specific files will go into an AUTHORS file, as requested by the FSF.

++++++++++++++++

Dean Elsner wrote the original gas for vax. [more details?]

Jay Fenlason maintained gas for a while, adding support for gdb-specific debug information and the 68k series machines, most of the preprocessing pass, and extensive changes in messages.c, input-file.c, write.c.

K. Richard Pixley maintained gas for a while, adding various enhancements and many bug fixes, including merging support for several processors, breaking gas up to handle multiple object file format backends (including heavy rewrite, testing, an integration of the coff and b.out backends), adding configuration including heavy testing and verification of cross assemblers and file splits and renaming, converted gas to strictly ansi C including full prototypes, added support for m680[34]0 & cpu32, considerable work on i960 including a coff port (including considerable amounts of reverse engineering), a sparc opcode file rewrite, decstation, rs6000, and hp300hpux host ports, updated "know" assertions and made them work, much other reorganization, cleanup, and lint.
Ken Raeburn wrote the high-level BFD interface code to replace most of
the code in format-specific I/O modules.

The original Vax-VMS support was contributed by David L. Kashtan.
Eric Youngdale and Pat Rankin have done much work with it since.

The Intel 80386 machine description was written by Eliot Dresselhaus.

Minh Tran-Le at IntelliCorp contributed some AIX 386 support.

The Motorola 88k machine description was contributed by Devon Bowen of
Buffalo University and Torbjorn Granlund of the Swedish Institute of
Computer Science.

Keith Knowles at the Open Software Foundation wrote the original MIPS
back end (tc-mips.c, tc-mips.h), and contributed Rose format support
that hasn't been merged in yet. Ralph Campbell worked with the MIPS
code to support a.out format.

Support for the Zilog Z8k and Hitachi H8/300, H8/500 and SH processors
(tc-z8k, tc-h8300, tc-h8500, tc-sh), and IEEE 695 object file format
(obj-ieee), was written by Steve Chamberlain of Cygnus Solutions.
Steve also modified the COFF back end (obj-coffbfd) to use BFD for
some low-level operations, for use with the Hitachi, 29k and Zilog
targets.

John Gilmore built the AMD 29000 support, added .include support, and
simplified the configuration of which versions accept which
pseudo-ops. He updated the 68k machine description so that Motorola's
opcodes always produced fixed-size instructions (e.g. jsr), while
synthetic instructions remained shrinkable (jbsr). John fixed many
bugs, including true tested cross-compilation support, and one bug in
relaxation that took a week and required the proverbial one-bit fix.

Ian Lance Taylor of Cygnus Solutions merged the Motorola and MIT
syntaxes for the 68k, completed support for some COFF targets (68k,
i386 SVR3, and SCO Unix), wrote the ECOFF support based on Michael
Meissner's mips-tfile program, wrote the PowerPC and RS/6000 support,
and made a few other minor patches. He handled the binutils releases
for versions 2.7 through 2.9.

David Edelsohn contributed fixes for the PowerPC and AIX support.

Steve Chamberlain made gas able to generate listings.

Support for the HP9000/300 was contributed by Glenn Engel of HP.
Support for ELF format files has been worked on by Mark Eichin of Cygnus Solutions (original, incomplete implementation), Pete Hoogenboom at the University of Utah (HPPA mainly), Michael Meissner of the Open Software Foundation (i386 mainly), and Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions (sparc, initial 64-bit support).

Several engineers at Cygnus Solutions have also provided many small bug fixes and configuration enhancements.

The initial Alpha support was contributed by Carnegie-Mellon University. Additional work was done by Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions. Richard Henderson then rewrote much of the Alpha support.

Ian Dall updated the support code for the National Semiconductor 32000 series, and added support for Mach 3 and NetBSD running on the PC532.

Klaus Kaempf ported the assembler and the binutils to openVMS/Alpha.

Steve Haworth contributed the support for the Texas Instruction c30 (tms320c30).

H.J. Lu has contributed many patches and much testing.

Alan Modra reworked much of the i386 backend, improving the error checking, updating the code, and improving the 16 bit support, using patches from the work of Martynas Kunigelis and H.J. Lu.

Many others have contributed large or small bugfixes and enhancements. If you've contributed significant work and are not mentioned on this list, and want to be, let us know. Some of the history has been lost; we aren't intentionally leaving anyone out.

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that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the
Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application
to use the modified definitions.)

b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at
least three years, to give the same user the materials
specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more
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c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy
from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above
specified materials from the same place.

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

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the
Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for
reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,
the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally
distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major
components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on
which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies
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use both them and the Library together in an executable that you
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The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

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

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

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http://code.google.com/p/libdnet/
o PCRE: Perl-compatible regular expressions. PCRE is part of Nmap's version detection and is also made available as an NSE library. Distributed with Nmap in the libpcre subdirectory.
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http://www.lua.org/
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http://www.openssl.org/
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http://xmlsoft.org/
o SQLite.
http://www.sqlite.org/
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bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

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Written by: Philip Hazel
Email local part: ph10
Email domain: cam.ac.uk

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1.72 tar 1.31

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along with this program.  If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>. */

/* Handle large integers for calculating big tape lengths and the
like. In practice, double precision does for now. On the vast
majority of machines, it counts up to 2**52 bytes without any loss
of information, and counts up to 2**62 bytes if data are always
blocked in 1 kB boundaries. We'll need arbitrary precision
arithmetic anyway once we get into the 2**64 range, so there's no
point doing anything fancy before then. */

#define TARLONG_FORMAT "%.0f"
typedef double tarlong;

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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting
Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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1.77 unzip 6.0 20ubuntu1
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There are currently two explicit copyrights on portions of UnZip
code (at least, of which Info-ZIP is aware):
Jim Luther's Mac OS File Manager interface code; and Christopher Evans'
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Frequently Asked Questions regarding (re)distribution of Zip and UnZip
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releases altogether.)

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The original unzip source code has been extensively modified and
almost entirely rewritten (changes include random zipfile access rather than sequential; replacement of unimplode() with explode(); replacement of old unshrink() with new (unrelated) unshrink(); re-placement of output routines; addition of inflate(), wildcards, filename-mapping, text translation, ...; etc.). As far as we can tell, only the core code of the unreduce method remained substantially similar to Mr. Smith's original source. As of UnZip 5.42, the complete core code is now covered by the Info-ZIP Licence. Therefore, support for the reduce method has been removed.

The drop of the reduce method should only affect some test archives, reducing was never used in any publically distributed Zip program. For pathologic cases where support for reduced archive entries is needed, the unreduce code copyrighted by Samuel H. Smith is available as a separate distribution (the restricted copyright of this code is cited below in the "historical" section).

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

Despite the fact that our "normal" code has been entirely rewritten and by default no longer contains any of Mr. Smith's code, Info-ZIP remains indebted and grateful to him. We hope he finds our contributions as useful as we have his.
Note that the third and fourth stipulations still apply to any company that wishes to incorporate the unreduce code into its products; if you wish to do so, you must contact Mr. Smith directly regarding licensing.

-----

The following copyright applied to most of the VMS code in vms.c, distributed with UnZip version 4.2 and later:

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-----

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-----

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

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

1.78 mtr 0.86 1ubuntu0.1

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1.79 vim 7.4.1689-3ubuntu1.4
1.79.1 Available under license:

*uganda.txt* For Vim version 7.4. Last change: 2013 Jul 06

VIM REFERENCE MANUAL by Bram Moolenaar

*uganda* *Uganda* *copying* *copyright* *license*
SUMMARY
*iccf* *ICCF*
Vim is Charityware. You can use and copy it as much as you like, but you are encouraged to make a donation for needy children in Uganda. Please see [kcc] below or visit the ICCF web site, available at these URLs:

http://iccf-holland.org/
http://www.vim.org/iccf/
You can also sponsor the development of Vim. Vim sponsors can vote for features. See [sponsor]. The money goes to Uganda anyway.

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== begin of license ==

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==============================================================================
Kibaale Children's Centre*Kcc* *Kibaale* *charity*

Kibaale Children's Centre (KCC) is located in Kibaale, a small town in the south of Uganda, near Tanzania, in East Africa. The area is known as Rakai District. The population is mostly farmers. Although people are poor, there is enough food. But this district is suffering from AIDS more than any other part of the world. Some say that it started there. Estimations are that 10 to 30% of the Ugandans are infected with HIV. Because parents die, there are many orphans. In this district about 60,000 children have lost one or both parents, out of a population of 350,000. And this is still continuing.

The children need a lot of help. The KCC is working hard to provide the needy with food, medical care and education. Food and medical care to keep them healthy now, and education so that they can take care of themselves in the future. KCC works on a Christian base, but help is given to children of any religion.

The key to solving the problems in this area is education. This has been neglected in the past years with president Idi Amin and the following civil wars. Now that the government is stable again, the children and parents have to learn how to take care of themselves and how to avoid infections. There is also help for people who are ill and hungry, but the primary goal is to prevent people from getting ill and to teach them how to grow healthy food.

Most of the orphans are living in an extended family. An uncle or older sister is taking care of them. Because these families are big and the income (if any) is low, a child is lucky if it gets healthy food. Clothes, medical care and schooling is beyond its reach. To help these needy children, a sponsorship program was put into place. A child can be financially adopted.
For a few dollars a month KCC sees to it that the child gets indispensable items, is healthy, goes to school and KCC takes care of anything else that needs to be done for the child and the family that supports it.

Besides helping the child directly, the environment where the child grows up needs to be improved. KCC helps schools to improve their teaching methods. There is a demonstration school at the centre and teacher trainings are given. Health workers are being trained, hygiene education is carried out and households are stimulated to build a proper latrine. I helped setting up a production site for cement slabs. These are used to build a good latrine. They are sold below cost price.

There is a small clinic at the project, which provides children and their family with medical help. When needed, transport to a hospital is offered. Immunization programs are carried out and help is provided when an epidemic is breaking out (measles and cholera have been a problem).

*donate*

Summer 1994 to summer 1995 I spent a whole year at the centre, working as a volunteer. I have helped to expand the centre and worked in the area of water and sanitation. I learned that the help that the KCC provides really helps. When I came back to Holland, I wanted to continue supporting KCC. To do this I'm raising funds and organizing the sponsorship program. Please consider one of these possibilities:

1. Sponsor a child in primary school: 17 euro a month (or more).
2. Sponsor a child in secondary school: 25 euro a month (or more).
3. Sponsor the clinic: Any amount a month or quarter
4. A one-time donation

Compared with other organizations that do child sponsorship the amounts are very low. This is because the money goes directly to the centre. Less than 5% is used for administration. This is possible because this is a small organization that works with volunteers. If you would like to sponsor a child, you should have the intention to do this for at least one year.

How do you know that the money will be spent right? First of all you have my personal guarantee as the author of Vim. I trust the people that are working at the centre, I know them personally. Furthermore, the centre has been co-sponsored and inspected by World Vision, Save the Children Fund and is now under the supervision of Pacific Academy Outreach Society. The centre is visited about once a year to check the progress (at our own cost). I have visited the centre myself many times, starting in 1993. The visit reports are on the ICCF web site.

If you have any further questions, send me e-mail: <Bram@vim.org>.

The address of the centre is:
Kibaale Children's Centre
Sending money: *iccf-donations*

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information! See [iccf] for the URL.

USA: The methods mentioned below can be used.
Sending a check to the Nehemiah Group Outreach Society (NGOS) is no longer possible, unfortunately. We are looking for another way to get you an IRS tax receipt.
For sponsoring a child contact KCF in Canada (see below). US checks can be sent to them to lower banking costs.

Canada: Contact Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) in Surrey, Canada. They take care of the Canadian sponsors for the children in Kibaale. KCF forwards 100% of the money to the project in Uganda. You can send them a one time donation directly.
Please send me a note so that I know what has been donated because of Vim. Ask KCF for information about sponsorship.

Kibaale Children's Fund c/o Pacific Academy
10238-168 Street
Surrey, B.C. V4N 1Z4
Canada
Phone: 604-581-5353
If you make a donation to Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) you will receive a tax receipt which can be submitted with your tax return.

Holland: Transfer to the account of "Stichting ICCF Holland" in Lisse. This will allow for tax deduction if you live in Holland.
Postbank, nr. 4548774
IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

Germany: It is possible to make donations that allow for a tax return.
Check the ICCF web site for the latest information:
http://iccf-holland.org/germany.html

World: Use a postal money order. That should be possible from any country, mostly from the post office. Use this name (which is in my passport): "Abraham Moolenaar". Use Euro for the currency if possible.

Europe: Use a bank transfer if possible. Your bank should have a form that you can use for this. See "Others" below for the swift code and IBAN number.
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really simple to use. Use this link to find more info:
The e-mail address for sending the money to is:
  Bram@iccf-holland.org
For amounts above 400 Euro ($500) sending a check is
preferred.

Others: Transfer to one of these accounts if possible:
  Postbank, account 4548774
Swift code: INGB NL 2A
IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74
under the name "stichting ICCF Holland", Lisse
  If that doesn't work:
    Rabobank Lisse, account 3765.05.117
Swift code: RABO NL 2U
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Otherwise, send a check in euro or US dollars to the address
below. Minimal amount: $70 (my bank does not accept smaller
amounts for foreign check, sorry)

Address to send checks to:
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  Finsterruethof 1
  8134 Adliswil
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vim:tw=78:ts=8:ft=help:norl:
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* */

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README.txt for version 7.4 of Vim: Vi IMproved.

WHAT IS VIM?

Vim is a greatly improved version of the good old UNIX editor Vi. Many new features have been added: multi-level undo, syntax highlighting, command line history, on-line help, spell checking, filename completion, block operations, script language, etc. There is also a Graphical User Interface (GUI) available. Still, Vi compatibility is maintained, those who have Vi "in the fingers" will feel at home. See "runtime/doc/vi_diff.txt" for differences with Vi.

This editor is very useful for editing programs and other plain text files. All commands are given with normal keyboard characters, so those who can type with ten fingers can work very fast. Additionally, function keys can be mapped to commands by the user, and the mouse can be used.

Vim runs under MS-Windows (NT, 2000, XP, Vista, 7, 8, 10), Macintosh, VMS and almost all flavours of UNIX. Porting to other systems should not be very difficult. Older versions of Vim run on MS-DOS, MS-Windows 95/98/Me, Amiga DOS, Atari MiNT, BeOS, RISC OS and OS/2. These are no longer maintained.

DISTRIBUTION

You can often use your favorite package manager to install Vim. On Mac and Linux a small version of Vim is pre-installed, you still need to install Vim if you want more features.
There are separate distributions for Unix, PC, Amiga and some other systems. This README.txt file comes with the runtime archive. It includes the documentation, syntax files and other files that are used at runtime. To run Vim you must get either one of the binary archives or a source archive. Which one you need depends on the system you want to run it on and whether you want or must compile it yourself. Check "http://www.vim.org/download.php" for an overview of currently available distributions.

COMPILING

If you obtained a binary distribution you don't need to compile Vim. If you obtained a source distribution, all the stuff for compiling Vim is in the "src" directory. See src/INSTALL for instructions.

INSTALLATION

See one of these files for system-specific instructions. Either in the READMEdir directory (in the repository) or the top directory (if you unpack an archive):

README_ami.txt	Amiga
README_unix.txt	Unix
README_dos.txt	MS-DOS and MS-Windows
README_mac.txt	Macintosh
README_vms.txt	VMS

There are more README_*.txt files, depending on the distribution you used.

DOCUMENTATION

The Vim tutor is a one hour training course for beginners. Often it can be started as "vimtutor". See ":help tutor" for more information.

The best is to use ":help" in Vim. If you don't have an executable yet, read "runtime/doc/help.txt". It contains pointers to the other documentation files. The User Manual reads like a book and is recommended to learn to use Vim. See ":help user-manual".

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Since Bram is back to a paid job the money will now be used to help children in Uganda. See runtime/doc/uganda.txt. But at the same time donations increase Bram's motivation to keep working on Vim!

For the most recent information about sponsoring look on the Vim web site:

http://www.vim.org/sponsor/

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If you would like to help making Vim better, see the CONTRIBUTING.md file.

INFORMATION

The latest news about Vim can be found on the Vim home page:
http://www.vim.org/

If you have problems, have a look at the Vim documentation or tips:
http://www.vim.org/docs.php
http://vim.wikia.com/wiki/Vim_Tips_Wiki

If you still have problems or any other questions, use one of the mailing lists to discuss them with Vim users and developers:
http://www.vim.org/maillist.php

If nothing else works, report bugs directly:
Bram Moolenaar <Bram@vim.org>

MAIN AUTHOR

Send any other comments, patches, flowers and suggestions to:
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1.80.1 Available under license:

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Source: http://www.openbsd.org/cgi-bin/cvsweb/src/usr.bin/nc/

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#include <boost/mpl/fold.hpp>
#include <boost/mpl/push_back.hpp>
#include <boost/mpl/quote.hpp>
#include <boost/mpl/vector.hpp>

template <typename State, typename X>
struct f { using type = X; };

struct state { };

template <int i>
struct t { };

using vector = mpl_vector((1..input_size).to_a.map { |n| "t<#{n}>"}).

using result = boost::mpl::fold<vector, state, boost::mpl::quote2<f>>::type;

int main() { }

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<p> All the value based traits in this library conform to MPL's requirements for
an <code class="computeroutput">mpl</code> Integral Constant type.</p>

<p> Please note that these types no longer inherit from <code class="computeroutput">mpl</code> or</p>
etc, and the library will no longer implicitly include any MPL header. However there is an implicit conversion from \code{integral_constant} to the corresponding MPL types, therefore tag-dispatching that uses MPL types in function overloads will still work as before.
</p>
</div>
<hr>
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////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

 ifndef BOOST_INTERPROCESS_DETAIL_MPL_HPP
 define BOOST_INTERPROCESS_DETAIL_MPL_HPP

 ifndef BOOST_CONFIG_HPP
 # include <boost/config.hpp>
 endif

# if defined(BOOST_HAS_PRAGMA_ONCE)
# pragma once
#endif

#include <cstddef>

namespace boost {
namespace interprocess {
namespace ipcdetail {

template <class T, T val>
struct integral_constant
{
    static const T value = val;
    typedef integral_constant<T,val> type;
};

template< bool C_ >
struct bool_ : integral_constant<bool, C_>
{
    static const bool value = C_; 
}

typedef bool_<true>   true_;
typedef bool_<false>  false_;

typedef true_  true_type;
typedef false_ false_type;

typedef char yes_type;
struct no_type
{
    char padding[8];
};

template <bool B, class T = void>
struct enable_if_c
{
    typedef T type;
};

template <class T>
struct enable_if_c<false, T> {}

template <class Cond, class T = void>
struct enable_if : public enable_if_c<Cond::value, T> {}

template <class Cond, class T = void>
struct enable_if
struct disable_if : public enable_if_c<!Cond::value, T> {}

template<
    bool C
 , typename T1
 , typename T2
>
struct if_c
{
    typedef T1 type;
};

template<
    typename T1
 , typename T2
>
struct if_c<false,T1,T2>
{
    typedef T2 type;
};

template<
    typename T1
 , typename T2
 , typename T3
>
struct if_<
{
    typedef typename if_c<0 != T1::value, T2, T3>::type type;
};

template<std::size_t S>
struct ls_zeros
{
    static const std::size_t value = (S & std::size_t(1)) ? 0 : (1u + ls_zeros<(S >> 1u)>::value);
};

template<>
struct ls_zeros<0>
{
    static const std::size_t value = 0;
};

template<>
struct ls_zeros<1>
{
    static const std::size_t value = 0;
// split_path is a small helper for outputting a path name,
// complete with a link to that path:

struct split_path {
    const fs::path& root;
    const fs::path& file;
    split_path(const fs::path& r, const fs::path& f)
        : root(r), file(f) {}

    private:
        split_path& operator=(const split_path&);
};

std::ostream& operator << (std::ostream& os, const split_path& p) {
    os << "<a href="" << (p.root / p.file).string() << ">
    return os;
}

std::string make_link_target(const std::string& s)
// convert an arbitrary string into something suitable
// for an <a> name:
std::string result;
for(unsigned i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i)
{
    result.append(1, static_cast<std::string::value_type>(std::isalnum(s[i]) ? s[i] : '_'));
}
return result;

void bcp_implementation::output_license_info()
{
    std::pair<const license_info*, int> licenses = get_licenses();

    std::map<int, license_data>::const_iterator i, j;
i = m_license_data.begin();
j = m_license_data.end();

    std::ofstream os(m_dest_path.string().c_str());
    if(!os)
    {
        std::string msg("Error opening ");
        msg += m_dest_path.string();
        msg += " for output."
        std::runtime_error e(msg);
        boost::throw_exception(e);
    }
    os <<
"<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN"\n""\n"<html>
"<head>
"<title>Boost Licence Dependency Information";
if(m_module_list.size() == 1)
{
    os << " for " << *(m_module_list.begin());
}

os <<
"</title>\n""\n""\n""<head>\n""\n""<body>\n""<H1>Boost Licence Dependency Information";
if(m_module_list.size() == 1)
{
    os << " for " << *(m_module_list.begin());
}

os <<
"</H1>\n" "<H2>Contents</h2>\n" "<pre><a href="#input">Input Information</a>\n" "<h2>Contents</h2>\n" if(!m_bsl_summary_mode) os << " <a href="#summary">Licence Summary</a>\n" os << " <a href="#details">Licence Details</a>\n";

while(i != j)
{
   // title:
   os << " <a href="#files">Files with no recognised license</a>\n" " <a href="#authors">Files with no recognised copyright holder</a>\n" if(!m_bsl_summary_mode)
   {
      os << "Moving to the Boost Software License...\n"
      " <a href="#bsl-converted">Files that can <b>be automatically converted to the Boost Software License</b></a>\n" " <a href="#to-bsl">Files that can <b>be manually converted to the Boost Software License</b></a>\n" " <a href="#not-to-bsl">Files that can <b>NOT</b> be moved to the Boost Software License</a>\n" " <a href="#need-bsl-authors">Authors we need to move to the Boost Software License</a>\n" " <a href="#copyright">Copyright Holder Information</a>\n";
   }
   os << " <a href="#depend">File Dependency Information</a>\n" "</pre>";

   // input Information:
   //
   // os << " <a name="input"></a><h2>Input Information</h2>\n" if(m_scan_mode)
   os << " <P>The following files were scanned for boost dependencies: <BR>" else
   os << " <P>The following Boost modules were checked: <BR>";

std::list<std::string>::const_iterator si = m_module_list.begin();
std::list<std::string>::const_iterator sj = m_module_list.end();
while(si != sj)
{
   os << *si " <BR>";
   ++si;
}

os << "</p><p>The Boost path was: <code>" << m_boost_path.string() << "</code> </p>"
// extract the boost version number from the boost directory tree, not from this app (which may have been built from a previous version):

fileview version_file(m_boost_path / "boost/version.hpp");
static const boost::regex version_regex("^[[:blank:]]*#\[[:blank:]]*define\[[:blank:]]*[\w_]+BOOST_VERSION[[:blank:]]+(\d+)\);";
boost::cmatch what;
if(boost::regex_search(version_file.begin(), version_file.end(), what, version_regex))
{
    int version = boost::lexical_cast<int>(what.str(1));
    os << "<p>The Boost version is: " << version / 100000 << "." << version / 100 % 1000 << "." << version % 100 << "</p><br>
    }

// output each license:

i = m_license_data.begin();
j = m_license_data.end();
if(!m_bsl_summary_mode)
{
    // start with the summary:
    //
    os << "<a name="summary"></a><h2>Licence Summary</h2>
    while(i != j)
    {
        // title:
        os << "<H3>" << licenses.first[i->first].license_name << "</H3>\n"
        // license text:
        os << "<BLOCKQUOTE>" << licenses.first[i->first].license_text << "</BLOCKQUOTE>";
        // Copyright holders:
        os << "<P>This license is used by " << i->second.authors.size() << " authors and " << i->second.files.size() << " files <a href="/" target="_blank">" << make_link_target(licenses.first[i->first].license_name) << "">(see details)</a>";
        os << "</P></BLOCKQUOTE>\n";
        ++i;
    } // and now the details:
    //
    i = m_license_data.begin();
j = m_license_data.end();
    int license_index = 0;
os << "<a name="details"></a><h2>Licence Details</h2>
";
while(i != j)
{
    // title:
    os <<
        "<H3><A name=""""</a>" << licenses.first[i->first].license_name << """"</H3><\n";
    // license text:
    os << "<BLOCKQUOTE>" << licenses.first[i->first].license_text << "</BLOCKQUOTE>";
    if(!m_bsl_summary_mode || (license_index >= 3))
    {
        // Copyright holders:
        os << "<P>This license is used by the following " << i->second.authors.size() << " copyright holders:";
        std::set<std::string>::const_iterator x, y;
        x = i->second.authors.begin();
y = i->second.authors.end();
        while(x != y)
        {
            os << "<BR>
";
++x;
        }
        os << "</P></BLOCKQUOTE>\n";
        // Files using this license:
        os << "<P>This license applies to the following " << i->second.files.size() << " files:";
        std::set<fs::path, path_less>::const_iterator m, n;
m = i->second.files.begin();
n = i->second.files.end();
while(m != n)
{
    os << split_path(m_boost_path, *m) << "<br>
";
++m;
}
        os << "</P></BLOCKQUOTE>\n";
    }
else
{
    os << "This license is used by " << i->second.authors.size() << " authors (list omitted for brevity).</P><\n";
    os << "This license applies to " << i->second.files.size() << " files (list omitted for brevity).</P><\n";
}
++license_index;
++i;
}
// Output list of files not found to be under license control:
//
os << "<h2><a name="files"></a>Files With No Recognisable Licence</h2>\n"
"<P>The following " " files had no recognisable license information:"">""<BLOCKQUOTE><P>""<h2><a name="authors"></a>Files With No Recognisable Copyright Holder</h2>
""<P>The following " " files had no recognisable copyright holder:"">""<BLOCKQUOTE><P>
    std::set<fs::path, path_less>::const_iterator i2, j2;
    i2 = m_unknown_licenses.begin();
    j2 = m_unknown_licenses.end();
    while(i2 != j2)
    {
        os << split_path(m_boost_path, *i2) << "<br>
        ++i2;
    }
    os << "</p></BLOCKQUOTE>"

    // Output list of files with no found copyright holder:
    //
    os << "<h2><a name="authors"></a>Files That Can Be Automatically Converted to the Boost Software License</h2>
    ""<P>The following " " files can be automatically converted to the Boost Software License, but require manual verification before they can be committed to CVS:"">""<BLOCKQUOTE><P>
    typedef std::map<fs::path, std::pair<std::string, std::string>, path_less>::const_iterator conv_iterator;
    conv_iterator i = m_converted_to_bsl.begin(),
    ie = m_converted_to_bsl.end();
    int file_num = 1;
    while (i != ie)
    {
        os << "<P>[" << file_num << "] File: <tt>" << split_path(m_boost_path, i->first) 
        "<tt><br>
        "<tt><table border="1">
        "<tt><tr><td><pre>
        "<tt>i->second.first << "</pre></tt><tt></td><tt><td><pre>
        "<tt><tt>"</tt>""<tt></p></BLOCKQUOTE>""
<< i->second.second << "</pre></td>
  </tr>
</table>
++i;
++file_num;
}
}
//
// Output list of files that could be moved over to the Boost Software License
//
// os << "<h2><a name="to-bsl"></a>Files that could be converted to the Boost Software License</h2>
"<P>The following " << m_can_migrate_to_bsl.size() << " files could be manually converted to the Boost
Software License, but have not yet been:</P><BLOCKQUOTE><P>
<<h2><a name="not-to-bsl"></a>Files that can NOT be converted to the Boost Software
License</h2>
"<P>The following " << m_cannot_migrate_to_bsl.size() << " files cannot be manually converted to the Boost Software
License because we need the permission of more authors:</P><BLOCKQUOTE><P>
<<h2><a name="need-bsl-authors"></a>Authors we need for the BSL</h2>
"<P>Permission of the following authors is needed before we can convert to the Boost Software License. The
list of authors that have given their permission is contained in <code>more/blanket-
permission.txt</code>:</P><BLOCKQUOTE><P>
std::copy(m_authors_for_bsl_migration.begin(), m_authors_for_bsl_migration.end(),
std::ostream_iterator<std::string>(os, "<br>
"));
os << "</p></BLOCKQUOTE>";
//
// Output list of authors that we need permission for to move to the BSL
//
// os << "<h2><a name="need-bsl-authors"></a>Authors we need for the BSL</h2>
"<P>Permission of the following authors is needed before we can convert to the Boost Software License. The
list of authors that have given their permission is contained in <code>more/blanket-
permission.txt</code>:</P><BLOCKQUOTE><P>
std::copy(m_authors_for_bsl_migration.begin(), m_authors_for_bsl_migration.end(),
std::ostream_iterator<std::string>(os, "<br>
"));
os << "</p></BLOCKQUOTE>";
//
// output a table of copyright information:
//
os << "<H2><a name="copyright"></a>Copyright Holder Information</H2><table border="1">

std::map<std::string, std::set<fs::path, path_less> >::const_iterator ad, ead;
ad = m_author_data.begin();
ead = m_author_data.end();
while(ad != ead)
{
    os << "<tr><td>" << ad->first << " </td><td>
    std::set<fs::path, path_less>::const_iterator fi, efi;
    fi = ad->second.begin();
    efi = ad->second.end();
    while(fi != efi)
    {
        os << split_path(m_boost_path, *fi) << " ";
        ++fi;
    }
    os << "</td></tr>
    ++ad;
}

os << "</table>\n";

//
// output file dependency information:
//
// os << "<H2><a name="depend"></a>File Dependency Information</H2><BLOCKQUOTE><pre>

std::map<fs::path, fs::path, path_less>::const_iterator dep, last_dep;
std::set<fs::path, path_less>::const_iterator fi, efi;
fi = m_copy_paths.begin();
efi = m_copy_paths.end();
// if in summary mode, just figure out the "bad" files and print those only:
std::set<fs::path, path_less> bad_paths;
if(m_bsl_summary_mode)
{
    bad_paths.insert(m_unknown_licenses.begin(), m_unknown_licenses.end());
    bad_paths.insert(m_unknown_authors.begin(), m_unknown_authors.end());
    bad_paths.insert(m_can_migrate_to_bsl.begin(), m_can_migrate_to_bsl.end());
    bad_paths.insert(m_cannot_migrate_to_bsl.begin(), m_cannot_migrate_to_bsl.end());
    typedef std::map<fs::path, std::pair<std::string, std::string>, path_less> ::const_iterator conv_iterator;
    conv_iterator i = m_converted_to_bsl.begin(), ie = m_converted_to_bsl.end();
    while(i != ie)
    {
        bad_paths.insert(i->first);
        ++i;
    }
    fi = bad_paths.begin();
    efi = bad_paths.end();
    os << "<P>For brevity, only files not under the BSL are shown</P>\n";
while(fi != efi)
{
    os << split_path(m_boost_path, *fi);
    dep = m_dependencies.find(*fi);
    last_dep = m_dependencies.end();
    std::set<fs::path, path_less> seen_deps;
    if (dep != last_dep)
        while(true)
        {
            os << " -> ";
            if(fs::exists(m_boost_path / dep->second))
                os << split_path(m_boost_path, dep->second);
            else if(fs::exists(dep->second))
                os << split_path(fs::path(), dep->second);
            else
                os << dep->second.string();
            if(seen_deps.find(dep->second) != seen_deps.end())
            {  
                os << " <I>(Circular dependency!)</I>";
                break; // circular dependency!!!
            }
            seen_deps.insert(dep->second);
            last_dep = dep;
            dep = m_dependencies.find(dep->second);
            if((dep == m_dependencies.end()) || (0 == compare_paths(dep->second, last_dep->second)))
                break;
        }
    os << "\n";
    ++fi;
}

os << "</pre></BLOCKQUOTE>\n";

os << "</body></html>\n";

if(!os)
{
    std::string msg("Error writing to ");
    msg += m_dest_path.string();
    msg += ":";
    std::runtime_error e(msg);
    boost::throw_exception(e);
}

[article Copyright Test
[quickbook 1.5]
The following is the overall license for the boost date_time library. This notice is found in all source files related to the library.

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Jeff Garland
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All the value based traits in this library conform to MPL's requirements for an [Integral Constant type].

Please note that these types no longer inherit from `mpl::true_` or `mpl::false_` etc, and the library will no longer implicitly include any MPL header. However there is an implicit conversion from `integral_constant` to the corresponding MPL types, therefore tag-dispatching that uses MPL types in function overloads will still work as before.
Adapters for Boost.MPL containers.

### Description

Adapters for Boost.MPL containers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>boost::mpl::integral_c&amp;lt; T, v &amp;gt;</code></td>
<td>Adapter for IntegralConstants from the Boost.MPL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>boost::mpl::list&amp;lt; T &amp;gt;</code></td>
<td>Adapter for Boost.MPL lists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>boost::mpl::vector&amp;lt; T &amp;gt;</code></td>
<td>Adapter for Boost.MPL vectors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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from datetime import datetime
from itertools import groupby
from operator import itemgetter
import re
import magic

def authors(filename):
    log = run(['git', 'log', '--follow',
               '--date=short', '--format=%aN%x09%ad', filename],
              universal_newlines=True)
    for line in log.splitlines():
        author, date = line.split('	')
        if author != 'fix-copyright.py':
            yield author, datetime.strptime(date, '%Y-%m-%d')

def new_copyright(filename, previous):
    def f():
        au = list(authors(filename))
        alldates = map(itemgetter(1), au)
        aup = sorted(au + map(lambda a: (a, None), previous), key=itemgetter(0))
        for author, records in groupby(aup, itemgetter(0)):
            dates = filter(None, map(itemgetter(1), records))
            if not dates: dates = alldates
            start = min(dates)
            end = max(dates)
            fmt = '{0}' if start.year == end.year else '{0}-{1}'
            line = 'Copyright ' + fmt.format(start.year, end.year) + ' ' + author
            key = (start, author)
            yield key, line
        return map(itemgetter(1), sorted(f()))

def fix_copyright(filename):
    # Find copyright block in original file
    prefix = set()
    names = []
    lines = []
    with open(filename, 'r') as f:
        content = list(f)
        for i, line in enumerate(content[:15]):
            m = re.match(r'^\s*?copyright\s*+(\(c\))\s*+\d{4}(\s*+\d{4})\s+(\(c\))\s*+\d{4}\s+$',
                         line, re.IGNORECASE)
            if m:
                d = m.groupdict()
                prefix.add(d['prefix'])
                lines.append(i)
                names.append(d['name'].strip())
    if len(prefix) != 1:
        print 'Not found:', filename
return
prefix = list(prefix)[0]

print filename
new = iter(new_copyright(filename, names))
with open(filename, 'w') as f:
    for i, line in enumerate(content):
        if i in lines:
            for repl in new:
                print >>f, prefix + repl
        else:
            print >>f, line,
pass

def all_files():
    ls = run(['git', 'ls-files'], universal_newlines=True)
    for filename in ls.splitlines():
        if magic.from_file(filename, mime=True).split('/')[0] == 'text':
            yield filename

    for f in all_files():
        fix_copyright(f)

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// (See accompanying file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at
// http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

#ifndef BOOST_CONTAINER_CONTAINER_DETAIL_MPL_HPP
#define BOOST_CONTAINER_CONTAINER_DETAIL_MPL_HPP

#ifndef BOOST_CONFIG_HPP
#define BOOST_CONTAINER_CONTAINER_DETAIL_MPL_HPP

#ifndef BOOST_CONFIG_HPP
#define BOOST_HAS_PRAGMA_ONCE
#endif

#include <boost/container/detail/config_begin.hpp>
#include <boost/move/detail/type_traits.hpp>
#include <boost/intrusive/detail/mpl.hpp>
#include <cstddef>
namespace boost {
namespace container {
namespace dtl {

using boost::move_detail::integral_constant;
using boost::move_detail::true_type;
using boost::move_detail::false_type;
using boost::move_detail::enable_if_c;
using boost::move_detail::enable_if;
using boost::move_detail::enable_if_convertible;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if_c;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if_convertible;
using boost::move_detail::is_convertible;
using boost::move_detail::if_c;
using boost::move_detail::if_; 
using boost::move_detail::identity;
using boost::move_detail::bool_; 
using boost::move_detail::true_; 
using boost::move_detail::false_; 
using boost::move_detail::yes_type;
using boost::move_detail::no_type;
using boost::move_detail::bool_; 
using boost::move_detail::true_; 
using boost::move_detail::false_; 
using boost::move_detail::unvoid_ref;
using boost::move_detail::and_; 
using boost::move_detail::or_; 
using boost::move_detail::not_; 
using boost::move_detail::enable_if_and;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if_and;
using boost::move_detail::enable_if_or;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if_or;

template <class FirstType>
struct select1st 
{
    typedef FirstType type;

    template <class T>
    const type& operator()(const T& x) const
    { return x.first; }

    template <class T>
type& operator()(T& x)
  { return const_cast<type&>(x.first); }
};

template <class T, class=void>
struct is_transparent
{
  static const bool value = false;
};

template <class T>
struct is_transparent<T, typename T::is_transparent>
{
  static const bool value = true;
};

template <typename C, typename K, typename R>
struct enable_if_transparent
: boost::move_detail::enable_if_c<dtl::is_transparent<C>::value, R>
{};

} //namespace dtl {
} //namespace container {
} //namespace boost {

#include <boost/container/detail/config_end.hpp>

#endif   //#ifndef BOOST_CONTAINER_CONTAINER_DETAIL_MPL_HPP

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#ifndef BOOST_INTRUSIVE_DETAIL_MPL_HPP
#define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_DETAIL_MPL_HPP

#ifndef BOOST_CONFIG_HPP
#  include <boost/config.hpp>
#endif

#if defined(BOOST_HAS_PRAGMA_ONCE)
#  pragma once
#endif

#include <boost/intrusive/detail/config_begin.hpp>
#include <boost/move/detail/type_traits.hpp>
#include <cstddef>

namespace boost {
namespace intrusive {
namespace detail {

using boost::move_detail::is_same;
using boost::move_detail::add_const;
using boost::move_detail::remove_const;
using boost::move_detail::remove_cv;
using boost::move_detail::remove_reference;
using boost::move_detail::add_reference;
using boost::move_detail::remove_pointer;
using boost::move_detail::add_pointer;
using boost::move_detail::true_type;
using boost::move_detail::false_type;
using boost::move_detail::enable_if_c;
using boost::move_detail::enable_if;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if_c;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if;
using boost::move_detail::is_convertible;

} // namespace detail
} // namespace intrusive
} // namespace boost

#include <boost/intrusive/detail/config_end.hpp>
using boost::move_detail::if_c;
using boost::move_detail::if_;
using boost::move_detail::is_const;
using boost::move_detail::identity;
using boost::move_detail::alignment_of;
using boost::move_detail::is_empty;
using boost::move_detail::addressof;
using boost::move_detail::integral_constant;
using boost::move_detail::enable_if_convertible;
using boost::move_detail::disable_if_convertible;
using boost::move_detail::bool_;
using boost::move_detail::true_;
using boost::move_detail::false_;
using boost::move_detail::yes_type;
using boost::move_detail::no_type;
using boost::move_detail::apply;
using boost::move_detail::eval_if_c;
using boost::move_detail::eval_if;
using boost::move_detail::unvoid_ref;
using boost::move_detail::add_const_if_c;

template<std::size_t S>
struct ls_zeros
{
    static const std::size_t value = (S & std::size_t(1)) ? 0 : (1 + ls_zeros<(S>>1u)>::value);
};

template<>
struct ls_zeros<0>
{
    static const std::size_t value = 0;
};

template<>
struct ls_zeros<1>
{
    static const std::size_t value = 0;
};

// Infrastructure for providing a default type for T::TNAME if absent.
#define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_INSTANTIATE_DEFAULT_TYPE_TMPLT(TNAME)     \
    template <typename T>                                          \
    struct boost_intrusive_has_type_ ## TNAME                     \
    {                                                               \
        template <typename X>                                       \
        static char test(int, typename X::TNAME*);                  \
        template <typename X>                                       \
        static char test(int, typename X::TNAME*);


Open Source Used In Ise-tools 1 1753
static int test(...);

static const bool value = (1 == sizeof(test<T>(0, 0))); 

}


template <typename T, typename DefaultType>
struct boost_intrusive_default_type_ ## TNAME
{
struct DefaultWrap { typedef DefaultType TNAME; }; 

typedef typename :
  ::boost::intrusive::detail::if_c < boost_intrusive_has_type_ ## TNAME<T>::value , T, DefaultWrap>::type::TNAME type; 

};

//
#define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_OBTAIN_TYPE_WITH_DEFAULT(INSTANTIATION_NS_PREFIX, T, TNAME, TIMPL) \
  typename INSTANTIATION_NS_PREFIX boost_intrusive_default_type_ ## TNAME< T, TIMPL >::type \
//
#define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_HAS_TYPE(INSTANTIATION_NS_PREFIX, T, TNAME)  \
  INSTANTIATION_NS_PREFIX boost_intrusive_has_type_ ## TNAME< T >::value \
//
#define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_INSTANTIATE_EVAL_DEFAULT_TYPE_TMPLT(TNAME) \
  template <typename T, typename DefaultType> \
  struct boost_intrusive_eval_default_type_ ## TNAME \
  {
  template <typename X> \
  static char test(int, typename X::TNAME*); 

  template <typename X> \
  static int test(...); 

  struct DefaultWrap \
  { typedef typename DefaultType::type TNAME; }; 

  static const bool value = (1 == sizeof(test<T>(0, 0))); 

  typedef typename \
    ::boost::intrusive::detail::eval_if_c < value , ::boost::intrusive::detail::identity<T> , \
    ::boost::intrusive::detail::identity<DefaultWrap> \
    \


# define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_OBTAIN_TYPE_WITH_EVAL_DEFAULT(INSTANTIATION_NS_PREFIX, T, TNAME, TIMPL) \
    typename INSTANTIATION_NS_PREFIX \
    boost_intrusive_eval_default_type_## TNAME< T, TIMPL >::type \
//

# define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_INTERNAL_STATIC_BOOL_IS_TRUE(TRAITS_PREFIX, TYPEDEF_TO_FIND) \
template <class T>
struct TRAITS_PREFIX##_bool
{ \
    template<bool Add>
    struct two_or_three {yes_type _[2 + Add]};\ 
    template <class U> static yes_type test(...);
    template <class U> static two_or_three<U::TYPEDEF_TO_FIND> test (int);
    static const std::size_t value = sizeof(test<T>(0));\ 
} ;\ 
\ 
    template <class T>
    struct TRAITS_PREFIX##_bool_is_true
    { \
        static const bool value = TRAITS_PREFIX##_bool<T>::value > sizeof(yes_type)*2;\ 
    } ;\ 
//

# define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_HAS_STATIC_MEMBER_FUNC_SIGNATURE(TRAITS_NAME, FUNC_NAME) \
    template <typename U, typename Signature> \
    class TRAITS_NAME \
    { \
    private: \
        template<Signature> struct helper;\ 
        template<typename T> \ 
            static ::boost::intrusive::detail::yes_type test(helper<&T::FUNC_NAME>*);\ 
        template<typename T> static ::boost::intrusive::detail::no_type test(...);\ 
        public: \ 
            static const bool value = sizeof(test<U>(0)) == sizeof(::boost::intrusive::detail::yes_type);\ 
    } ;\ 
//

# define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_HAS_MEMBER_FUNC_CALLED(TRAITS_NAME, FUNC_NAME) \
    template <typename Type> \
    struct TRAITS_NAME \
    { \

struct BaseMixin {
  void FUNC_NAME();
};

struct Base : public Type, public BaseMixin { Base(); }

template<typename T, T t> class Helper{}

template<typename U>
static ::boost::intrusive::detail::no_type test(U*, Helper<void (BaseMixin::*)(), &U::FUNC_NAME>* = 0);
static ::boost::intrusive::detail::yes_type test(...);

static const bool value = sizeof(::boost::intrusive::detail::yes_type) == sizeof(test((Base*)(0)));

#define BOOST_INTRUSIVE_HAS_MEMBER_FUNC_CALLED_IGNORE_SIGNATURE(TRAITS_NAME, FUNC_NAME) 
BOOST_INTRUSIVE_HAS_MEMBER_FUNC_CALLED(TRAITS_NAME##_ignore_signature, FUNC_NAME) 

template<typename Type, class>
struct TRAITS_NAME : public TRAITS_NAME##_ignore_signature<Type> {}

} //namespace intrusive
} //namespace boost

#include <boost/intrusive/detail/config_end.hpp>
http_parser.c is based on src/http/ngx_http_parse.c from NGINX copyright Igor Sysoev.

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage
collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in
README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research
projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation
and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for
the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the
garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined
and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U.,
the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for
C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant
contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in
README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.
The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.
The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by
Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely
due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.
Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the
generic code are due to Walter Underwood.
Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.
Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk)
subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX
systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.
Jesper Peterson (jep@mitame.mitia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and
Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.
Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and
Brian D. Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.
Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.
Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader
specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and
Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and
dave Detlefs (detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.
Alistair G. Crooks (age@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.
Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.
Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to
a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).
Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to
nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).
Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.
David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.
Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the
code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.
Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.
Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the
current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't
made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)
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Maybe this should pass?
This package was debianized by Vladimir Prus <ghost@cs.msu.su> on

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#include <boost/mpl/push_back.hpp>
#include <boost/mpl/vector.hpp>

template <int i>
struct t { };  

using vector = <%= mpl_vector((1..input_size).to_a.map { |n| "t<#{n}>" }) %>;

int main() { }

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#include <boost/mpl/push_back.hpp>
#include <boost/mpl/quote.hpp>
#include <boost/mpl/transform.hpp>
#include <boost/mpl/vector.hpp>

template <typename X>
struct f { using type = X; };  

template <int i>
struct t { };  

using vector = <%= mpl_vector((1..input_size).to_a.map { |n| "t<#{n}>" }) %>;

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using result = boost::mpl::transform<vector, boost::mpl::quote1<f>>::type;

int main() { }
var group__group_ext_mpl =
[
    [ "integral_c", "structboost_1_1mpl_1_1integral__c.html", null ],
    [ "list", "structboost_1_1mpl_1_1list.html", null ],
    [ "vector", "structboost_1_1mpl_1_1vector.html", null ]
];
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DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.</p>
The header `<boost/mp11/mpl.hpp>`, when included, defines the necessary support infrastructure for `mp_list` and `std::tuple` to be valid link:../../../../libs/mpl[MPL] sequences.

NOTE: `mpl.hpp` is not included by `<boost/mp11.hpp>`.

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

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Public License instead of this License.
AC_DEFUN([gl_CANONICALIZE_LGPL],
  [
    dnl Do this replacement check manually because the file name is shorter
    dnl than the function name.
    AC_CHECK_DECLS_ONCE(canonicalize_file_name)
    AC_CHECK_FUNCS_ONCE(canonicalize_file_name)
    if test $ac_cv_func_canonicalize_file_name = no; then
      AC_LIBOBJ(canonicalize-lgpl)
      AC_DEFINE([realpath]., [rpl_realpath].)
      [Define to a replacement function name for realpath().])
    gl_PREREQ_CANONICALIZE_LGPL
  fi
])

# Like gl_CANONICALIZE_LGPL, except prepare for separate compilation
# (no AC_LIBOBJ).
AC_DEFUN([gl_CANONICALIZE_LGPL_SEPARATE],
  [
    AC_CHECK_DECLS_ONCE(canonicalize_file_name)
    AC_CHECK_FUNCS_ONCE(canonicalize_file_name)
    gl_PREREQ_CANONICALIZE_LGPL
  ])

# Prerequisites of lib/canonicalize-lgpl.c.
AC_DEFUN([gl_PREREQ_CANONICALIZE_LGPL],
  [
    AC_CHECK_HEADERS_ONCE(sys/param.h unistd.h)
    AC_CHECK_FUNCS_ONCE(getcwd readlink)
  ])

1.83 bsd-mailx 8.1.2-0.20160123cvs-2
1.83.1 Available under license:

"OpenBSD: mail9.nr,v 1.8 2009/07/29 18:15:38 martynas Exp $
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This summary is of commands, options, and escapes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Same as <code>next</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Back up to previous message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Print brief summary of <code>Mail</code> commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>Single command escape to shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Type message with ignored fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>Reply to author of message only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respond</td>
<td>Same as <code>Reply</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type message with ignored fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Define an alias as a set of user names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternates</td>
<td>List other names you are known by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chdir</td>
<td>Change working directory, home by default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>Copy a message to a file or folder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
delete Delete a list of messages
dt Delete current message, type next message
dedit Edit a list of messages
delse Start of else part of conditional; see \Bif\P
dendif End of conditional statement; see \Bif\P
dexit Leave mail without changing anything
dfile Interrogate/change current mail file
dfolders List the folders in your folder directory
dfrom List headers of a list of messages
dheaders List current window of messages
dhelp Same as \B?\P
hold Same as \Bpreserve\P
if Conditional execution of \IMail\P commands
ignore List/examine list of ignored header fields
incl Incorporate new messages
list List valid \IMail\P commands
mail Send mail to specified names
mbox Arrange to save a list of messages in \Imbox\P
more Invoke pager on message list
next Go to next message and type it
preserve Arrange to leave list of messages in system mailbox
print Print messages
quit Leave \IMail\P; update system mailbox, \Imbox\P as appropriate
reply Compose a reply to a message
respond Same as \Breply\P
retain Supersedes \Bignore\P
save Append messages, headers included, on a file
saveignore List of headers to ignore when using the \Bsav\P command
saveretain List of headers to retain when using the \Bsav\P command
set Set binary or valued options
shell Invoke an interactive shell
size Prints out size of message list
source Read \IMail\P commands from a file
top Print first so many (5 by default) lines of list of messages
type Same as \Bprint\P
unalias Remove alias
undelete Undelete list of messages
unread Marks list of messages as not been read
unset Undo the operation of a \Bset\P
visual Invoke visual editor on a list of messages
write Append messages to a file, don't include headers
xit Same as \Bexit\P
z Scroll to next/previous screenful of headers
.TE
.(b
.pp
The following table describes the options. Each option is shown as being either a binary or valued option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDITOR</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Pathname of editor for ~e and \fBedit\fP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTER</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Pathname of directory lister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBOX</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Pathname of the \fImbox\fP file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGER</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Pathname of pager for \fBPrint\fP, \fBprint\fP, \fBType\fP and \fBtype\fP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Pathname of shell for \fBshell\fP, ~! and \fB!\fP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISUAL</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Pathname of screen editor for ~v, \fBvisual\fP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendbinary</td>
<td>Always append messages to end of \fImbox\fP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>askbinary</td>
<td>Prompt user for Subject: field when sending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>askbccbinary</td>
<td>Prompt user for additional BCc's at end of message</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>askcncbinary</td>
<td>Prompt user for additional Cc's at end of message</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoincbinary</td>
<td>Automatically incorporate new mail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoprintbinary</td>
<td>Print next message after \fBdelete\fP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crt</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Minimum number of lines before using \fBPAGER\fP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debugbinary</td>
<td>Print out debugging information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotbinary</td>
<td>Accept . alone on line to terminate message input</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Escape character to be used instead of ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folderbinary</td>
<td>Directory to store folders in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holdbinary</td>
<td>Hold messages in system mailbox by default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignorebinary</td>
<td>Ignore &lt;Control-C&gt; while sending mail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignoreeofbinary</td>
<td>Don't terminate letters/command input with \fB^D\fP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indentprefixbinary</td>
<td>String used for indenting messages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keepbinary</td>
<td>Don't unlink system mailbox when empty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keepsavebinary</td>
<td>Don't delete \fBsave\fP messages by default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metoobinary</td>
<td>Include sending user in aliases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noheaderbinary</td>
<td>Suppress initial printing of version and headers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosavebinary</td>
<td>Don't save partial letter in \fIdead.letter\fP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replyallbinary</td>
<td>Reverses the sense of the \fB[Rr]eply\fP commands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quietbinary</td>
<td>Suppress printing of \fIMail\fP version/message numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordbinary</td>
<td>File to save all outgoing mail in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Size of window of message headers for \fBz\fP, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchheadersbinary</td>
<td>Search string for message headers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendmail</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Choose alternate mail delivery system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toplines</td>
<td>valued</td>
<td>Number of lines to print in \fBtop\fP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbosebinary</td>
<td>Invoke sendmail with the \fB-v\fP flag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table summarizes the tilde escapes available while sending mail.
## Escape Arguments Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Escape</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~-b name ...</td>
<td>Add names to &quot;blind&quot; Cc: list.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-c name ...</td>
<td>Add names to Cc: field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-d</td>
<td>Read \fIdead.letter\fP into message.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-e</td>
<td>Invoke text editor on partial message.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-F messages</td>
<td>Same as ~-f, but includes all headers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-f messages</td>
<td>Read in messages.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-h</td>
<td>Edit the header fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-M messages</td>
<td>Same as ~-m, but includes all headers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-m messages</td>
<td>Read in messages, right shifted by a tab.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-p</td>
<td>Print (show) the message buffer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-q</td>
<td>Abort message; optionally save copy to ~/dead.letter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-r file</td>
<td>~&lt; file</td>
<td>Read a file into the message buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-s string</td>
<td>Set Subject: field to \fIstring\fP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-t name ...</td>
<td>Add names to To: field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-v</td>
<td>Invoke display editor on message.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-w filename</td>
<td>Write message to file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-x</td>
<td>Abort message; no copy is saved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-?</td>
<td>Print a brief summary of tilde escapes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~-!command</td>
<td>Execute shell command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>command</td>
<td>Pipe message through \fIcommand\fP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~:command</td>
<td>~.command</td>
<td>Execute a \fIMail\fP command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~~~string</td>
<td>Quote a single tilde.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td></td>
<td>Simulate end of file on input.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the command line flags that \i \Mail\i accepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-b \fIlist\fP</td>
<td>Send blind carbon copies to \fIlist\fP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-c \fIlist\fP</td>
<td>Send carbon copies to \fIlist\fP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-d</td>
<td>Turn on debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f \fIname\fP</td>
<td>Show messages in \fIname\fP or \fI~/mbox\fP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
<td>Force \fIMail\fP to run in interactive mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I</td>
<td>Ignore tty interrupt signals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-N Suppress the initial printing of headers
-n Inhibit reading of /etc/mail.rc
-s subject Use subject as subject in outgoing mail
-T file Article-id's of read/deleted messages to file
-u user Read user's mail instead of your own
-v Invoke sendmail with the -v flag

Notes:
-b -d
and
-b -T
are not for human use.

"OpenBSD: mail6.nr,v 1.6 2006/03/04 16:18:06 miod Exp $"

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@(#)mail6.nr8.2 (Berkeley) 5/16/94

This section describes command line options for
Mail
and what they are used for.
"-b list"
Send blind carbon copies to list.
"-c list"
Send carbon copies to list of users.
List should be a comma separated list of names.
"-f file"
Show the messages in
file
instead of your system mailbox. If
file
is omitted,
Mail
reads
mbox
in your home directory.
"-I"
Forces mail to run in interactive mode,
even when input is not a terminal.
In particular, the special \fB~\fP command character,
used when sending mail, is only available interactively.
"-i"
Ignore tty interrupt signals.
This is particularly useful when using mail on noisy phone lines.
"-N"
 Suppress the initial printing of headers.
"-n"
Inhibit reading of /etc/mail.rc upon startup.
"-s string"
Used for sending mail.
String
is used as the subject of the message being composed. If
string
contains blanks, you must surround it with quote marks.
"-u name"
Read
name's
mail instead of your own. Unwitting others often neglect to protect
their mailboxes, but discretion is advised. Essentially,
"-u user"
is a shorthand way of doing
"-f /var/mail/user".
"-v"
Use the
\-v
flag when invoking sendmail. This feature may also be enabled
by setting the option "verbose".
The following command line flags are also recognized, but are intended for use by programs invoking
Mail and not for people.

Turn on debugging information. Not of general interest.

Arrange to print on the contents of the fields of all messages that were either read or deleted.

is for the program and should NOT be used for reading your mail.

"OpenBSD: mail5.nr,v 1.6 2008/11/03 18:20:45 jmc Exp"
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"@
"@(#)mail5.nr8.2 (Berkeley) 5/16/94
This section describes some additional commands useful for reading your mail, setting options, and handling lists of messages.

Several `.i Mail` commands accept a list of messages as an argument. Along with `.b type` and `.b delete`, described in section 2, there is the `.b from` command, which prints the message headers associated with the message list passed to it. The `.b from` command is particularly useful in conjunction with some of the message list features described below.

A `.i "message list"` consists of a list of message numbers, ranges, and names, separated by spaces or tabs. Message numbers may be either decimal numbers, which directly specify messages, or one of the special characters `.q "^"`, `.q "."`, or `.q "$"` to specify the first relevant, current, or last relevant message, respectively. `.i Relevant` here means, for most commands `.q "not deleted"` and `.q "deleted"` for the `.b undelete` command.

A range of messages consists of two message numbers (of the form described in the previous paragraph) separated by a dash. Thus, to print the first four messages, use `.l`
and to print all the messages from the current message to the last message, use

```
>l
type \-$
>l
.pp
A
```

A name is a user name. The user names given in the message list are collected together and each message selected by other means is checked to make sure it was sent by one of the named users. If the message consists entirely of user names, then every message sent by one of those users that is relevant (in the sense described earlier) is selected. Thus, to print every message sent to you by root, do

```
>l
type root
>l
.pp
```

As a shorthand notation, you can specify simply

```
q *
```

to get every relevant (same sense) message. Thus,

```
>l
type *
>l
```

prints all undeleted messages,

```
>l
delete *
>l
```

deletes all undeleted messages, and

```
>l
undelete *
>l
```

undeletes all deleted messages.

```
.pp
```

You can search for the presence of a word in subject lines with

```
.b /
```

For example, to print the headers of all messages that contain the word PASCAL,
do:
.rl
from /pascal
.rl
Note that subject searching ignores upper/lower case differences.
.sh 2 "List of commands"
.pp
This section describes all the
.i Mail
commands available when
receiving mail.
.ip "\fB\-P\ "
The
.rb \-
command goes to the previous message and prints it. The
.rb \-
command may be given a decimal number
.i n
as an argument, in which case the
.i n th
previous message is gone to and printed.
.ip "\fB?\fP\ "
Prints a brief summary of commands.
.ip "\fB!\fP\ "
Used to preface a command to be executed by the shell.
.ip "\fBPrint\fP\ "
Like
.b print ,
but also print out ignored header fields. See also
\fBprint\fP, \fBignore\fP, and \fBretain\fP.
\fBPrint\fP can be abbreviated to \fBP\fP.
.ip "\fBReply\fP or \fBRespond\fP\ "
Note the capital \fB\fP in the name.
Frame a reply to one or more messages.
The reply (or replies if you are using this on multiple messages)
will be sent ONLY to the person who sent you the message
(respectively, the set of people who sent the messages you are
replying to).
You can
add people using the \fB~t\fP, \fB~c\fP, and \fB~b\fP
tilde escapes. The subject in your reply is formed by prefacing the
subject in the original message with
.q "Re:"
unless it already began thus.
If the original message included a
.q "reply-to"
header field, the reply will go
.i only
to the recipient named by
.q "reply-to."
You type in your message using the same conventions available to you
through the
.b mail
command.
The
.b Reply
command is especially useful for replying to messages that were sent
to enormous distribution groups when you really just want to
send a message to the originator. Use it often.
\BReply\P (and \BRespond\P) can be abbreviated to \BRP.
.ip "\BType\P"
Identical to the
.b Print
command.
\BType\P can be abbreviated to \BTP.
.ip "\Balias\P"
Define a name to stand for a set of other names.
This is used when you want to send messages to a certain
group of people and want to avoid retyping their names.
For example
.i
(alias project john sue willie kathryn
.)
creates an alias
.i project
which expands to the four people John, Sue, Willie, and Kathryn.
If no arguments are given, all currently-defined aliases are printed.
If one argument is given, that alias is printed (if it exists).
\Balias\P can be abbreviated to \Ba.
.ip "\Balternates\P"
If you have accounts on several machines, you may find it convenient
to use /etc/mail/aliases on all the machines except one to direct
your mail to a single account.
The
.b alternates
command is used to inform
.i Mail
that each of these other addresses is really
.i you.
.i Alternates
takes a list of user names and remembers that they are all actually you.
When you
.b reply
to messages that were sent to one of these alternate names,
.i Mail
will not bother to send a copy of the message to this other address (which
would simply be directed back to you by the alias mechanism). If

 Alternates
is given no argument, it lists the current set of alternate names.

 Alternates
is usually used in the .mailrc file.

 Alternates can be abbreviated to alt.

 The

 Chdir
command allows you to change your current directory.

 Chdir
takes a single argument, which is taken to be the pathname of
the directory to change to. If no argument is given,

 Chdir
changes to your home directory.

 Chdir can be abbreviated to c.

 The

 Copy
command does the same thing that

 Copy
does, except that it does not mark the messages it is used on
for deletion when you quit.

 Copy can be abbreviated to co.

 The

 Delete
command/reclaim messages. Deleted messages can be reclaimed
with the

 Delete
command.

 Delete can be abbreviated to d.

 These
commands delete the current message and print the next message.
They are useful for quickly reading and disposing of mail.

 If there is no next message, Mail says ```No more messages.''

 To edit individual messages using the text editor, the

 edit
command is provided. The

 edit
command takes a list of messages as described under the

 edit
command and processes each by writing it into the file
Message
c

 x
where

 x
is the message number being edited and executing the text editor on it. When you have edited the message to your satisfaction, write the message out and quit, upon which .i Mail
will read the message back and remove the file.
 .b Edit
can be abbreviated to .b e .
 .ip "\{fBelse\}fP\" 
Marks the end of the then-part of an .b if 
statement and the beginning of the 
part to take effect if the condition of the .b if 
statement is false.
 .ip "\{fBendif\}fP\" 
Marks the end of an .b if 
statement.
 .ip "\{fBexit\}fP or \{fBxit\}fP\" 
Leave .i Mail 
without updating the system mailbox or the file you were reading. Thus, if you accidentally delete several messages, you can use .b exit
to avoid scrambling your mailbox. \{fBExit\}fP can be abbreviated to \{fBex\}fP or \{fBx\}fP.
 .ip "\{fBfile\}fP\" 
The same as .b folder . \{fBFile\}fP can be abbreviated to \{fBfi\}fP.
 .ip "\{fBfolders\}fP\" 
List the names of the folders in your folder directory.
 .ip "\{fBfolder\}fP\" 
The .b folder 
command switches to a new mail file or folder. With no arguments, it tells you which file you are currently reading. If you give it an argument, it will write out changes (such as deletions) you have made in the current file and read the new file. Some special conventions are recognized for the name:
 .b .TS
center;
 .c c
 .l a.
Name	Meaning
_
#Previous file read

% Your system mailbox
% name\lName\lP's system mailbox
& Your ~/mbox file
+ folderA file in your folder directory
.
.TE
.
\BFolder\lP can be abbreviated to \Bfo\lP.
.
\B from
command takes a list of messages and prints out the header lines for each one;
hence
.
from joe
.
is the easy way to display all the message headers from \lqjoe\lq \(r
\BFrom\lP can be abbreviated to \Bf\lP.
.
\Bheaders\lP
When you start up
.i Mail
to read your mail, it lists the message headers that you have.
These headers tell you who each message is from, when they were received, how many lines and characters each message is, and the
\q "Subject:"
header field of each message, if present. In addition,
.i Mail
tags the message header of each message that has been the object of the
\b preserve
command with a
\q P.
Messages that have been
\b saved
or
\b written
are flagged with a
\q *.
Finally,
\b deleted
messages are not printed at all. If you wish to reprint the current list of message headers, you can do so with the
\b headers
command. The
\b headers
command (and thus the initial header listing) only lists the first so many message headers.
The number of headers listed depends on the speed of your
terminal.

.1 Mail

maintains a notion of the current
.1 window

into your messages for the purposes of printing headers.

Use the
.1 .b z

command to move forward a window,

and
.1 .b z-

to move back a window.

You can move
.1 Mail's

notion of the current window directly to a particular message by

using, for example,
.1 (headers 40
.1 )

to move
.1 Mail's

attention to the messages around message 40.

.\fBHeaders\fP can be abbreviated to .\fBh\fP.

Print a brief and usually out of date help message about the commands

in
.1 Mail.

The
.1 man

page for
.1 mail

is usually more up-to-date than either the help message or this manual.

It is also a synonym for .\fB?\fP.

.\fBHold\fP can be abbreviated to .\fBho\fP.

Arrange to hold a list of messages in the system mailbox, instead

of moving them to the file
.1 mbox

in your home directory. If you set the binary option
.1 hold,

this will happen by default.

It does not override the .\fBdelete\fP command.

.\fBHold\fP can be abbreviated to .\fBho\fP.

Commands in your
.1 .mailrc

file can be executed conditionally depending on whether you are

sending or receiving mail with the
.1 .b if

command. For example, you can do:
An else form is also available:

```diff
if send
\commands...
else
\commands...
endif
```

Note that the only allowed conditions are `receive` and `send`.

- **Ignore**: `ignore` has been superseded by `retain`.

  - Add the list of header fields named to the `ignore list`.
  - Header fields in the ignore list are not printed on your terminal when you print a message. This allows you to suppress printing of certain machine-generated header fields, such as `Via`, which are not usually of interest. The `Type` and `Print` commands can be used to print a message in its entirety, including ignored fields.

- **Incorporate** (inc): Incorporate any new messages that have arrived while mail is being read. The new messages are added to the end of the message list, and the current message is reset to be the first new mail message. This does not renumber the existing message list, nor does it cause any changes made so far to be saved.

- **List** (list): List the valid
Mail commands.
\fBList\fP can be abbreviated to \fBl\fP.
  .. \fBl\fP
  .. Define a list of local names for this host. This command is useful
  .. when the host is known by more than one name. Names in the list
  .. may be qualified by the domain of the host. The first name on the local
  .. list is the
  .. \fBList\fP can be abbreviated to \fBl\fP.
  .. i distinguished
  .. name of the host.
  .. The names on the local list are used by
  .. i Mail
  .. to decide which addresses are local to the host.
  .. For example:
  .. \fBl\fP
  .. local ucbarpa.BERKELEY.ARPA arpa.BERKELEY.ARPA \n  .. arpavax.BERKELEY.ARPA r.BERKELEY.ARPA \n  .. ucb-arpa.ARPA
  .. \fBl\fP
  .. From this list we see that
  .. \fBl\fP
  .. "fred@ucbarpa.BERKELEY.ARPA",
  .. "harold@arpa.BERKELEY",
  .. and
  .. "larry@r"
  .. are all addresses of users on the local host.
  .. The
  .. \fBl\fP
  .. \fBl\fP
  .. command is usually not used by general users since it is designed for
  .. local configuration; it is usually found in the file /usr/lib/Mail.rc.
  \fBmail\fP
  Send mail to one or more people. If you have the
  \fBmail\fP
  will prompt you for a subject to your message. Then you
  can type in your message, using tilde escapes as described in
  section 4 to edit, print, or modify your message. To signal your
  satisfaction with the message and send it, type \fBl\fP
  at the
  beginning of a line, or a \fBm\fP
  escapes.
  The \fBmail\fP
  command can be abbreviated to \fBl\fP.
  \fBmbox\fP

Indicate that a list of messages be sent to
.in mbox
in your home directory when you quit. This is the default
action for messages if you do
.in not
have the
.in hold
option set.
.ip "\fBmore \fP"
Takes a message list and invokes the pager on that list.
.ip "\fBnext \fP or \fB+ \fP"
The
.b next
command goes to the next message and types it. If given a message list,
.b next
goes to the first such message and types it. Thus,
.(l
next root
.)l
goes to the next message sent by
.q root
and types it. The
.b next
command can be abbreviated to simply a newline, which means that one
can go to and type a message by simply giving its message number or
one of the magic characters
.q "\fBn\fP"
.q ".\fP"
or
.q "$\fP".
Thus,
.(l
<&.
.)l
prints the current message and
.(l
4
.)l
prints message 4, as described previously.
\fBNext \fP can be abbreviated to \fBn\fP.
.ip "\fBpreserve \fP"
Same as
.b hold .
Cause a list of messages to be held in your system mailbox when you quit.
\fBPreserve \fP can be abbreviated to \fBpre\fP.
.ip "\fBprint \fP"
Print the specified messages. If the
.b crt
variable is set, messages longer than the number of lines it indicates
are paged through the command specified by the \BPAGER\ command.
The \BPprint\ command can be abbreviated to \Bp\.

\ip "\Bquit\n "
Terminates the session, saving all undeleted, unsaved and unwritten messages
in the user's \Imbox\ file in their login directory
(messages marked as having been read), preserving all
messages marked with \Bhold\ or \Bpreserve\ or never referenced
in their system mailbox.
Any messages that were deleted, saved, written, or saved to \Imbox\ are
removed from their system mailbox.
If new mail has arrived during the session, the message
``You have new mail'' is given. If given while editing a mailbox file
with the \BV-\ flag, then the edit file is rewritten.
A return to the Shell is effected, unless the rewrite of edit file fails,
in which case the user can escape with the \Bexit\ command.
\BQuit\ can be abbreviated to \Bq\.

\ip "\Breplay\n "
Frame a reply to a single message.
The reply will be sent to the
person who sent you the message (to which you are replying), plus all
the people who received the original message, except you. You can
add people using the \B-t\, \B-c\, and \B-b\ tilde escapes. The subject in your reply is formed by prefacing the
subject in the original message with
\q "Re:"
unless it already began thus.
If the original message included a
\q "reply-to"
header field, the reply will go
\i only
to the recipient named by
\q "reply-to."
You type in your message using the same conventions available to you
through the
\b mail
command.
The \Breplay\ (and \Respond\) command can be abbreviated to \Br.

\ip "\Bretain\n "
Add the list of header fields named to the \I retained list\.
Only the header fields in the retain list
are shown on your terminal when you print a message.
All other header fields are suppressed.
The
\b Type
and
\b Print
commands can be used to print a message in its entirety.
If the retain command is executed with no arguments, it lists the current set of retained fields.

It is often useful to be able to save messages on related topics in a file. The save command gives you the ability to do this. The save command takes as an argument a list of message numbers, followed by the name of the file in which to save the messages. The messages are appended to the named file, thus allowing one to keep several messages in the file, stored in the order they were put there.

The filename in quotes, followed by the line count and character count is echoed on the user's terminal.

An example of the save command relative to our running example is:

```sh
(l
  s 1 2 tuitionmail
)l
```

Saved messages are not automatically saved in the mbox at quit time, nor are they selected by the next command described above, unless explicitly specified.

The save command can be abbreviated to s.

saveignore is to save what ignore is to print and type.

Header fields thus marked are filtered out when saving a message by save or when automatically saving to mbox.

saveretain is to save what retain is to print and type.

Header fields thus marked are the only ones saved with a message when saving by save or when automatically saving to mbox.

saveretain overrides saveignore.

Set an option or give an option a value. Used to customize Mail.

Section 5.3 contains a list of the options. Options can be binary, on, or...
To set a binary option,
do
(set option)

To give the valued option,
do
(set option=value)

There must be no space before or after the `=` sign.

If no arguments are given, all variable values are printed.

Several options can be specified in a single
(set command.
\fBSet\fP can be abbreviated to \fBse\fP.

The \fBshell\fP command allows you to escape to the shell.

\fBShell\fP invokes an interactive shell and allows you to type commands to it.

When you leave the shell, you will return to

The shell used is a default assumed by

you can override this default by setting the valued option \fBSHELL\fP,
eg:

(set SHELL=/bin/csh)

\fBShell\fP can be abbreviated to \fBsh\fP.

Takes a message list and prints out the size in characters of each
message.

The \fBsource\fP
Open Source Used In Ise-tools

. mail
commands from a file. It is useful when you are trying to fix your
.q .mailrc
file and you need to re-read it.

\fBSource\fP can be abbreviated to \fBso\fP.

.ip "\fBtop\fP \ "
The
.b top
command takes a message list and prints the first five lines
of each addressed message.
If you wish, you can change the number of lines that
.b top
prints out by setting the valued option
.q "toplines."

On a CRT terminal,
.q
.set toplines=10

).l
might be preferred.

\fBTop\fP can be abbreviated to \fBto\fP.

.ip "\fBtype\fP \ "
Same as \fBprint\fP.
Takes a message list and types out each message on the terminal.
The \fBtype\fP command can be abbreviated to \fBt\fP.

.ip "\fBunalias\fP \ "
Takes a list of names defined by \fBalias\fP commands and
discards the remembered groups of users.
The group names no longer have any significance.

.ip "\fBundelete\fP \ "
Takes a message list and marks each message as \fINot\fP
being deleted.

\fBUndelete\fP can be abbreviated to \fBu\fP.

.ip "\fBunread\fP \ "
Takes a message list and marks each message as \fINot\fP
having been read.

\fBUnread\fP can be abbreviated to \fBU\fP.

.ip "\fBunset\fP \ "
Takes a list of option names and discards their remembered values;
the inverse of \fBset\fP.

.ip "\fBvisual\fP \ "
It is often useful to be able to invoke one of two editors,
based on the type of terminal one is using. To invoke
.a visual
command. The operation of the
.b visual
command is otherwise identical to that of the
.b edit
command.
.ne 2v+$\$(psu
.sp \n\$(psu
Both the
.b edit
and
.b visual
commands assume some default text editors.
The default for
.q EDITOR
is
.i /usr/bin/ex .
The default for
.q VISUAL
is
.i /usr/bin/vi .
These default editors can be overridden by the valued options
.q EDITOR
and
.q VISUAL
for the standard and screen editors. You might want to do:
.(l
set EDITOR=/bin/ed VISUAL=/usr/bin/mg
.)l
\fBVisual\fP can be abbreviated to \fBv\fP.
The
.b save
command always writes the entire message, including the headers, into the file. If you want to write just the message itself, you can use the
.b write
command. The
.b write
command has the same syntax as the
.b save
command, and can be abbreviated to simply
.b w .
Thus, we could write the second message by doing:
.(l
w 2 file.c
.)l
As suggested by this example, the
.b write
command is useful for such tasks as sending and receiving source program text over the message system.
The filename in quotes, followed by additional file information, is echoed on the user's terminal.

```
.i Mail
```

presents message headers in windowfuls as described under the `headers` command.

You can move `Mail`'s attention forward to the next window by giving the

```
.z+
```

command. Analogously, you can move to the previous window with:

```
z-
```

Throughout this manual, we have seen examples of binary and valued options. This section describes each of the options in alphabetical order, including some that you have not seen yet.

To avoid confusion, please note that the options are either all lower case letters or all upper case letters. When I start a sentence such as:

```
.q "Ask"
```

causes

```
.i Mail
```
to prompt you for a subject header,
I am only capitalizing

```
.q ask
```
as a courtesy to English.

```
.q EDITOR
```
The valued option

defines the pathname of the text editor to be used in the

```
edit
```
command and `~e escape.

If not defined,

```
.i /usr/bin/ex
```
is used.

```
.q IBLISTER
```
Pathname of the directory lister to use in the `folders` command.
Default is `/bin/lsdir`.

```
.q BMBOX
```
The name of the `Mbox` file.

It can be the name of a folder.
The default is `mbox` in the user's home directory.

Pathname of the program to use for paginating output when it exceeds \texttt{crt} lines.

A default paginator is used if this option is not defined.

The valued option \texttt{SHELL} gives the path name of your shell. This shell is used for the \texttt{!} command and \texttt{~!} escape. In addition, this shell expands file names with shell metacharacters like * and ? in them.

The valued option \texttt{VISUAL} defines the pathname of the screen editor to be used in the \texttt{visual} command and \texttt{~v} escape.

If not defined, /\texttt{usr/bin/vi} is used.

The \texttt{append} option is binary and causes messages saved in mbox to be appended to the end rather than prepended. Normally, Mail will put messages in mbox in the same order that the system puts messages in your system mailbox.

By setting \texttt{append}, you are requesting that mbox be appended to regardless. It is in any event quicker to append.

is a binary option which causes Mail to prompt you for the subject of each message you send.

If you respond with simply a newline, no subject field will be sent.

is a binary option which causes you to be prompted for additional blind carbon copy recipients at the end of each message. Responding with a newline shows your
satisfaction with the current list.

.q Askcc

is a binary option which
causes you to be prompted for additional carbon copy recipients at the end of each message. Responding with a newline shows your satisfaction with the current list.

.q Autoinc

Causes new mail to be automatically incorporated when it arrives.
Setting this is similar to issuing the \Binc\ command at each prompt, except that the current message is not reset when new mail arrives.

.q Autoprint

is a binary option which
causes the \delete command to behave like \dp

\*- thus, after deleting a message, the next one will be typed automatically. This is useful when quickly scanning and deleting messages in your mailbox.

.q Crt

The valued option \crt

is used as a threshold to determine how long a message must be before \p PAGER

is used to read it.

.q Debug

causes debugging information to be displayed. Use of this option is the same as using the \debug command line flag.

.q Dot

is a binary option which, if set, causes \Mail
to interpret a period alone on a line as the terminator of the message you are sending.

.q Escape

To allow you to change the escape character used when sending mail, you can set the valued option \escape.

Only the first character of the \escape option is used, and it must be doubled if it is to appear as the first character of a line of your message. If you change your escape character, then ~ loses all its special meaning, and need no longer be doubled
The name of the directory to use for storing folders of messages. If this name begins with a `\`

Mail considers it to be an absolute pathname; otherwise, the folder directory is found relative to your home directory.

The binary option

causes messages that have been read but not manually dealt with to be held in the system mailbox. This prevents such messages from being automatically swept into your \fImbox\fP file.

The binary option

causes \fBControl-C\fP characters from your terminal to be ignored and echoed as \fB@\fP’s while you are sending mail. \fBControl-C\fP characters retain their original meaning in

command mode. Setting the

option is equivalent to supplying the

flag on the command line as described in section 6.

An option related to

is

which makes

refuse to accept a \fBControl-D\fB as the end of a message.

also applies to

command mode.

String used by the \fB~m\fB tilde escape for indenting messages, in place of the normal tab character (`^I'). Be sure to quote the value if it contains spaces or tabs.

The

option causes

Mail to truncate your system mailbox instead of deleting it when it
is empty. This is useful if you elect to protect your mailbox, which you would do with the shell command:

```bash
chmod 600 /var/mail/yourname
```

where `yourname` is your login name. If you do not do this, anyone can probably read your mail, although people usually don't.

When you save a message, `mail` usually discards it when you quit. To retain all saved messages, set the `keepsave` option.

When sending mail to an alias, `mail` makes sure that if you are included in the alias, that mail will not be sent to you. This is useful if a single alias is being used by all members of the group. If however, you wish to receive a copy of all the messages you send to the alias, you can set the binary option `metoo`.

The binary option `noheader` suppresses the printing of the version and headers when `mail` is first invoked. Setting this option is the same as using `-N` on the command line.

Normally, when you abort a message with two <Control-C>'s, `mail` copies the partial letter to the file `dead.letter` in your home directory. Setting the binary option `nosave` prevents this.

Reverses the sense of `reply` and
The binary option 
.q quiet
suppresses the printing of the version when
.i Mail
is first invoked, as well as printing the for example
.q "Message 4:"
from the
.b type
command.
.ip "\fBquiet\fP\ "
If you love to keep records, then the valued option
.q record
can be set to the name of a file to save your outgoing mail. Each new message you send is appended to the end of the file.
.ip "\fBrecord\fP\ "
When
.i Mail
initially prints the message headers, it determines the number to print by looking at the speed of your terminal. The faster your terminal, the more it prints. The valued option
.q screen
overrides this calculation and specifies how many message headers you want printed. This number is also used for scrolling with the
.b z
command.
.ip "\fBsearchheaders\fP\ "
If this option is set, then a message-list specifier in the form `\"x:y\"' will expand to all messages containing the substring `y' in the header field `x'. The string search is case insensitive. If `x' is omitted, it will default to the `Subject' header field. The form `\"to:y\"' is a special case, and will expand to all messages containing the substring `y' in the `To', `Cc', or `Bcc' header fields. The check for `to' is case sensitive, so that `\"To:y\"' can be used to limit the search for `y' to just the `To:' field.
.ip "\fBsendmail\fP\ "
To use an alternate mail delivery system, set the
.q sendmail
option to the full pathname of the program to use. Note: this is not for everyone! Most people should use the default delivery system.
The valued option `toplines` defines the number of lines that the `top` command will print out instead of the default five lines.

The binary option "verbose" causes `Mail` to invoke sendmail with the `-v` flag, which causes it to go into verbose mode and announce expansion of aliases, etc. Setting the "verbose" option is equivalent to invoking `Mail` with the `-v` flag as described in section 6.

```
$OpenBSD: maila.nr,v 1.3 2003/06/03 02:56:11 millert Exp $
```

```
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"
```

`@(#)maila.nr.8.1 (Berkeley) 6/8/93`
This section contains the definitions of a few phrases peculiar to Mail.

**alias**
An alternative name for a person or list of people.

**flag**
An option, given on the command line of Mail, prefixed with a `-`. For example,

```
-b vf
```

is a flag.

**header field**
At the beginning of a message, a line which contains information that is part of the structure of the message. Popular header fields
include .i to , .i cc , and .i subject .

.Ainclude "mail\-mail"
A collection of messages. Often used in the phrase, .Aquote "Have you read your mail?" .Ainclude "mail\-mailbox"
The place where your mail is stored, typically in the directory /var/mail.

.Ainclude "mail\-message"
A single letter from someone, initially stored in your .i mailbox .

.Ainclude "mail\-message\-list"
A string used in .i Mail command mode to describe a sequence of messages.

.Ainclude "mail\-option"
A piece of special purpose information used to tailor .i Mail to your taste.
Options are specified with the .b set command.

"OpenBSD: mail0.nr,v 1.4 2004/06/04 00:04:54 jmc Exp "
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.nr fs .5v
.A'.he 'Mail Reference Manual\n(mo/\n(dy/\n(yr'
.tp
.sp 1.0i
.sz 12
.rb
.(l C
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.(l C
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.Craig Leres\\
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and\\
.i
Mark Andrews
.(l C
Version 5.5

\*(td
Introduction

Mail provides a simple and friendly environment for sending and receiving mail. It divides incoming mail into its constituent messages and allows the user to deal with them in any order. In addition, it provides a set of ed-like commands for manipulating messages and sending mail.

Mail offers the user simple editing capabilities to ease the composition of outgoing messages, as well as providing the ability to define and send to names which address groups of users. Finally, Mail is able to send and receive messages across such networks as the
ARPANET, UUCP, and Berkeley network.

This document describes how to use the Mail program to send and receive messages. The reader is not assumed to be familiar with other message handling systems, but should be familiar with the UNIX commands.*

*UNIX is a trademark of Bell Laboratories.

shell, the text editor, and some of the common UNIX commands.


"An Introduction to Csh,"

and

"Text Editing with Ex and Vi"
can be consulted for more information on these topics.

A word of explanation is in order here concerning the name Mail: the original UNIX mail program was known as /bin/mail. The BSD mail program was called Mail to differentiate it from the older mail program. /bin/mail is not included in OpenBSD so there is no ambiguity and the BSD mail program is installed as /usr/bin/mail; /usr/bin/Mail is simply a link for backwards compatibility. To further confuse the issue, a second link was retained for compatibility with SystemV systems, mailx.

In this document, we use the original name, `Mail', to refer to any of these.

Here is how messages are handled: the mail system accepts incoming messages for you from other people and collects them in a file, called your "system mailbox".

When you log in, the system notifies you if there are any messages waiting in your system mailbox. If you are a csh user, you will be notified when new mail arrives if you inform the shell of the location of your mailbox. On OpenBSD, your system mailbox is located in the directory /var/mail.
in a file with your login name. If your login name is 
.q sam,
then you can make
.i csh
notify you of new mail by including the following line in your .cshrc
file:
.(l
set mail=/var/mail/sam
.(l
When you read your mail using
.i Mail,
it reads your system mailbox and separates that file into the
individual messages that have been sent to you. You can then
read, reply to, delete, or save these messages.
Each message is marked with its author and the date they sent it.
"$OpenBSD: mail4.nr,v 1.6 2008/11/03 18:20:45 jmc Exp $"
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" SUCH DAMAGE.
"
" @(#)mail4.nr8.2 (Berkeley) 5/16/94
" .sh 1 "More about sending mail"
.sh 2 "Tilde escapes"
While typing in a message to be sent to others, it is often useful to be able to invoke the text editor on the partial message, print the message, execute a shell command, or do some other auxiliary function.

Mail provides these capabilities through "tilde escapes", which consist of a tilde (~) at the beginning of a line, followed by a single character which indicates the function to be performed. For example, to print the text of the message so far, use:

```
~p
```

which will print a line of dashes, the recipients of your message, and the text of the message so far.

Since Mail requires two consecutive <Control-C>'s to abort a letter, you can use a single <Control-C> to abort the output of ~p or any other ~ escape without killing your letter.

If you are dissatisfied with the message as it stands, you can invoke the text editor on it using the escape

```
~e
```

which causes the message to be copied into a temporary file and an instance of the editor to be spawned. After modifying the message to your satisfaction, write it out and quit the editor.

Mail will respond by typing

```
(continue)
```

after which you may continue typing text which will be appended to your message, or type <Control-D> to end the message.

A standard text editor is provided by Mail. You can override this default by setting the valued option

```
EDITOR=/bin/ed
```

Many systems offer a screen editor as an alternative to the standard
text editor, such as the
vi
editor from UC Berkeley,
or
mg,
an emacs-like editor.
To use the screen, or
visual
editor, on your current message, you can use the escape,
\l\v\l
\v works like \e, except that the screen editor is invoked instead.
A default screen editor is defined by
Mail.
If it does not suit you, you can set the valued option
VISUAL
to the path name of a different editor.

It is often useful to be able to include the contents of some
file in your message; the escape
\l\r filename\l
is provided for this purpose, and causes the named file to be appended
to your current message.
Mail
complains if the file doesn't exist
or can't be read. If the read is successful, the number of lines and
characters appended to your message is printed, after which you may continue
appending text. The filename may contain shell metacharacters like * and ?
which are expanded according to the conventions of your shell.

As a special case of \r, the escape
\l\d\l
reads in the file
dead.letter
in your home directory. This is often useful since
Mail
copies the text
of your message there when you abort a message with <Control-C>.

To save the current text of your message on a file you may use the
\l\w filename\l
escape.
.i Mail
will print out the number of lines and characters written
to the file, after which you may continue appending text to your message.
Shell metacharacters may be used in the filename, as in ~r and are expanded
with the conventions of your shell.
.pp
If you are sending mail from within
.i Mail's
command mode
you can read a message sent to you into the message
you are constructing with the escape:
~l
~m 4
~l
which will read message 4 into the current message, shifted right by
one tab stop. You can name any non-deleted message, or list of messages.
Messages can also be forwarded without shifting by a tab stop with ~f.
This is the usual way to forward a message.
.pp
If, in the process of composing a message, you decide to add additional
people to the list of message recipients, you can do so with the escape
~l
~t name1 name2 ...
~l
You may name as few or many additional recipients as you wish. Note
that the users originally on the recipient list will still receive
the message; you cannot remove someone from the recipient
list with ~t.
.pp
If you wish, you can associate a subject with your message by using the
escape
~l
~s Arbitrary string of text
~l
which replaces any previous subject with
"Arbitrary string of text."
The subject, if given, is sent near the
top of the message prefixed with
"Subject:"
You can see what the message will look like by using ~p.
.pp
For political reasons, one occasionally prefers to list certain
people as recipients of carbon copies of a message rather than
direct recipients. The escape
~l
~c name1 name2 ...
~l
adds the named people to the
  .q "Cc:"
list, similar to ~t.
Again, you can execute ~p to see what the message will look like.
.pp
The escape
  .l
~b name1 name2 ...
  .l
adds the named people to the
  .q "Cc:"
list, but does not make the names visible in the
  .q "Cc:"
line ("blind" carbon copy).
.pp
The recipients of the message together constitute the
  .q "To:"
field, the subject the
  .q "Subject:"
field, and the carbon copies the
  .q "Cc:"
field. If you wish to edit these in ways impossible with the ~t, ~s, ~c
and ~b escapes, you can use the escape
  .l
~h
  .l
which prints
  .q "To:"
followed by the current list of recipients and leaves the cursor
(or printhead) at the end of the line. If you type in ordinary
characters, they are appended to the end of the current list of
recipients. You can also use your erase character to erase back into
the list of recipients, or your kill character to erase them altogether.
Thus, for example, if your erase and kill characters are the standard
(on printing terminals) <Control-H> and <Control-U> keys,
  .l
~h
To: root kurt^H^H^H^Hbill
  .l
would change the initial recipients
  .q "root kurt"
to
  .q "root bill."
When you type a newline,
  .i Mail
advances to the
  .q "Subject:"
field, where the same rules apply. Another newline brings you to
the
.q "Cc:"
field, which may be edited in the same fashion. Another newline
brings you to the
.q "Bcc:"
("blind" carbon copy) field, which follows the same rules as the "Cc:"
field. Another newline
leaves you appending text to the end of your message. You can use
~p to print the current text of the header fields and the body
of the message.

To effect a temporary escape to the shell, the escape
~!command
is used, which executes
.i command
and returns you to mailing mode without altering the text of
your message. If you wish, instead, to filter the body of your
message through a shell command, then you can use
~|command
which pipes your message through the command and uses the output
as the new text of your message. If the command produces no output,
.i Mail
assumes that something is amiss and retains the old version
of your message. A frequently-used filter is the command
.i fmt,
designed to format outgoing mail.

To effect a temporary escape to
.i Mail
command mode instead, you can use the
~:\IMail command\fP
escape. This is especially useful for retyping the message you are
replying to, using, for example:
~:t
It is also useful for setting options and modifying aliases.

If you wish abort the current message, you can use the escape
~q
This will terminate the current message and return you to the
shell (or \IMail\P if you were using the \Bmail\P command).
If the \Bsave\P option is set, the message will be copied
to the file
.q dead.letter
in your home directory.
.pp
If you wish to abort the current message,
without saving any copy of it whatsoever,
even if the \Bsave\P option is set,
you can use the escape
.(l
~x
.(l
.pp
If you wish (for some reason) to send a message that contains
a line beginning with a tilde, you must double it. Thus, for example,
.(l
~~This line begins with a tilde.
.(l
sends the line
.(l
~This line begins with a tilde.
.(l
.pp
Finally, the escape
.(l
~?
.(l
prints out a brief summary of the available tilde escapes.
.pp
On some terminals (particularly ones with no lower case)
tilde's are difficult to type.
.i Mail
allows you to change the escape character with the
.q escape
option. For example, I set
.(l
set escape=]
.(l
and use a right bracket instead of a tilde. If I ever need to
send a line beginning with right bracket, I double it, just as for ~.
Changing the escape character removes the special meaning of ~.
.sh 2 "Network access"
.pp
This section describes how to send mail to people on other machines.
Recall that sending to a plain login name sends mail to that person
on your machine. If your machine is directly (or sometimes, even,
indirectly) connected to the Internet, you can send messages to people
on the Internet using a name of the form

\( \text{name@host.domain} \)

where

\( \text{name} \)
is the login name of the person you're trying to reach,

\( \text{host} \)
is the name of the machine on the Internet,

and

\( \text{domain} \)
is the higher-level scope within which the hostname is known, e.g. EDU (for educational
institutions), COM (for commercial entities), GOV (for governmental agencies),
ARPA for many other things, BITNET or CSNET for those networks.

If your recipient logs in on a machine connected to yours by

UUUCP (the Bell Laboratories supplied network that communicates
over telephone lines), sending mail can be a bit more complicated.

You must know the list of machines through which your message must
travel to arrive at his site. So, if his machine is directly connected
to yours, you can send mail to him using the syntax:

\( \text{host!name} \)

where, again,

\( \text{host} \)
is the name of the machine and

\( \text{name} \)
is the login name.

If your message must go through an intermediary machine first, you
must use the syntax:

\( \text{intermediary!host!name} \)

and so on. It is actually a feature of UUUCP that the map of all
the systems in the network is not known anywhere (except where people
decide to write it down for convenience). Talk to your system administrator
about good ways to get places; the

\( \text{uname} \)
command will tell you systems whose names are recognized, but not which
ones are frequently called or well-connected.

When you use the

\( \text{reply} \)
command to respond to a letter, there is a problem of figuring out the
names of the users in the

\( \text{"To:"} \)
and

```
"Cc:"
```

lists

```
"relative to the current machine"
```

If the original letter was sent to you by someone on the local machine, then this problem does not exist, but if the message came from a remote machine, the problem must be dealt with.

Mail uses a heuristic to build the correct name for each user relative to the local machine. So, when you reply to remote mail, the names in the

```
"To:"
```

and

```
"Cc:"
```

lists may change somewhat.

```
# 2 "Special recipients"
```

As described previously, you can send mail to either user names or alias names. It is also possible to send messages directly to files or to programs, using special conventions. If a recipient name has a `/` in it or begins with a `+`, it is assumed to be the path name of a file into which to send the message. If the file already exists, the message is appended to the end of the file. If you want to name a file in your current directory (ie, one for which a `/` would not usually be needed) you can precede the name with `./`

So, to send mail to the file `memo`

```
% Mail ./memo
```

If the name begins with a `+`, it is expanded into the full path name of the folder name in your folder directory. This ability to send mail to files can be used for a variety of purposes, such as maintaining a journal and keeping a record of mail sent to a certain group of users. The second example can be done automatically by including the full pathname of the record file in the

```
alias project sam sally steve susan /usr/project/mail_record
```

command for the group. Using our previous example, you might give the command:

```
alias project sam sally steve susan /usr/project/mail_record
```

Then, all mail sent to "project" would be saved on the file
.q /usr/project/mail_record
as well as being sent to the members of the project. This file
can be examined using
.i "Mail \-f" .
.pp
It is sometimes useful to send mail directly to a program, for
example one might write a project billboard program and want to access
it using
.i Mail .
To send messages to the billboard program, one can send mail
to the special name `|billboard' for example.
.i Mail
treats recipient names that begin with a `|' as a program to send
the mail to. An
.b alias
can be set up to reference a `|' prefaced name if desired.
.i Caveats :
the shell treats `|' specially, so it must be quoted on the command
line. Also, the `| program' must be presented as a single argument to
mail. The safest course is to surround the entire name with double
quotes. This also applies to usage in the
.b alias
command. For example, if we wanted to alias `rmgs' to `rmgs \-s'
we would need to say:
.i
.alias rmgs "| rmgs -s"
.i
"$OpenBSD: mail2.nr,v 1.5 2004/06/04 00:04:54 jmc Exp $
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""""""""IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE
The `Mail` command has two distinct usages, according to whether one wants to send or receive mail. Sending mail is simple: to send a message to a user whose login name is, say, `root`, use the shell command:
```
% Mail root
```
then type your message. When you reach the end of the message, type an EOT (Control-D) at the beginning of a line, which will cause `Mail` to echo `EOT` and return you to the Shell. When the user you sent mail to next logs in, he will receive the message:
```
You have mail.
```
to alert him to the existence of your message.

If, while you are composing the message you decide that you do not wish to send it after all, you can abort the letter with a <Control-C>. Typing a single <Control-C> causes `Mail` to print
```
(Interrupt -- one more to kill letter)
```
Typing a second <Control-C> causes `Mail` to save your partial letter on the file `dead.letter`
in your home directory and abort the letter.
Once you have
sent mail to someone, there is no way to undo the act, so be
careful.

The message your recipient reads will consist of the message you
typed, preceded by a line telling who sent the message (your login name)
and the date and time it
was sent.

If you want to send the same message to several other people, you can list
their login names on the command line.
Thus,

```
% Mail sam bob john
```
Tuition fees are due next Friday. Don't forget!!

```
<Control-D>
EOT
%```

```
)l
```
will send the reminder to sam, bob, and john.

If, when you log in, you see the message,

```
)l
```
you can read the mail by typing simply:

```
)l
% Mail
```

```
)l
```
will respond by typing its version number and date and then listing
the messages you have waiting. Then it will type a prompt and await
your command. The messages are assigned numbers starting with 1 \*- you
refer to the messages with these numbers.

```
)l
```
keeps track of which messages are
```
)l
```
new
(have been sent since you last read your mail) and
```
)l
```
read
(have been read by you). New messages have an
```
)l
```
next to them in the header listing and old, but unread messages have
```
)l
```
a
```
)l
```
next to them.
```
)l
```
keeps track of new/old and read/unread messages by putting a
header field called .q Status
into your messages.

To look at a specific message, use the .b type
command, which may be abbreviated to simply .b t.

For example, if you had the following messages:

(l
N 1 root   Wed Sep 21 09:21 "Tuition fees"
N 2 sam   Tue Sep 20 22:55
)

you could examine the first message by giving the command:

(l
type 1
)

which might cause .i Mail
to respond with, for example:

(l
Message  1:
From root   Wed Sep 21 09:21:45 1978
Subject: Tuition fees
Status: R

Tuition fees are due next Wednesday. Don't forget!!

)

Many .i Mail
commands that operate on messages take a message number as an
argument like the .b type
command. For these commands, there is a notion of a current
message. When you enter the .i Mail
program, the current message is initially the first one. Thus,
you can often omit the message number and use, for example,

(l
t
)

to type the current message. As a further shorthand, you can type a message
by simply giving its message number. Hence,

(l
t 1
)

would type the first message.
Frequently, it is useful to read the messages in your mailbox in order, one after another. You can read the next message in 
.i Mail
by simply typing a newline. As a special case, you can type a newline as your first command to 
.i Mail
to type the first message.

If, after reading a message, you wish to immediately send a reply, you can do so with the 
.b reply
command.

Reply, like type, takes a message number as an argument.
.i Mail
then begins a message addressed to the user who sent you the message. You may then type in your letter in reply, followed by a <Control-D> at the beginning of a line, as before.
.i Mail
will type EOT, then type the ampersand prompt to indicate its readiness to accept another command. In our example, if, after typing the first message, you wished to reply to it, you might give the command:
.i Mail
responds by typing:
.i Mail
To: root
Subject: Re: Tuition fees
and waiting for you to enter your letter.
You are now in the message collection mode described at the beginning of this section and
.i Mail
will gather up your message up to a <Control-D>.
Note that it copies the subject header from the original message. This is useful in that correspondence about a particular matter will tend to retain the same subject heading, making it easy to recognize. If there are other header fields in the message, the information found will also be used. For example, if the letter had a
.q "To:"
header listing several recipients,
would arrange to send your reply to the same people as well.
Similarly, if the original message contained a
.q "Cc:"
(carbon copies to) field,
.i Mail
would send your reply to
.i those
users, too.
.i Mail
is careful, though, not too send the message to
.i you ,
even if you appear in the
.q "To:"
or
.q "Cc:"
field, unless you ask to be included explicitly. See section 4 for more
details.
.pp
After typing in your letter, the dialog with
.i Mail
might look like the following:
.(l
reply
To: root
Subject: Tuition fees

Thanks for the reminder
EOT
&
.)l
.pp
The
.b reply
command is especially useful for sustaining extended conversations
over the message system, with other
.q listening
users receiving copies of the conversation. The
.b reply
command can be abbreviated to
.b r .
.pp
Sometimes you will receive a message that has been sent to
several people and wish to reply
.i only
to the person who sent it.
.b Reply
with a capital
.b R
replies to a message, but sends a copy to the sender only.

If you wish, while reading your mail, to send a message to someone, but not as a reply to one of your messages, you can send the message directly with the

```
mail
```
command, which takes as arguments the names of the recipients you wish to send to. For example, to send a message to

```
frank,
```
you would do:

```
mail frank
```
This is to confirm our meeting next Friday at 4.

EOT

```
&
```
The

```
mail
```
command can be abbreviated to

```
mail
```

Normally, each message you receive is saved in the file

```
mail
```
in your login directory at the time you leave

```
Mail
```
Often, however, you will not want to save a particular message you have received because it is only of passing interest. To avoid saving a message in

```
mail
```
you can delete it using the

```
delete
```
command. In our example,

```
delete 1
```
will prevent

```
Mail
```
from saving message 1 (from root) in

```
mail
```
In addition to not saving deleted messages,

```
Mail
```
will not let you type them, either. The effect is to make the message disappear altogether, along with its number. The

```
delete
```
command can be abbreviated to simply

```
delete
```
Many features of .i Mail can be tailored to your liking with the .b set command. The .b set command has two forms, depending on whether you are setting a .i binary option or a .i valued option.

Binary options are either on or off. For example, the .q ask option informs .i Mail that each time you send a message, you want it to prompt you for a subject header, to be included in the message. To set the .q ask option, you would type .(l
set ask .)l

Another useful .i Mail option is .q hold. Unless told otherwise, .i Mail moves the messages from your system mailbox to the file .i mbox in your home directory when you leave .i Mail. If you want .i Mail to keep your letters in the system mailbox instead, you can set the .q hold option.

Valued options are values which .i Mail uses to adapt to your tastes. For example, the .q SHELL option tells .i Mail...
which shell you like to use, and is specified by
).(1
set SHELL=/bin/csh
).(1
for example. Note that no spaces are allowed in
.)(q "SHELL=/bin/csh."
A complete list of the
.i Mail
options appears in section 5.
.pp
Another important valued option is
.)(q crt.
If you use a fast video terminal, you will find that when you
print long messages, they fly by too quickly for you to read them.
With the
.)(q crt
option, you can make
.i Mail
print any message larger than a given number of lines by sending
it through a paging program. This program is specified by the
valued option \BPAGER\fP.
If \BPAGER\fP is not set, a default paginator is used.
For example, most CRT users with 24-line screens should do:
).(1
set crt=24
).(1
.to paginate messages that will not fit on their screens.
In the default state, \fBmore\fP (default paginator) prints a screenful of
information, then types ``byte XXX'', where `XXX' represents the number
of bytes paginated.
Type a space to see the next screenful.
.pp
Another adaptation to user needs that
.i Mail
provides is that of
.i aliases .
An alias is simply a name which stands for one or more
real user names.
.i Mail
sent to an alias is really sent to the list of real users
associated with it. For example, an alias can be defined for the
members of a project, so that you can send mail to the whole project
by sending mail to just a single name. The
.bl alias
command in
.i Mail
defines an alias. Suppose that the users in a project are
named Sam, Sally, Steve, and Susan. To define an alias called
Open Source Used In ise-tools

for them, you would use the
command:

alias project sam sally steve susan

The
command can also be used to provide a convenient name for someone
whose user name is inconvenient. For example, if a user named
"Bob Anderson"
had the login name
"anderson,"
you might want to use:

alias bob anderson

so that you could send mail to the shorter name,
bob.

While the
command allows you to customize
they have the drawback that they must be retyped each time you enter
Mail.
To make them more convenient to use,
always looks for two files when it is invoked. It first reads
a system wide file
then a user specific file,
which is found in the user's home directory.
The system wide file
is maintained by the system administrator and
contains
commands that are applicable to all users of the system.
The
file is usually used by each user to set options the way he likes
and define individual aliases.
For example, my .mailrc file looks like this:
As you can see, it is possible to set many options in the same .b set command. The .q nosave option is described in section 5.

Mail aliasing is implemented at the system-wide level by the mail delivery system .i sendmail . These aliases are stored in the file /etc/mail/aliases and are accessible to all users of the system. The lines in /etc/mail/aliases are of the form:

```
alias: name\*<1\*>, name\*<2\*>, name\*<3\*>(
```

where .i alias is the mailing list name and the .i name\*<i\*> are the members of the list. Long lists can be continued onto the next line by starting the next line with a space or tab. Remember that you must execute the command .i newaliases (as superuser) after editing /etc/mail/aliases since the delivery system uses an indexed file created by .i newaliases .

We have seen that .i Mail can be invoked with command line arguments which are people to send the message to, or with no arguments to read mail. Specifying the .rb -f flag on the command line causes .i Mail to read messages from a file other than your system mailbox. For example, if you have a collection of messages in the file .q letters you can use .i Mail
to read them with:

```
% Mail -f letters
```

You can use all
the
`Mail`
commands described in this document to examine, modify, or delete
messages from your
`letters`
file, which will be rewritten when you leave
`Mail`
with the
`quit`
command described below.

Since mail that you read is saved in the file
`mbox`
in your home directory by default, you can read
`mbox`
in your home directory by using simply
```
% Mail -f
```

Normally, messages that you examine using the
`type`
command are saved in the file
`mbox`
in your home directory if you leave
`Mail`
with the
`quit`
command described below.

If you wish to retain a message in your system mailbox
you can use the
`preserve`
command to tell
`Mail`
to leave it there.

The
`preserve`
command accepts a list of message numbers, just like
`type`
and may be abbreviated to
`pre`.

Messages in your system mailbox that you do not examine are
normally retained in your system mailbox automatically.
If you wish to have such a message saved in
.i mbox
without reading it, you may use the
.b mbox
command to have them so saved. For example,
(l
mbox 2
)l
in our example would cause the second message (from sam)
to be saved in
.i mbox
when the
.b quit
command is executed.
.b Mbox
is also the way to direct messages to your
.i mbox
file if you have set the
.q hold
option described above.
.b Mbox
can be abbreviated to
.b mb .
.pp
When you have perused all the messages of interest, you can leave
.i Mail
with the
.b quit
command, which saves the messages you have typed but not
deleted in the file
.i mbox
in your login directory. Deleted messages are discarded irretrievably,
and messages left untouched are preserved in your system mailbox so
that you will see them the next time you type:
(l
% Mail
)l
The
.b quit
command can be abbreviated to simply
.b q .
.pp
If you wish for some reason to leave
.i Mail
quickly without altering either your system mailbox or
.i mbox ,
you can type the
command (short for .b exit ),
which will immediately return you to the Shell without changing anything.

If, instead, you want to execute a Shell command without leaving
.i Mail ,
you
can type the command preceded by an exclamation point, just as in the
text editor. Thus, for instance:

(l !
!date
)
will print the current date without leaving
.i Mail .

Finally, the
.b help
command is available to print out a brief summary of the
.i Mail
commands, using only the single character command abbreviations.

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Mail includes a simple facility for maintaining groups of messages together in folders. This section describes this facility.

To use the folder facility, you must tell Mail where you wish to keep your folders. Each folder of messages will be a single file. For convenience, all of your folders are kept in a single directory of your choosing. To tell Mail where your folder directory is, put a line of the form

```
set folder=letters
```

in your .mailrc file. If, as in the example above, your folder directory does not begin with a `/',' Mail will assume that your folder directory is to be found starting from your home directory. Thus, if your home directory is

```
/home/person
```

the above example told Mail to find your folder directory in

```
/home/person/letters
```

Anywhere a file name is expected, you can use a folder name, preceded with `+.' For example, to put a message into a folder with the .b save command, you can use:

```
save +classwork
```

to save the current message in the .i classwork folder. If the .i classwork folder does not yet exist, it will be created. Note that messages which are saved with the .b save command are automatically removed from your system mailbox.
In order to make a copy of a message in a folder without causing that message to be removed from your system mailbox, use the .b copy command, which is identical in all other respects to the .b save command. For example,

```
.l copy +classwork
```
copies the current message into the .i classwork folder and leaves a copy in your system mailbox.

The .b folder command can be used to direct .i Mail to the contents of a different folder. For example,

```
.l folder +classwork
```
directs .i Mail to read the contents of the .i classwork folder. All of the commands that you can use on your system mailbox are also applicable to folders, including .b type , .b delete , and .b reply . To inquire which folder you are currently editing, use simply:

```
.l folder
```

To list your current set of folders, use the .b folders command.

```
.l
```

To start .i Mail reading one of your folders, you can use the .b \\f option described in section 2. For example:
% Mail \f+classwork
% will cause
Mail
to read your
classwork
folder without looking at your system mailbox.

"$OpenBSD: mail7.nr,v 1.3 2003/06/03 02:56:11 millert Exp $"
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" SUCH DAMAGE.
"
"@(#)mail7.nr8.1 (Berkeley) 6/8/93
"
.SH 1 "Format of messages"
.PP
This section describes the format of messages.
Messages begin with a

From
line, which consists of the word

followed by a user name, followed by anything, followed by
a date in the format returned by the
The `ctime` library routine described in section 3 of the Unix Programmer's Manual. A possible `ctime` format date is:

```
Tue Dec  1 10:58:23 1981
```

The `ctime` date may be optionally followed by a single space and a time zone indication, which should be three capital letters, such as PDT.

Following the `from` line are zero or more "header field" lines. Each header field line is of the form:

```
name: information
```

Name can be anything, but only certain header fields are recognized as having any meaning. The recognized header fields are:

- `article-id`
- `bcc`
- `cc`
- `from`
- `reply-to`
- `sender`
- `subject`
- `to`

Other header fields are also significant to other systems; see, for example, the current Arpanet message standard for much more information on this topic.

A header field can be continued onto following lines by making the first character on the following line a space or tab character.

If any headers are present, they must be followed by a blank line. The part that follows is called the `body` of the message, and must be ASCII text, not containing null characters. Each line in the message body must be no longer than 512 characters and terminated with an ASCII newline character.

If binary data must be passed through the mail system, it is suggested...
that this data be encoded in a system which encodes six bits into
a printable character (i.e.: uuencode).

For example, one could use the upper and lower case letters, the digits,
and the characters comma and period to make up the 64 characters.
Then, one can send a 16-bit binary number
as three characters. These characters should be packed into lines,
preferably lines about 70 characters long as long lines are transmitted
more efficiently.

The message delivery system always adds a blank line to the end of
each message. This blank line must not be deleted.

The UUCP message delivery system sometimes adds a blank line to
the end of a message each time it is forwarded through a machine.

It should be noted that some network transport protocols enforce
limits to the lengths of messages.

Mail Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t [message list]</td>
<td>type message(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more [message list]</td>
<td>read message(s), through the $PAGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoto</td>
<td>goto and type next message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e [message list]</td>
<td>edit message(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f [message list]</td>
<td>give head lines of messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d [message list]</td>
<td>delete message(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s [message list] &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>append message(s) to file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u [message list]</td>
<td>undelete message(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R [message list]</td>
<td>reply to message sender(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r [message list]</td>
<td>reply to message sender(s) and all recipients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p [message list]</td>
<td>print message list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre [message list]</td>
<td>make messages go back to /var/mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m &lt;recipient list&gt;</td>
<td>mail to specific recipient(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>quit, saving unresolved messages in mbox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>quit, do not remove system mailbox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>print out active message headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>shell escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[msglist] commandpipe message(s) to shell command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commandpipe message(s) to shell command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cd [directory]</td>
<td>chdir to directory or home if none given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fi &lt;file&gt;</td>
<td>switch to file (%=system inbox, %user=user's system inbox). + searches in your folder directory for the file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set variable[=value]</td>
<td>set Mail variable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A [message list] consists of integers, ranges of same, :status, /subject, or
user names separated by spaces. If omitted, Mail uses the current message.
The pipe command doesn't accept user names or subject message list, since
that might conflict with the command string.
A <recipient list> consists of recipient addresses or aliases separated by spaces. Aliases are defined in .mailrc in your home directory.

A <file> is a full or relative pathname, +folder, % (system inbox), %user (specified user's system inbox), # (previous file), & (mbox file), or an expression understood by ${SHELL:-/bin/sh} -c 'echo ...'.

The following ~ escapes are defined:
~b name ...	Add names to "blind" Cc: list.
~c name ...	Add names to Cc: field.
~d Read dead.letter into message.
~e Invoke text editor on partial message.
~F messages Same as ~f, but includes all headers.
~f messages Read in messages.
~h Edit the header fields.
~M messages Same as ~m, but includes all headers.
~m messages Read in messages, right shifted by a tab.
~p Print (show) the message buffer.
~q Abort message; optionally save copy to ~/dead.letter.
~r file | ~< file Read a file into the message buffer.
~s string Set Subject: field to string.
~t name ...	Add names to To: field.
~v Invoke display editor on message.
~w filename Write message to file.
~x Abort message; no copy is saved.
~? Print a brief summary of tilde escapes.
~!command Execute shell command.
~|command Pipe message through command.
~:command | ~_:command Execute a Mail command.
~~string Quote a single tilde.
~. Simulate end of file on input.

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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to
BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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<table>
<thead>
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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python’s principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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Written by: Philip Hazel
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Description: Don't warn for _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE, drop post-vivid
Author: Adam Conrad <adconrad@ubuntu.com>

--- glibc-2.21.orig/include/features.h
+++ glibc-2.21/include/features.h
@@ -145,7 +145,10 @@
    transitioned to use the new macro. */
#if (defined _BSD_SOURCE || defined _SVID_SOURCE) 
   & !defined _DEFAULT_SOURCE
+/* Don't #warn about _BSD_SOURCE || _SVID_SOURCE, as it breaks -Werror
+ and we don't have time to check/fix everything before vivid release
# warning "_BSD_SOURCE and _SVID_SOURCE are deprecated, use _DEFAULT_SOURCE"
+*/
# undef _DEFAULT_SOURCE
#define _DEFAULT_SOURCE 1
#endif

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THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS
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