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Version 2.1, February 1999

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* This library lets you generate PDF files with the Adobe Flash Player 9 and 10.
* AlivePDF contains some code from the FPDF PHP library by Olivier Plathey (http://www.fpdf.org/)
* Core Team : Thibault Imbert, Mark Lynch, Alexandre Pires, Marc Hugues
* @version 0.1.5 RC current release
* @url http://alivepdf.bytearray.org
*/

/* sprintf(3) implementation in ActionScript 3.0. */
1.3 alsa-lib 1.0.28

1.3.1 Available under license :

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Version 3.0, 18 August 2009

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1.11 automake-native 1.15

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

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

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

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by James Random Hacker.

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That’s all there is to it!

#ifndef fooclientfoo
#define fooclientfoo

/**
This file is part of avahi.

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USA.
/**

#include <inttypes.h>

#include <avahi-common/cdecl.h>
#include <avahi-common/address.h>
#include <avahi-common/strlst.h>
#include <avahi-common/defs.h>
#include <avahi-common/watch.h>
#include <avahi-common/gccmacro.h>

/** ile client.h Definitions and functions for the client API over D-Bus */

AVAHI_C_DECL_BEGIN

/** A connection context */
typedef struct AvahiClient AvahiClient;

/** States of a client object, a superset of AvahiServerState */
typedef enum {
    AVAHI_CLIENT_S_REGISTERING = AVAHI_SERVER_REGISTERING, /**< Server state: REGISTERING */
    AVAHI_CLIENT_S_RUNNING = AVAHI_SERVER_RUNNING,          /**< Server state: RUNNING */
    AVAHI_CLIENT_S_COLLISION = AVAHI_SERVER_COLLISION,      /**< Server state: COLLISION */
    AVAHI_CLIENT_FAILURE = 100,                             /**< Some kind of error happened on the client side */
}
AVAHI_CLIENT_CONNECTING = 101 /**< We're still connecting. This state is only entered when AVAHI_CLIENT_NO_FAIL has been passed to avahi_client_new() and the daemon is not yet available. */
} AvahiClientState;

typedef enum {
    AVAHI_CLIENT_IGNORE_USER_CONFIG = 1, /**< Don't read user configuration */
    AVAHI_CLIENT_NO_FAIL = 2 /**< Don't fail if the daemon is not available when avahi_client_new() is called, instead enter AVAHI_CLIENT_CONNECTING state and wait for the daemon to appear */
} AvahiClientFlags;

/**< The function prototype for the callback of an AvahiClient */
typedef void (*AvahiClientCallback) (
    AvahiClient *s,
    AvahiClientState state /**< The new state of the client */,
    void* userdata /**< The user data that was passed to avahi_client_new() */);

/**< @{ 
name Construction and destruction */

/**< Creates a new client instance */
AvahiClient* avahi_client_new (
    const AvahiPoll *poll_api /**< The abstract event loop API to use */,
    AvahiClientFlags flags /**< Some flags to modify the behaviour of the client library */,
    AvahiClientCallback callback /**< A callback that is called whenever the state of the client changes. This may be NULL. Please note that this function is called for the first time from within the avahi_client_new() context! Thus, in the callback you should not make use of global variables that are initialized only after your call to avahi_client_new(). A common mistake is to store the AvahiClient pointer returned by avahi_client_new() in a global variable and assume that this global variable already contains the valid pointer when the callback is called for the first time. A work-around for this is to always use the AvahiClient pointer passed to the callback function instead of the global pointer. */,
    void *userdata /**< Some arbitrary user data pointer that will be passed to the callback function */,
    int *error /**< If creation of the client fails, this integer will contain the error cause. May be NULL if you aren't interested in the reason why avahi_client_new() failed. */);

/**< Free a client instance. This will automatically free all */
/* associated browser, resolve and entry group objects. All pointers */
/* to such objects become invalid! */
void avahi_client_free(AvahiClient *client);

/**< @} */ */

/**< @} 
name Properties */

/**< Get the version of the server */
const char* avahi_client_get_version_string (AvahiClient*);

/**< Get host name */
const char* avahi_client_get_host_name (AvahiClient*);
/** Set host name. \since 0.6.13 */
int avahi_client_set_host_name(AvahiClient*, const char *name);

/** Get domain name */
const char* avahi_client_get_domain_name(AvahiClient*);

/** Get FQDN domain name */
const char* avahi_client_get_host_name_fqdn(AvahiClient*);

/** Get state */
AvahiClientState avahi_client_get_state(AvahiClient *client);

/** @{ \name Error Handling */

/** Get the last error number. See avahi_strerror() for converting this error code into a human readable string. */
int avahi_client_errno(AvahiClient*);

/** @} */

/** \cond fulldocs */
/** Return the local service cookie. returns AVAHI_SERVICE_COOKIE_INVALID on failure. */
uint32_t avahi_client_get_local_service_cookie(AvahiClient *client);
/** \endcond */

/** @} \name Libc NSS Support */

/** Return 1 if gethostbyname() supports mDNS lookups, 0 otherwise. \since 0.6.5 */
int avahi_nss_support(void);

/** @} */

AVAHI_C_DECL_END

#endif

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.13 base-passwd 3.5.29

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I would like to thank the following people (in alphabetical order):

- Seth Arnold, for contributing to the documentation.
- Daniel Black, (former) maintainer of the Gentoo GNU/Linux BeeCrypt package.
- Jan-Rudolph Bhrmann, for helping me get started on the 64-bit multi-precision integer library.
- Luca Filipozzi, (former) maintainer/packager of BeeCrypt for Debian GNU/Linux.
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If I've missed anyone, it's due to oversight. Drop me a line and I'll rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

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* configure.ac, Makefile.am: The original versions were derived from the ones in the XML Catalog Manager project, version 2.2.

  Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@users.sourceforge.net>

* atf-c/uj.c: The format_paragraph and format_text functions were derived form the ones in the Monotone project, revision 3a0982da308228d796d3c5f98d787c5cff2bb5b6.

  Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@NetBSD.org>

* atf-c++/detail/io.hpp, atf-c++/detail/io.cpp, atf-c++/detail/io_test.cpp:
These files were derived from the file_handle, systembuf, pipe and pistream classes and tests found in the Boost.Process library.

  Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

* admin/check-style.sh, admin/check-style-common.awk, admin/check-style-cpp.awk, admin/check-style-shell.awk: These files, except the first one, were first implemented in the Buildtool project. They were later adapted to be part of Boost.Process and, during that process, the shell script was created.

  Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

===========================================================================
vim: filetype=text:textwidth=75:expandtab:shiftwidth=2:softtabstop=2

1.17 binutils-cross-x86_64 2.24
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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.

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.

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

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 @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it
does \textit{Less} to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{Lesser} General Public License.

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a `\textit{work based on the library}` and a `\textit{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.
A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

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

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

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

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@item
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@enumerate
@item
@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

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.
@item
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.

@item
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.

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

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

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

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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@enumerate a
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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

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@end heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@end center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end ifinfo

@end 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 ordinary General Public License).
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
@var{one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}
Copyright (C) @var{year}  @var{name of author}

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

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

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

@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end example

That's all there is to it!

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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That's all there is to it!
(This file is under construction.).*- text -*.-

If you've contributed to gas and your name isn't listed here, it is
not meant as a slight. I just don't know about it. Email me,
nickc@redhat.com and I'll correct the situation.

This file will eventually be deleted: The general info will go into
the documentation, and info on specific files will go into an AUTHORS
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++++++++++++++++

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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1.18 bison 2.7.1

1.18.1 Available under license :

#!/usr/bin/perl -0777 -pi

# Update b4_copyright invocations or b4_copyright_years definitions to
# include the current year.

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use strict;
use warnings;

my $margin = 72;

my $this_year = $ENV{UPDATE_COPYRIGHT_YEAR};
if (!$this_year || $this_year !~ m/\d{4}$/)
{
    my ($sec, $min, $hour, $mday, $month, $year) = localtime (time ());
    $this_year = $year + 1900;
}

my $old_re = <<'EOF'
( (?::\n)
  \s*
  (?::\s+\d{4}(?:,|-)* \d{4})\s*
)

EOF
;

while (/($old_re)/gx)
{
    my $start = pos() - length ($1);
    my $b4_copyright_line = $2;
    my $year_lines = $3;
my $final_year = $4;
$year_lines .= ')';
# If there was a second argument, it contains years, so update them.
if ($final_year)
{
$b4_copyright_line .= ',';
if ($final_year != $this_year)
{
# Update the year.
$year_lines =~ s/$final_year/$final_year, $this_year/;
}
# Normalize all whitespace.
$year_lines =~ s/\s+/ /g;
# Put spaces after commas.
$year_lines =~ s/, ?/, /g;
# Compress to intervals.
$year_lines =~
s/
(\d{4})
(?:
(,\ |-)
((??{
if ($2 eq '-') { '\d{4}'; }
elsif (!$3)
{ $1 + 1; }
else
{ $3 + 1; }
}))
)+
/$1-$3/gx;
# Format within margin.
my $year_lines_new;
my $indent = index ($b4_copyright_line, '[');
--$indent if ($b4_copyright_line =~ m/^\n/);
while (length $year_lines)
{
my $text_margin = $margin - $indent;
if (($year_lines =~ s/^(.{1,$text_margin})(?: |$)//)
|| ($year_lines =~ s/^([\S]+)(?: |$)//))
{
my $line = "\n" . (' 'x$indent) . $1;
++$indent if (!$year_lines_new);
$year_lines_new .= $line;
}
else

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{  
   # Should be unreachable, but we don't want an infinite  
   # loop if it can be reached.  
   die;  
}

# Replace the old invocation.  Should never die.  
if (!s/$old_re\G/$b4_copyright_line$year_lines_new/x)  
   die;  

# Prepare for the next search.  
$pos () = $start + length (“$b4_copyright_line$year_lines_new”);  
}

while (/\bb4_copyright\()/g)  
{
   my $start = pos () - length ($1);  
   my $end = pos ();  
   my $re = $old_re;  
   pos () = $start;  
   $re =~ s/#BEFORE/\G/;  
   if (!/$re/x)  
   {
      my $line = (substr ($_, 0, $start) =~ s/
/
/g) + 1;  
      print STDERR  
         “$ARGV:$line: warning: failed to update a b4_copyright\n”;  
   }
   pos () = $end;  
}

while (/\bb4_copyright_years\)/g)  
{
   my $start = pos () - length ($1);  
   my $end = pos ();  
   my $re = $old_re;  
   $re =~ s/#AFTER/\G/;  
   if (!/$re/x)  
   {
      my $line = (substr ($_, 0, $start) =~ s/
/
/g) + 1;  
      print STDERR  
         “$ARGV:$line: warning: failed to update a  
" . b4_copyright_years\n”;  
   }
   pos () = $end;  
}
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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.
jseward@bzip.org
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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.5 of 10 December 2007

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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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1.28 cracklib 2.9.2
1.28.1 Available under license :

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EFFECTIVE OCT 2008, LICENSE IS BEING CHANGED TO LGPL-2.1 (though not reflected in released code until Nov 2009 - slow release cycle...)
----------

Discussion thread from mailing list archive, with approval from everyone actively involved or holding original licensing rights included.

[Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2007-10-02 01:16

Attachments: Message as HTML
looks like 2.8.11 is out and marked as "GPL-2" ... releasing libraries unde=r
GPL-2 is not desirable at all ... this is why the LGPL-2.1 exists
=2Dmike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@um...> - 2007-10-02 01:18
I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec directly and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this point, it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what it was released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a clarification of the licensing that was already in place.=20

-- Nathan
=20
________________________________________________________
Nathan Neulinger EMail: nneul@um...
University of Missouri - Rolla Phone: (573) 341-6679
UMR Information Technology Fax: (573) 341-4216

> -----Original Message-----
> From: cracklib-devel-bounces@li...
> [mailto:cracklib-devel-bounces@li...] On Behalf Of
> Mike Frysinger
> Sent: Monday, October 01, 2007 8:15 PM
> To: cracklib-devel@li...
> Subject: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
> >
> > looks like 2.8.11 is out and marked as "GPL-2" ... releasing
> > libraries under
> > GPL-2 is not desirable at all ... this is why the LGPL-2.1 exists
> > -mike
>
> Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
> From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2007-10-02 01:33
>
> Attachments: Message as HTML
> On Monday 01 October 2007, Neulinger, Nathan wrote:
> > I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec directly
> > and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this point,
> > it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what it was
> > released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a
> > clarification of the licensing that was already in place.
>
> the original license (before moving to sourceforge -- aka, 2.7) was not
> GPL-2 ... it was a modified artistic license ... i didnt notice the license=
> change until it was mentioned in the latest notes.
>
> unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib unless th=
> eir
> applications are also GPL-2 which imo is just wrong. it isnt the place of =
> a
> library to dictact to application writes what license they should be using.=
> thus LGPL-2.1 enters to fill this void.
> =2Dmike
>
> Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
> From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@um...> - 2007-10-02 01:46
> Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
> maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
> decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
> much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small bit of
> additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine by me.
>
> -- Nathan
-----Original Message-----
From: cracklib-devel-bounces@li...
[mailto:cracklib-devel-bounces@li...] On Behalf Of
Mike Frysinger
Sent: Monday, October 01, 2007 8:33 PM
To: Neulinger, Nathan
Cc: cracklib-devel@li...; Alec Muffett
Subject: Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

On Monday 01 October 2007, Neulinger, Nathan wrote:
> I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec
directly
> and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this
point,
> it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what
it was
> released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a
clarification of the licensing that was already in place.
the original license (before moving to sourceforge -- aka, 2.7) was
not
GPL-2 ... it was a modified artistic license ... i didnt notice the
license
change until it was mentioned in the latest notes.

unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib
unless their
applications are also GPL-2 which imo is just wrong, it isn't the
place of a
library to dictact to application writes what license they should
be using.
thus LGPL-2.1 enters to fill this void.
- mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Alec Muffett <alecm@cr...> - 2007-10-02 08:57
> Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
bit of
I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?

What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be linked with any code, not just GPL...

-a

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Devin Reade <gdr@gn...> - 2007-10-02 15:04
I would like to see it under LGPL as well. I think it is in everyone’s best interests to have as secure systems as possible, and I think tainting it via GPL will just make it less likely that the library gets used, and will not usually cause companies/developers to GPL the dependent code (where it is not already GPL).

I like GPL, I use it when I can, but I don't think that it's the correct license in this situation.

Devin
--
If it's sinful, it's more fun.

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Nalin Dahyabhai <nalin@re...> - 2008-01-28 16:32
On Tue, Oct 02, 2007 at 09:57:31AM +0100, Alec Muffett wrote:
> Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
> maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
> decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
> much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
> bit of
> additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
> by me.
>
> I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?
>
> What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be
> linked with any code, not just GPL...

My apologies for not chiming in in anything resembling a reasonable timeframe.

I'd also suggest the LGPL, for the reason you noted above. Alternately, GPLv2 with the option of using the library under a later version of the
GPL would permit applications which were released under version 3 of the GPL to use the library, too, which would be sufficient for the packages which are included in Fedora. FWIW, I'd personally lean toward LGPL.

In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

Cheers,

Nalin

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2008-10-05 21:27

Attachments: Message as HTML

On Monday 28 January 2008, Nalin Dahyabhai wrote:
> On Tue, Oct 02, 2007 at 09:57:31AM +0100, Alec Muffett wrote:
> > > > Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
> > > > maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
> > > > decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
> > > > much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
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> > > > additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
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> > > >
> > > > I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?
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> > > > linked with any code, not just GPL....
> > >
> > > My apologies for not chiming in in anything resembling a reasonable
> > timeframe.
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> > I'd also suggest the LGPL, for the reason you noted above. Alternately,
> > GPLv2 with the option of using the library under a later version of the
> > GPL would permit applications which were released under version 3 of the
> > GPL to use the library, too, which would be sufficient for the packages
> > which are included in Fedora. FWIW, I'd personally lean toward LGPL.
> >
> > In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we make
the change now ?

-mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Alec Muffett <alecm@cr...> - 2008-10-05 23:18
In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.
>
> looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we make
> the change now ?

yes. go for it. thanks++

-a

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2008-10-25 22:34

Attachments: Message as HTML
On Sunday 05 October 2008, Alec Muffett wrote:
> >> In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.
> >
> > looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we
> > make the change now ?
> >
> > yes. go for it. thanks++

Nathan Neulinger is the only one who can actually make said change ...

-mike

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BELOW IS ORIGINAL LICENSING DISCUSSION RE CHANGING TO GPL from Artistic.
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CrackLib was originally licensed with a variant of the Artistic license. In the
interests of wider acceptance and more modern licensing, it was switched with
the original author's blessing to GPL v2.

This approval was carried out in email discussions in 2005, and has been reconfirmed
as of 2007-10-01 with the following email from Alec Muffett.

The below email references nneul@umr.edu address, as that is the address
that was used at the time. For any future emails regarding this, please
use nneul@neulinger.org.

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From alecm@crypticide.com Mon Oct  1 12:26:03 2007
Received: from umr-exproto2.cc.umr.edu ([131.151.0.192]) by UMR-CMAIL1.umr.edu with Microsoft

Open Source Used In IOx UCS V1.3.0
> Any chance you could write me a self-contained email stating clearly
> that the license is being changed to GPL, so I could include that
> email
> in the repository and clean up the repository/tarballs? I have all the
> original discussion, but something succinct and self contained
> would be
> ideal.

The license for my code in the Cracklib distribution is henceforth GPL.

Happy now? :-)

-a

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
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1.29 createrepo 0.4.11
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* *
*/
#include "config.h"
#include <errno.h>
#include <pwd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include "funcs.h"
#include "globals.h"
#include "macros.h"
#ifdef HAVE_SYS_CDEFS_H
#include <sys/cdefs.h>
#endif
#include <signal.h>

/*
 * Special version of popen which avoids call to shell. This insures noone
 * may create a pipe to a hidden program as a side effect of a list or dir
 * command.
 */
static PID_T *pids;
static int fds;

#define MAX_ARGS 1024

FILE *cron_popen(char *program, const char *type, struct passwd *pw) {
    char *cp;
    FILE *iop;
    int argc, pdes[2];
    PID_T pid;
    char *argv[MAX_ARGS];
    ssize_t out;
    char buf[PIPE_BUF];
    struct sigaction sa;
    int fd;

    #ifdef __GNUC__
    (void) &iop; /* Avoid fork clobbering */
    #endif

    if ((*type != 'r' && *type != 'w') || type[1])
        return (NULL);

    ...
if (!pids)
if ((fds = getdtablesize()) <= 0)
return (NULL);
if (!pids = (PID_T *) malloc((u_int) (fds * sizeof (PID_T))))
return (NULL);
memset((char *) pids, 0, fds * sizeof (PID_T));
}
if (pipe(pdes) < 0)
return (NULL);

/* break up string into pieces */
for (argc = 0, cp = program; argc < MAX_ARGS; cp = NULL)
if (!argv[argc++] = strtok(cp, " \	\n"))
brake;

iop = NULL;
switch (pid = fork()) {
 case -1: /* error */
 (void) close(pdes[0]);
 (void) close(pdes[1]);
 goto pfree;
 /* NOTREACHED */
 case 0: /* child */
 if (*type == 'r') {
 if (pdes[1] != STDOUT) {
 dup2(pdes[1], STDOUT);
 dup2(pdes[1], STDERR); /* stderr, too! */
 (void) close(pdes[1]);
 } 
 (void) close(pdes[0]);
 } 
 else {
 if (pdes[0] != STDIN) {
 dup2(pdes[0], STDIN);
 (void) close(pdes[0]);
 }
 (void) close(pdes[1]);
 }

/* reset SIGPIPE to default for the child */
memset(&sa, 0, sizeof(sa));
sa.sa_handler = SIG_DFL;
sigaction(SIGPIPE, &sa, NULL);

/* close all unwanted open file descriptors */
for (fd = STDERR + 1; fd < fds; fd++) {
 close(fd);
}
if (cron_change_user_permanently(pw, pw->pw_dir) != 0)
    _exit(2);

if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0) {
    int save_errno = errno;

    log_it("CRON", getpid(), "EXEC FAILED", program, save_errno);
    if (*type != 'r') {
        while (0 != (out = read(STDIN, buf, PIPE_BUF))) {
            if ((out == -1) && (errno != EINTR))
                break;
        }
    }
    _exit(1);
}

/* parent; assume fdopen can't fail... */
if (*type == 'r') {
    iop = fdopen(pdes[0], type);
    (void) close(pdes[1]);
} else {
    iop = fdopen(pdes[1], type);
    (void) close(pdes[0]);
}
pids[fileno(iop)] = pid;

pfree:
return (iop);
}

int cron_pclose(FILE * iop) {
    int fdes;
sigset_t oset, nset;
    WAIT_T stat_loc;
    PID_T pid;

    /*
     * pclose returns -1 if stream is not associated with a
     * `popened` command, or, if already `pclosed'.
     */
    if (pids == 0 || pids[fdes = fileno(iop)] == 0)
        return (-1);
    (void) fclose(iop);
    sigemptyset(&nset);
    sigaddset(&nset, SIGINT);
sigaddset(&nset, SIGQUIT);
sigaddset(&nset, SIGHUP);
(void) sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &nset, &oset);
while ((pid = wait(&stat_loc)) != pids[fdes] && pid != -1) {
(void) sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &oset, NULL);
pids[fdes] = 0;
return (pid == -1 ? -1 : WEXITSTATUS(stat_loc));
}
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1.31 cryptodev-linux 1.6
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libssh2 http://www.libssh2.org/

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1.33 damageproto 1.2.1

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1.34 db 6.0.30

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Upstream Author: Christian Werner <chw@ch-werner.de>

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1.37 dbus-python 1.2

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1.39 dhcp 4.3.1

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* configure.ac, Makefile.am: The original versions were derived from the
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* atf-c/ui.c: The format_paragraph and format_text functions were
derived form the ones in the Monotone project, revision
3a0982da308228d796df35f98d787c5cffe2bb5b6.

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* atf-c++/detail/io.hpp, atf-c++/detail/io.cpp, atf-c++/detail/io_test.cpp:
These files were derived from the file_handle, systembuf, pipe and pistream
classes and tests found in the Boost.Process library.

  Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

* admin/check-style.sh, admin/check-style-common.awk,
admin/check-style-cpp.awk, admin/check-style-shell.awk: These files,
except the first one, were first implemented in the Buildtool project. They were later adapted to be part of Boost.Process and, during that process, the shell script was created.

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/*
 * e2p.h --- header file for the e2p library
 *
 * %Begin-Header%
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 * %End-Header%
 */
#include <sys/types.h> /* Needed by dirent.h on netbsd */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <dirent.h>
#include <ext2fs/ext2_fs.h>
#define E2P_FEATURE_COMPAT 0
#define E2P_FEATURE_INCOMPAT 1
#define E2P_FEATURE_RO_INCOMPAT 2
#define E2P_FEATURE_TYPE_MASK 0x03
#define E2P_FEATURE_NEGATE_FLAG 0x80
#define E2P_FS_FEATURE 0
#define E2P_JOURNAL_FEATURE 1
/* `options' for print_flags() */
#define PFOPT_LONG 1 /* Must be 1 for compatibility with `int long_format'. */

int fgetflags (const char * name, unsigned long * flags);
int fgetversion (const char * name, unsigned long * version);
int fsetflags (const char * name, unsigned long flags);
int fsetversion (const char * name, unsigned long version);
int getflags (int fd, unsigned long * flags);
int getversion (int fd, unsigned long * version);
int iterate_on_dir (const char * dir_name,
        int (*func) (const char *, struct dirent *, void *),
        void * private);
void list_super(struct ext2_super_block * s);
void list_super2(struct ext2_super_block * s, FILE *f);
void print_fs_errors (FILE * f, unsigned short errors);
void print_flags (FILE * f, unsigned long flags, unsigned options);
void print_fs_state (FILE * f, unsigned short state);
int setflags (int fd, unsigned long flags);
int setversion (int fd, unsigned long version);
const char *e2p_feature2string(int compat, unsigned int mask);
const char *e2p_jrnl_feature2string(int compat, unsigned int mask);
int e2p_string2feature(char *string, int *compat, unsigned int *mask);
int e2p_jrnl_string2feature(char *string, int *compat_type, unsigned int *mask);
int e2p_edit_feature(const char *str, __u32 *compat_array, __u32 *ok_array);
int e2p_edit_feature2(const char *str, __u32 *compat_array, __u32 *ok_array,
        __u32 *clear_ok_array, int *type_err,
        unsigned int *mask_err);
int e2p_is_null_uuid(void *uu);
void e2p_uuid_to_str(void *uu, char *out);
const char *e2p_uuid2str(void *uu);

const char *e2p_hash2string(int num);
int e2p_string2hash(char *string);

const char *e2p_mntopt2string(unsigned int mask);
int e2p_string2mntopt(char *string, unsigned int *mask);
int e2p_edit_mntopts(const char *str, __u32 *mntopts, __u32 ok);

unsigned long parse_num_blocks(const char *arg, int log_block_size);
unsigned long long parse_num_blocks2(const char *arg, int log_block_size);

char *e2p_os2string(int os_type);
int e2p_string2os(char *str);

unsigned int e2p_percent(int percent, unsigned int base);

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*/

#include "config.h"
#include "com_err.h"
#include "error_table.h"
#include "internal.h"

static const char char_set[] =
"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789_";

static char buf[6];

const char * error_table_name(errcode_t num)
{
    int ch;
    int i;
    char *p;

    /* num = aa aaa abb bcc cdd ddd d?? ?? ?? */
    p = buf;
    num >>= ERRCODE_RANGE;
    /* num = ?? ?? ?? aaa aaa bbb bbb ccc ccc ddd ddd */
    num &= 0777777777L;
    /* num = 00 000 000 aaa aaa bbb bbb ccc ccc ddd ddd */
    for (i = 4; i >= 0; i--) {
        ch = (int)((num >> BITS_PER_CHAR * i) & ((1 << BITS_PER_CHAR) - 1));
        if (ch != 0)
            *p++ = char_set[ch-1];
    }
    *p = '\0';
    return(buf);
}

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Index: tdbsa/tdb.c
===================================================================
--- tdbsa.orig/tdb.c
+++ tdbsa/tdb.c
@@ -4,11 +4,11 @@ Rev: 23371
Last Changed Date: 2007-06-06 20:14:06 -0400 (Wed, 06 Jun 2007)
 */
/*
   - Unix SMB/CIFS implementation.
   + trivial database library - standalone version

   - trivial database library - private includes
   -
   - Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell              2005
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   + Copyright (C) Paul 'Rusty' Russell         2000

   ** NOTE! The following LGPL license applies to the tdb
   ** library. This does NOT imply that all of Samba is released
#
# This is a Makefile stub which handles the creation of BSD shared
# libraries.
#
# In order to use this stub, the following makefile variables must be defined.
#
# BSDLIB_VERSION = 1.0
# BSDLIB_IMAGE = libce
# BSDLIB_MYDIR = et
# BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR = $(SHLIBDIR)
#
all:: image

real-subdirs:: Makefile
@echo "MKDIR pic"
@mkdir -p pic

BSD_LIB = $(BSDLIB_IMAGE).so.$(BSDLIB_VERSION)
BSDLIB_PIC_FLAG = -fpic

image::$(BSD_LIB)

$(BSD_LIB): $(OBJS)
(cd pic; ld -Bshareable -o $(BSD_LIB) $(LDFLAGS) $(OBJ))
$(MV) pic/$(BSD_LIB) .
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
(cd ..; $(LN) $(LINK_BUILD_FLAGS) \
`echo $(my_dir) | sed -e 's;lib/;;'`/$(BSD_LIB) $(BSD_LIB))
install-shlibs install:: $(BSD_LIB)
@echo "INSTALL_PROGRAM $(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)"
@$(INSTALL_PROGRAM) $(BSD_LIB) \ $(DESTDIR)$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)
@-$(LDCONFIG)
install-strip: install

install-shlibs-strip: install-shlibs

uninstall-shlibs uninstall::
$(RM) -f $(DESTDIR)/$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)

clean::
$(RM) -rf pic
$(RM) -f $(BSD_LIB)
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)

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Gadi Oxman, August 1995

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This package was added to the e2fsprogs debian source package by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> on Fri Dec 14 22:24:35 EST 2007

It is part of the main e2fsprogs distribution, which can be found at:

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007
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1.51 ebtables 2.0.10

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1.53 elfutils 0.161

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1.62 functools32 3.2.3.post2 :py2.7

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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 (now Zope Corporation, see http://www.zope.com). In 2001, the Python Software
Foundation (PSF, see http://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a
non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related
Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is a sponsoring member of
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All Python releases are Open Source (see http://www.opensource.org for
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releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes
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1.64 gawk 4.1.1

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

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

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

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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

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### 1.65 gdb 7.8.1

**1.65.1 Available under license:**

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Version 2, June 1991

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

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

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

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

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

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

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

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

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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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.

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

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

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a `\texttt{work based on the library}` and a `\texttt{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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(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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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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.

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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.

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@end enumerate

@end iftex
@end ifinfo
@end page
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signature of Ty Coon, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you
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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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

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

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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

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

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

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If 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.

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1.68 glib-2.0 2.42.1
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/*************************************************/
/* Perl-Compatible Regular Expressions */
/*************************************************/

/* This is the public header file for the PCRE library, to be #included by applications that call the PCRE functions.

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/*
#endif
#define _PCRE_H

/* The current PCRE version information. */

#define PCRE_MAJOR 8
#define PCRE_MINOR 31
#define PCRE_PRERELEASE
#define PCRE_DATE 2012-07-06

/* When an application links to a PCRE DLL in Windows, the symbols that are imported have to be identified as such. When building PCRE, the appropriate export setting is defined in pcre_internal.h, which includes this file. So we don't change existing definitions of PCRE_EXP_DECL and PCRECPP_EXP_DECL. */

#if defined(_WIN32) && !defined(PCRE_STATIC)
  #ifdef PCRE_EXP_DECL
    # define PCRE_EXP_DECL extern __declspec(dllimport)
  #endif
# endif
# ifdef __cplusplus
# ifndef PCRECPP_EXP_DECL
#   define PCRECPP_EXP_DECL  extern __declspec(dllimport)
# endif
# ifndef PCRECPP_EXP_DEFN
#   define PCRECPP_EXP_DEFN  __declspec(dllimport)
# endif
# endif
/* By default, we use the standard "extern" declarations. */
#ifndef PCRE_EXP_DECL
# ifdef __cplusplus
#   define PCRE_EXP_DECL  extern "C"
# else
#   define PCRE_EXP_DECL  extern
# endif
#endif
#ifdef __cplusplus
# ifndef PCRECPP_EXP_DECL
#   define PCRECPP_EXP_DECL  extern
# endif
# ifndef PCRECPP_EXP_DEFN
#   define PCRECPP_EXP_DEFN
# endif
#endif
/* Have to include stdlib.h in order to ensure that size_t is defined; 
it is needed here for malloc. */
#include <stdlib.h>
/* Allow for C++ users */
#ifndef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif
/* Options. Some are compile-time only, some are run-time only, and some are 
both, so we keep them all distinct. However, almost all the bits in the options 
word are now used. In the long run, we may have to re-use some of the 
compile-time only bits for runtime options, or vice versa. In the comments 
below, "compile", "exec", and "DFA exec" mean that the option is permitted to 
be set for those functions; "used in" means that an option may be set only for 
compile, but is subsequently referenced in exec and/or DFA exec. Any of the 
compile-time options may be inspected during studying (and therefore JIT
#define PCRE_CASELESS 0x00000001 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_MULTILINE 0x00000002 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_DOTALL 0x00000004 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_EXTENDED 0x00000008 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_ANCHORED 0x00000010 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_DOLLAR_ENDONLY 0x00000020 /* Compile, used in exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_EXTRA 0x00000040 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_ALPHA 0x00000080 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_GREEDY 0x00000100 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_CHARSET 0x00000200 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_NOTCHAR 0x00000400 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_CLASS 0x00000800 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_UCS 0x00001000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_ANCHORED 0x00002000 /* Compile, exec */
#define PCRE_JAVASCRIPT_COMPAT 0x00004000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_DFA_RESTART 0x00008000 /* DFA exec */
#define PCRE_FIRSTLINE 0x00010000 /* Compile, exec */
#define PCRE_DUPNAMES 0x00020000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_BSR_ANYCRLF 0x00040000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_JAVASCRIPT_COMPAT 0x00080000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_BSR_UNICODE 0x00100000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_JAVASCRIPT_COMPAT 0x00200000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_NO_START_OPTIMIZE 0x00400000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_NO_START_OPTIMISE 0x00400000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_PARTIAL_HARD 0x00800000 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NOTEMPTY_ATSTART 0x01000000 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_UCP 0x02000000 /* Compile, exec */
#define PCRE_ERROR_NOMATCH (-1)
#define PCRE_ERROR_NULL (-2)
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADOPTION (-3)
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADMAGIC (-4)
#define PCRE_ERROR_UNKNOWN_OPCODE (-5)
#define PCRE_ERROR_UNKNOWN_NODE     (-5) /* For backward compatibility */
#define PCRE_ERROR_NOMEMORY         (-6)
#define PCRE_ERROR_NOSUBSTRING      (-7)
#define PCRE_ERROR_MATCHLIMIT       (-8)
#define PCRE_ERROR_CALLOUT          (-9) /* Never used by PCRE itself */
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADUTF8          (-10) /* Same for 8/16 */
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADUTF16         (-10) /* Same for 8/16 */
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADUTF8_OFFSET   (-11) /* Same for 8/16 */
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADUTF16_OFFSET  (-11) /* Same for 8/16 */
#define PCRE_ERROR_PARTIAL          (-12)
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADPARTIAL       (-13)
#define PCRE_ERROR_INTERNAL         (-14)
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADCOUNT         (-15)
#define PCRE_ERROR_DFA_UITEM        (-16)
#define PCRE_ERROR_DFA_UCOND        (-17)
#define PCRE_ERROR_DFA_UMLIMIT      (-18)
#define PCRE_ERROR_DFA_WSSIZE       (-19)
#define PCRE_ERROR_DFA_RECURSE      (-20)
#define PCRE_ERROR_RECURSIONLIMIT   (-21)
#define PCRE_ERROR_NULLWSLIMIT      (-22) /* No longer actually used */
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADNEWLINE       (-23)
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADOFFSET        (-24)
#define PCRE_ERROR_SHORTUTF8        (-25)
#define PCRE_ERROR_SHORTUTF16       (-25) /* Same for 8/16 */
#define PCRE_ERROR_RECURSELOOP      (-26)
#define PCRE_ERROR_JIT_STACKLIMIT   (-27)
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADMODE          (-28)
#define PCRE_ERROR_BADENDIANNESS    (-29)
#define PCRE_ERROR_DFA_BADRESTART   (-30)

/* Specific error codes for UTF-8 validity checks */

#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR0               0
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR1               1
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR2               2
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR3               3
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR4               4
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR5               5
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR6               6
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR7               7
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR8               8
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR9               9
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR10              10
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR11              11
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR12              12
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR13              13
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR14              14
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR15              15
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR16    16
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR17    17
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR18    18
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR19    19
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR20    20
#define PCRE_UTF8_ERR21    21

/* Specific error codes for UTF-16 validity checks */

#define PCRE_UTF16_ERR0      0
#define PCRE_UTF16_ERR1      1
#define PCRE_UTF16_ERR2      2
#define PCRE_UTF16_ERR3      3
#define PCRE_UTF16_ERR4      4

/* Request types for pcre_fullinfo() */

#define PCRE_INFO_OPTIONS   0
#define PCRE_INFO_SIZE      1
#define PCRE_INFO_CAPTURECOUNT   2
#define PCRE_INFO_BACKREFMAX   3
#define PCRE_INFO_FIRSTBYTE   4
#define PCRE_INFO_FIRSTCHAR   4  /* For backwards compatibility */
#define PCRE_INFO_FIRSTTABLE   5
#define PCRE_INFO_LASTLITERAL  6
#define PCRE_INFO_NAMEENTRYSIZE 7
#define PCRE_INFO_NAMECOUNT   8
#define PCRE_INFO_NAMETABLE   9
#define PCRE_INFO_STUDYSIZE   10
#define PCRE_INFO_DEFAULT_TABLES 11
#define PCRE_INFO_OKPARTIAL   12
#define PCRE_INFO_JCHANGED    13
#define PCRE_INFO_HASCRORLF   14
#define PCRE_INFO_MINLENGTH   15
#define PCRE_INFO_JIT         16
#define PCRE_INFO_JITSIZE     17
#define PCRE_INFO_MAXLOOKBEHIND 18

/* Request types for pcre_config(). Do not re-arrange, in order to remain compatible. */

#define PCRE_CONFIG_UTF8                    0
#define PCRE_CONFIG_NEWLINE                 1
#define PCRE_CONFIG_LINK_SIZE               2
#define PCRE_CONFIG_POSIX_MALLOC_THRESHOLD  3
#define PCRE_CONFIG_MATCH_LIMIT             4
#define PCRE_CONFIG_STACKRECURSE            5
#define PCRE_CONFIG_UNICODE_PROPERTIES      6
#define PCRE_CONFIG_MATCH_LIMIT_RECURSION   7
#define PCRE_CONFIG_BSR                    8
#define PCRE_CONFIG_JIT                    9
#define PCRE_CONFIG_UTF16                 10
#define PCRE_CONFIG_JITTARGET             11

/* Request types for pcre_study(). Do not re-arrange, in order to remain compatible */

#define PCRE_STUDY_JIT_COMPILE             0x0001
#define PCRE_STUDY_JIT_PARTIAL_SOFT_COMPILE 0x0002
#define PCRE_STUDY_JIT_PARTIAL_HARD_COMPILE 0x0004

/* Bit flags for the pcre[16]_extra structure. Do not re-arrange or redefine these bits, just add new ones on the end, in order to remain compatible. */

#define PCRE_EXTRA_STUDY_DATA              0x0001
#define PCRE_EXTRA_MATCH_LIMIT             0x0002
#define PCRE_EXTRA_CALLOUT_DATA            0x0004
#define PCRE_EXTRA_TABLES                  0x0008
#define PCRE_EXTRA_MATCH_LIMIT_RECURSION   0x0010
#define PCRE_EXTRA_MARK                    0x0020
#define PCRE_EXTRA_EXECUTABLE_JIT          0x0040

/* Types */

struct real_pcre;           /* declaration; the definition is private */
typedef struct real_pcre pcre;

struct real_pcre16;         /* declaration; the definition is private */
typedef struct real_pcre16 pcre16;

struct real_pcre_jit_stack; /* declaration; the definition is private */
typedef struct real_pcre_jit_stack pcre_jit_stack;

struct real_pcre16_jit_stack; /* declaration; the definition is private */
typedef struct real_pcre16_jit_stack pcre16_jit_stack;

/* If PCRE is compiled with 16 bit character support, PCRE_UCHAR16 must contain a 16 bit wide signed data type. Otherwise it can be a dummy data type since pcre16 functions are not implemented. There is a check for this in pcre_internal.h. */
#ifndef PCRE_UCHAR16
#define PCRE_UCHAR16 unsigned short
#endif

#ifndef PCRE_SPTR16
#define PCRE_SPTR16 const PCRE_UCHAR16 *
#endif
/* When PCRE is compiled as a C++ library, the subject pointer type can be replaced with a custom type. For conventional use, the public interface is a const char *. */

#ifndef PCRE_SPTR
#define PCRE_SPTR const char *
#endif

/* The structure for passing additional data to pcre_exec(). This is defined in such as way as to be extensible. Always add new fields at the end, in order to remain compatible. */

typedef struct pcre_extra {
  unsigned long int flags;        /* Bits for which fields are set */
  void *study_data;               /* Opaque data from pcre_study() */
  unsigned long int match_limit;  /* Maximum number of calls to match() */
  void *callout_data;             /* Data passed back in callouts */
  const unsigned char *tables;    /* Pointer to character tables */
  unsigned char **mark;           /* For passing back a mark pointer */
  void *executable_jit;           /* Contains a pointer to a compiled jit code */
} pcre_extra;

/* Same structure as above, but with 16 bit char pointers. */

typedef struct pcre16_extra {
  unsigned long int flags;        /* Bits for which fields are set */
  void *study_data;               /* Opaque data from pcre_study() */
  unsigned long int match_limit;  /* Maximum number of calls to match() */
  void *callout_data;             /* Data passed back in callouts */
  const unsigned char *tables;    /* Pointer to character tables */
  unsigned long int match_limit_recursion; /* Max recursive calls to match() */
  PCRE_UCHAR16 **mark;            /* For passing back a mark pointer */
  void *executable_jit;           /* Contains a pointer to a compiled jit code */
} pcre16_extra;

/* The structure for passing out data via the pcre_callout_function. We use a structure so that new fields can be added on the end in future versions, without changing the API of the function, thereby allowing old clients to work without modification. */

typedef struct pcre_callout_block {
  int          version;           /* Identifies version of block */
  int          callout_number;    /* Number compiled into pattern */
  PCRE_SPTR    subject;           /* The subject being matched */
} pcre_callout_block;
int subject_length; /* The length of the subject */
int start_match; /* Offset to start of this match attempt */
int current_position; /* Where we currently are in the subject */
int capture_top; /* Max current capture */
int capture_last; /* Most recently closed capture */
void *callout_data; /* Data passed in with the call */

/* ------------------- Added for Version 1 -------------------------- */
int pattern_position; /* Offset to next item in the pattern */
int next_item_length; /* Length of next item in the pattern */
/* ------------------- Added for Version 2 -------------------------- */
const unsigned char *mark; /* Pointer to current mark or NULL */

} pcre_callout_block;

/* Same structure as above, but with 16 bit char pointers. */

typedef struct pcre16_callout_block {
    int version; /* Identifies version of block */
    /* ------------------------ Version 0 ------------------------------- */
    int callout_number; /* Number compiled into pattern */
    int *offset_vector; /* The offset vector */
    PCRE_SPTR16 subject; /* The subject being matched */
    int subject_length; /* The length of the subject */
    int start_match; /* Offset to start of this match attempt */
    int current_position; /* Where we currently are in the subject */
    int capture_top; /* Max current capture */
    int capture_last; /* Most recently closed capture */
    void *callout_data; /* Data passed in with the call */
    /* ------------------- Added for Version 1 -------------------------- */
    int pattern_position; /* Offset to next item in the pattern */
    int next_item_length; /* Length of next item in the pattern */
    /* ------------------- Added for Version 2 -------------------------- */
    const PCRE_UCHAR16 *mark; /* Pointer to current mark or NULL */
} pcre16_callout_block;

/* Indirection for store get and free functions. These can be set to
alternative malloc/free functions if required. Special ones are used in the
non-recursive case for "frames". There is also an optional callout function
that is triggered by the (?) regex item. For Virtual Pascal, these definitions
have to take another form. */

#ifndef VPCOMPAT
PCRE_EXP_DECL void *(*pcre_malloc)(size_t);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void  (*pcre_free)(void *
PCRE_EXP_DECL void *(*pcre_stack_malloc)(size_t);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void  (*pcre_stack_free)(void *
PCRE_EXP_DECL int   (*pcre_callout)(pcre_callout_block *
#endif
typedef pcre_jit_stack *(*pcre_jit_callback)(void *);
typedef pcre16_jit_stack *(*pcre16_jit_callback)(void *);

/* Exported PCRE functions */
PCRE_EXP_DECL pcre *pcre_compile(const char *, int, const char **, int *, const unsigned char *);
PCRE_EXPDECL pcre16 *pcre16_compile(PCRE_SPTR16, int, const char **, int *, const unsigned char *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL pcre *pcre_compile2(const char *, int, int *, const char **, int *, const unsigned char *);
PCRE_EXPDECL pcre16 *pcre16_compile2(PCRE_SPTR16, int, int *, const char **, int *, const unsigned char *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int  pcre_config(int, void *);
PCRE_EXPDECL int  pcre16_config(int, void *);
PCRE_EXP DECL int  pcre_copy_named_substring(const pcre *, const char *, int *, int, const char *, char *, int);
PCRE_EXP DECL int  pcre16_copy_named_substring(const pcre16 *, PCRE_SPTR16, int *, int, PCRE_SPTR16, PCRE_UCHAR16 *, int);
PCRE_EXP DECL int  pcre_copy_substring(const char *, int *, int, int, char *, int);
PCRE_EXP DECL int  pcre16_copy_substring(PCRE_SPTR16, int *, int, int, PCRE_UCHAR16 *, int);
PCRE_EXP DECL int  pcre_dfa_exec(const pcre *, const pcre_extra *, const char *, int, int, int *, int *, int *, int);
PCRE_EXP DECL int  pcre16_dfa_exec(const pcre16 *, const pcre16_extra *, const char *, int, int, int *, int *, int *, int);
PCRE_SPTR16, int, int, int *, int, int *, int);  
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_exec(const pcre *, const pcre_extra *, PCRE_SPTR, 
    int, int, int *, int);  
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_exec(const pcre16 *, const pcre16_extra *, 
    PCRE_SPTR16, int, int, int, int *, int);  
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre_free_substring(const char *);  
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre16_free_substring(PCRE_SPTR16);  
PCRE_EXPDECL void pcre_free_substring_list(const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL void pcre16_free_substring_list(PCRE_SPTR16 *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_fullinfo(const pcre *, const pcre_extra *, int, 
    void *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_fullinfo(const pcre16 *, const pcre16_extra *, int, 
    void *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_get_named_substring(const pcre *, const char *, 
    int *, int, const char *, const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_get_named_substring(const pcre16 *, PCRE_SPTR16, 
    int *, int, PCRE_SPTR16, PCRE_SPTR16 *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_get_stringnumber(const pcre *, const char *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_get_stringnumber(const pcre16 *, PCRE_SPTR16);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_get_stringtable_entries(const pcre *, const char *, 
    char **, char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_get_stringtable_entries(const pcre16 *, PCRE_SPTR16, 
    PCRE_UCHAR16 **, PCRE_UCHAR16 **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_get_substring(const char *, int *, int, int, 
    const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_get_substring(PCRE_SPTR16, int *, int, 
    const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_get_substring_list(const char *, int *, int, 
    const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_get_substring_list(PCRE_SPTR16, int *, int, 
    const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL const unsigned char *pcre_maketables(void);  
PCRE_EXPDECL const unsigned char *pcre16_maketables(void);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_refcount(pcre *, int);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_refcount(pcre16 *, int);  
PCRE_EXPDECL pcre_extra *pcre_study(const pcre *, const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL pcre16_extra *pcre16_study(const pcre16 *, const char **);  
PCRE_EXPDECL void pcre_free_study(pcre_extra *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL void pcre16_free_study(pcre16_extra *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL const char *pcre_version(void);  
PCRE_EXPDECL const char *pcre16_version(void);  

/* Utility functions for byte order swaps. */  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre_pattern_to_host_byte_order(pcre *, pcre_extra *, 
    const unsigned char *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_pattern_to_host_byte_order(pcre16 *, pcre16_extra *, 
    const unsigned char *);  
PCRE_EXPDECL int pcre16_utf16_to_host_byte_order(PCRE_UCHAR16 *, 
    PCRE_UCHAR16 **, PCRE_UCHAR16 **);
PCRE_SPTR16, int, int *, int);

/* JIT compiler related functions. */

PCRE_EXP_DECL pcre_jit_stack *pcre_jit_stack_alloc(int, int);
PCRE_EXP_DECL pcre16_jit_stack *pcre16_jit_stack_alloc(int, int);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre_jit_stack_free(pcre_jit_stack *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre16_jit_stack_free(pcre16_jit_stack *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre_assign_jit_stack(pcre_extra *,
    pcre_jit_callback, void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre16_assign_jit_stack(pcre16_extra *,
    pcre16_jit_callback, void *);

#ifdef __cplusplus
} /* extern "C" */
#endif
#endif /* End of pcre.h */

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1.69 glibc 2.21
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1.71 gnome-desktop-testing 1.0

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1.72 gnu-config-native 3.3.12

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1.73 gnu-config-native 1.0
1.73.1 Available under license :
#! /bin/sh
# Attempt to guess a canonical system name.
# 2011, 2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

timestamp='2012-08-14'
# This file 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 2 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
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#
# As a special exception to the GNU General Public License, if you
# distribute this file as part of a program that contains a
# configuration script generated by Autoconf, you may include it under
# the same distribution terms that you use for the rest of that program.

# Originally written by Per Bothner. Please send patches (context
# diff format) to <config-patches@gnu.org> and include a ChangeLog
# entry.
#
# This script attempts to guess a canonical system name similar to
# config.sub. If it succeeds, it prints the system name on stdout, and
# exits with 0. Otherwise, it exits with 1.
#
# You can get the latest version of this script from:
# http://git.savannah.gnu.org/gitweb/?p=config.git;a=blob_plain;f=config.guess;hb=HEAD

me=`echo "$0" | sed -e 's,.*/,,'`

usage="
Usage: $0 [OPTION]

Output the configuration name of the system `$me` is run on.

Operation modes:
-h, --help print this help, then exit
-t, --time-stamp print date of last modification, then exit
-v, --version print version number, then exit

Report bugs and patches to <config-patches@gnu.org>.
"

version="
GNU config.guess ($timestamp)

Originally written by Per Bothner.
help=
Try \`$me --help\' for more information.

# Parse command line
while test $# -gt 0 ; do
  case $1 in
    --time-stamp | --time* | -t )
      echo "$timestamp" ; exit ;;
    --version | -v )
      echo "$version" ; exit ;;
    --help | --h* | -h )
      echo "$usage"; exit ;;
    -- )     # Stop option processing
      shift; break ;;
    - )# Use stdin as input.
      break ;;
    -* )
      echo "$me: invalid option $1$help" >&2
      exit 1 ;;
  * )
      break ;;
  esac
done

if test $# != 0; then
  echo "$me: too many arguments$help" >&2
  exit 1
fi

trap 'exit 1' 1 2 15

# CC_FOR_BUILD -- compiler used by this script. Note that the use of a
# compiler to aid in system detection is discouraged as it requires
# temporary files to be created and, as you can see below, it is a
# headache to deal with in a portable fashion.

# Historically, `CC_FOR_BUILD' used to be named `HOST_CC'. We still
# use `HOST_CC' if defined, but it is deprecated.

# Portable tmp directory creation inspired by the Autoconf team.
set_cc_for_build='
trap "exitcode=$?; (rm -f $tmpfiles 2>/dev/null; rmdir $tmp 2>/dev/null) && exit $exitcode" 0 ;
trap "rm -f $tmpfiles 2>/dev/null; rmdir $tmp 2>/dev/null; exit 1" 1 2 13 15 ;
: ${TMPDIR=/tmp} ;
{ tmp=`(umask 077 && mktemp -d "$TMPDIR/cgXXXXXX") 2>/dev/null` && test -n "$tmp" && test -d "$tmp" ; }
||
{ test -n "$RANDOM" && tmp=$TMPDIR/cg-$RANDOM && (umask 077 && mkdir $tmp) ; } ||
{ tmp=$TMPDIR/cg-$RANDOM && (umask 077 && mkdir $tmp) && echo "Warning: creating insecure temp directory" >&2 ; } ||
{ echo "$me: cannot create a temporary directory in $TMPDIR" >&2 ; exit 1 ; } ;
dummy=$tmp/dummy ;
tmpfiles="$dummy.c $dummy.o $dummy.rel $dummy" ;
case $CC_FOR_BUILD,$HOST_CC,$CC in
,,)    echo "int x;" > $dummy.c ;
for c in cc gcc c89 c99 ; do
    if ($c -c -o $dummy.o $dummy.c) >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
        CC_FOR_BUILD="$c"; break ;
    fi ;
done ;
if test x"$CC_FOR_BUILD" = x ; then
    CC_FOR_BUILD=no_compiler_found ;
fi
::
,,*)   CC_FOR_BUILD=$CC ;
,*,*)  CC_FOR_BUILD=$HOST_CC ;
esac ; set_cc_for_build=

# This is needed to find uname on a Pyramid OSx when run in the BSD universe.
# (ghazi@noc.rutgers.edu 1994-08-24)
if (test -f /.attbin/uname) >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    PATH=$PATH:/.attbin ; export PATH
fi

UNAME_MACHINE=`(uname -m) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_MACHINE=unknown
UNAME_RELEASE=`(uname -r) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_RELEASE=unknown
UNAME_SYSTEM=`(uname -s) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_SYSTEM=unknown
UNAME_VERSION=`(uname -v) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_VERSION=unknown

# Detect uclibc systems.
LIBC="gnu"
if [ -f /usr/include/bits/uClibc_config.h ]
then
    LIBC=uclibc
fi

if [ -n "#define __UCLIBC_CONFIG_VERSION__" /usr/include/bits/uClibc_config.h ];
then
    UCLIBC_SUBVER=`sed -n "/#define __UCLIBC_CONFIG_VERSION__ /s///p" /usr/include/bits/uClibc_config.h`
    LIBC=SLIBCSUCLIBC_SUBVER
# Note: order is significant - the case branches are not exclusive.

case "${UNAME_MACHINE}:${UNAME_SYSTEM}:${UNAME_RELEASE}:${UNAME_VERSION}" in
  *:*:NetBSD:*:*)
  # NetBSD (nbsd) targets should (where applicable) match one or
  # more of the tuples: *-*-netbsdelf*, *-*-netbsdaout*,
  # *-*-netbsdecoff* and *-*-netbsd*. For targets that recently
  # switched to ELF, *-*-netbsd* would select the old
  # object file format. This provides both forward
  # compatibility and a consistent mechanism for selecting the
  # object file format.
  #
  # Note: NetBSD doesn't particularly care about the vendor
  # portion of the name. We always set it to "unknown".
  sysctl="sysctl -n hw.machine_arch"
  UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH="(/sbin/$sysctl 2>/dev/null ||
    /usr/sbin/$sysctl 2>/dev/null || echo unknown)"
  case "${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}" in
    armeb) machine=armeb-unknown ;;
    arm*) machine=arm-unknown ;;
    sh3el) machine=shl-unknown ;;
    sh3eb) machine=sh-unknown ;;
    sh5el) machine=sh5le-unknown ;;
    *) machine=${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}-unknown ;;
  esac
  # The Operating System including object format, if it has switched
  # to ELF recently, or will in the future.
  case "${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}" in
    arm*|i386|m68k|ns32k|sh3*|sparc|vax)
      eval $set_cc_for_build
      if echo __ELF__ | $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null |
        grep -q __ELF__
      then
        # Once all utilities can be ECOFF (netbsdecoff) or a.out (netbsdaout).
        # Return netbsd for either. FIX?
        os=netbsd
      else
        os=netbsdelf
      fi
    ;;
    *)
      os=netbsd
    ;;
  esac
  # The OS release
# Debian GNU/NetBSD machines have a different userland, and
# thus, need a distinct triplet. However, they do not need
# kernel version information, so it can be replaced with a
# suitable tag, in the style of linux-gnu.
case "${UNAME_VERSION}" in
  Debian*)
    release="-gnu"
    ;
    *
    release=`echo $ {UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/[-_.]*//'
    ;
    esac
# Since CPU_TYPE-MANUFACTURER-KERNEL-OPERATING_SYSTEM:
# contains redundant information, the shorter form:
# CPU_TYPE-MANUFACTURER-OPERATING_SYSTEM is used.
echo "${machine}-${os}${release}"
exit ;;
*:Bitrig:*:*)
  UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH=`arch | sed 's/Bitrig.//'
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}-unknown-bitrig${UNAME_RELEASE}
  exit ;;
*:OpenBSD:*:*)
  UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH=`arch | sed 's/OpenBSD.//'
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}-unknown-openbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
  exit ;;
*:ekkoBSD:*:*)
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-ekkobsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
  exit ;;
*:SolidBSD:*:*)
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-solidbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
  exit ;;
  macppc:MirBSD:*:*)
  echo powerpc-unknown-mirbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
  exit ;;
*:MirBSD:*:*)
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-mirbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
  exit ;;
alpha:OSF1:*:*)
  case $UNAME_RELEASE in
    *4.0)
      UNAME RELEASE="/usr/sbin/sizer -v | awk '{print $3}'`
      ;
    *5. *)
      UNAME RELEASE="/usr/sbin/sizer -v | awk '{print $4}'`
      ;
    esac
  esac
  # According to Compaq, /usr/sbin/psrinfo has been available on
  # OSF/1 and Tru64 systems produced since 1995. I hope that
# covers most systems running today. This code pipes the CPU types through head -n 1, so we only detect the type of CPU 0.

```
ALPHA_CPU_TYPE="/usr/sbin/psrinfo -v | sed -e 's/^  The alpha \(.*\) processor.*$/\1/p' | head -n 1``
case "$ALPHA_CPU_TYPE" in
  "EV4 (21064)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alpha" ;;
  "EV4.5 (21064)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alpha" ;;
  "LCA4 (21066/21068)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alpha" ;;
  "EV5 (21164)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev5" ;;
  "EV5.6 (21164A)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev56" ;;
  "EV5.6 (21164PC)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphapca56" ;;
  "EV5.7 (21164PC)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphapca57" ;;
  "EV6 (21264)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev6" ;;
  "EV6.7 (21264A)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev67" ;;
  "EV6.8CB (21264C)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev68" ;;
  "EV6.8AL (21264B)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev68" ;;
  "EV6.8CX (21264D)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev68" ;;
  "EV6.9A (21264/EV69A)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev69" ;;
  "EV7 (21364)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev7" ;;
  "EV7.9 (21364A)"
  UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev79" ;;
esac
```
# A Pn.n version is a patched version.

# A Vn.n version is a released version.

# A Tn.n version is a released field test version.

# A Xn.n version is an unreleased experimental baselevel.

# 1.2 uses "1.2" for uname -r.

```
echo "$UNAME_MACHINE"-dec-osf`echo "$UNAME_RELEASE" | sed -e 's/\[PVTX]//p'` | tr
  'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'```

```
# Reset EXIT trap before exiting to avoid spurious non-zero exit code.

```
exitcode=$?
trap "0"
exit $exitcode ;;
```

```
Alpha\*:Windows\_:*)
```

# How do we know it's Interix rather than the generic POSIX subsystem?
# Should we change UNAME_MACHINE based on the output of `uname` instead of the specific Alpha model?
echo alpha-pc-interix
exit ;;
   21064:Windows_NT:50:3)
echo alpha-dec-winnt3.5
exit ;;
   Amiga*:UNIX_System_V:4.0:*)
echo m68k-unknown-sysv4
exit ;;
   *:[Aa]miga[Oo][Ss]:*:*)
echo $[UNAME_MACHINE]-unknown-amigaos
exit ;;
   *:[Mm]orph[Oo][Ss]:*:*)
echo $[UNAME_MACHINE]-unknown-morphos
exit ;;
   *:OS/390:*:*)
echo i370-ibm-openedition
exit ;;
   *:z/VM:*:*)
echo s390-ibm-zvmoe
exit ;;
   *:OS400:*:*)
echo powerpc-ibm-os400
exit ;;
   arm:RISC*:1.[012]*:*|arm:riscix:1.[012]*:*)
echo arm-acorn-riscix$[UNAME_RELEASE]
exit ;;
   arm:riscos:*:*|arm:RISCOS:*:*)
echo arm-unknown-riscos
exit ;;
   SR2?01:HI-UX/MPP:*:* | SR8000:HI-UX/MPP:*:*)
echo hppa1.1-hitachi-hiuxmpp
exit ;;
   Pyramid*:OSX*:*: | MIS*:OSx*:*: | MIS*:SMP_DC-OSx*:*:*)
# akee@wpdis03.wpafb.af.mil (Earle F. Ake) contributed MIS and NILE.
if test ""/(bin/universe) 2>/dev/null"" = att ; then
   echo pyramid-pyramid-sysv3
else
   echo pyramid-pyramid-bsd
fi
exit ;;
   NILE*:*:*:dcosx)
echo pyramid-pyramid-svr4
exit ;;
   DRS?6000:unix:4.0:6*)
echo sparc-icl-nx6
exit ;;
case `/usr/bin/uname -p` in
  sparc) echo sparc-icl-nx7; exit ;;
esac ;;
s390x:SunOS:*:*)
echo $[UNAME_MACHINE]-ibm-solaris2' echo $[UNAME_RELEASE]|sed -e 's/[.]*'/'/
exit ;;
sun4H:SunOS:5.*:*)
echo sparc-hal-solaris2' echo $[UNAME_RELEASE]|sed -e 's/[.]*'/'/
exit ;;
sun4*:SunOS:5.*:* | tadpole*:SunOS:5.*:*)
echo sparc-sun-solaris2' echo $[UNAME_RELEASE]|sed -e 's/[.]*'/'/
exit ;;
i86pc:AuroraUX:5.*:* | i86xen:AuroraUX:5.*:*)
echo i386-pc-auroraux$[UNAME_RELEASE]
exit ;;
i86pc:SunOS:5.*:* | i86xen:SunOS:5.*:*)
eval $set_cc_for_build
SUN_ARCH="i386"
# If there is a compiler, see if it is configured for 64-bit objects.
# Note that the Sun cc does not turn __LP64__ into 1 like gcc does.
# This test works for both compilers.
if [ "$CC_FOR_BUILD" != 'no_compiler_found' ]; then
  if (echo '#ifdef __amd64'; echo IS_64BIT_ARCH; echo '#endif') | \ 
      (CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null) | \ 
    grep IS_64BIT_ARCH >/dev/null
  then
    SUN_ARCH="x86_64"
  fi
fi
echo $[SUN_ARCH]-pc-solaris2' echo $[UNAME_RELEASE]|sed -e 's/[.]*'/'/
exit ;;
sun4*:SunOS:6:*:*)
# According to config.sub, this is the proper way to canonicalize
# SunOS6. Hard to guess exactly what SunOS6 will be like, but
# it's likely to be more like Solaris than SunOS4.
echo sparc-sun-solaris3' echo $[UNAME_RELEASE]|sed -e 's/[.]*'/'/
exit ;;
sun4*:SunOS:*:*)
case ""/usr/bin/arch -k"" in
  Series*|S4*)
  UNAME_RELEASE=`uname -v`
  esac
# Japanese Language versions have a version number like '4.1.3-JL'.
echo sparc-sun-sunos' echo $[UNAME_RELEASE]|sed -e 's/[.]*'/'/
exit ;;
sun3*:SunOS:*:*)
echo m68k-sun-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  sun*:*:4.2BSD:*)
UNAME_RELEASE=`(sed 1q /etc/motd | awk '{print substr($5,1,3)}') 2>/dev/null`
test "x${UNAME_RELEASE}" = "x" && UNAME_RELEASE=3
case "/bin/arch" in
  sun3)
  echo m68k-sun-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}
  ;;
  sun4)
  echo sparc-sun-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}
  ;;
esac
exit ;;
aushp:SunOS:*:*)
echo sparc-auspex-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
# The situation for MiNT is a little confusing. The machine name
# can be virtually everything (everything which is not
# "atarist" or "atariste" at least should have a processor
# m68000). The system name ranges from "MiNT" over "FreeMiNT"
# to the lowercase version "mint" (or "freemint"). Finally
# the system name "TOS" denotes a system which is actually not
# MiNT. But MiNT is downward compatible to TOS, so this should
# be no problem.
atarist[e]*:MiNT:*:* | atarist[e]*:mint:*:* | atarist[e]*:TOS:*:*)
echo m68k-atari-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
atarist[e]*:MiNT:*:* | atarist[e]*:mint:*:* | atarist[e]*:TOS:*:*)
echo m68k-atari-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  *falcon*:MiNT:*:* | *falcon*:mint:*:* | *falcon*:TOS:*:*)
echo m68k-atari-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
milan*:MiNT:*:* | milan*:mint:*:* | milan*:TOS:*:*)
echo m68k-milan-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
hades*:MiNT:*:* | hades*:mint:*:* | hades*:TOS:*:*)
echo m68k-hades-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  *:MiNT:*:* | *:mint:*:* | *:TOS:*:*)
echo m68k-unknown-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
m68k:machten:*:*)
echo m68k-apple-machten${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  powerpc:machten:*:*)
echo powerpc-apple-machten${UNAME_RELEASE}
```
exit ;;
  RISC*:Mach:*:*)
echo mips-dec-mach_bsd4.3
exit ;;
  RISC*:ULTRIX:*:*)
echo mips-dec-ultrix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  VAX*:ULTRIX*:*:*)
echo vax-dec-ultrix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  2020:CLIX:*:* | 2430:CLIX:*:*)
echo clipper-intergraph-clix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  mips:*:*:UMIPS | mips:*:*:RISCos)
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed 's/\t//' << EOF >$dummy.c
#ifdef __cplusplus
#include <stdio.h>  /* for printf() prototype */
#else
int main (argc, argv[]) {
#endif
#if defined (host_mips) && defined (MIPSEB)
#if defined (SYSTYPE_SYSV)
  printf("mips-mips-riscos%ssysv\n", argv[1]); exit (0);
#endif
#if defined (SYSTYPE_SVR4)
  printf("mips-mips-riscos%ssvr4\n", argv[1]); exit (0);
#endif
#if defined (SYSTYPE_BSD43) || defined(SYSTYPE_BSD)
  printf("mips-mips-riscos%sbsd\n", argv[1]); exit (0);
#endif
#endif
#else
  exit (-1);
}
EOF
SCC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c &&
  dummyarg="echo "$[UNAME_RELEASE]" | sed -n 's/\([0-9]\)*.*/\1/p" &&
  SYSTEM_NAME="$dummy $dummyarg" &&
  { echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"; exit; }" 
  echo mips-mips-riscos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  Motorola:PowerMAX_OS:*:*)
echo powerpc-motorola-powermax
exit ;;
  Motorola:*:4.3:PL8-*
echo powerpc-harris-powermax
exit ;;
```
Night_Hawk:*:*:PowerMAX_OS | Synergy:PowerMAX_OS:*:*)
echo powerpc-harris-powermax
exit ;;
Night_Hawk:Power_UNIX:*:*)
echo powerpc-harris-powerunix
exit ;;
m88k:CX/UX:7*:*)
echo m88k-harris-cxux7
exit ;;
m88k:*:4*:R4*)
echo m88k-motorola-sysv4
exit ;;
m88k:*:3*:R3*)
echo m88k-motorola-sysv3
exit ;;
AViiON:dgux:*:*)
# DG/UX returns AViiON for all architectures
UNAME_PROCESSOR="/usr/bin/uname -p"
if [ $UNAME_PROCESSOR = mc88100 ] || [ $UNAME_PROCESSOR = mc88110 ]
then
  if [ ${TARGET_BINARY_INTERFACE}x = m88kdguxelfx ] || [ $TARGET_BINARY_INTERFACE = x ]
then
echo m88k-dg-dgux$UNAME_RELEASE
else
echo m88k-dg-dguxbcs$UNAME_RELEASE
fi
else
echo i586-dg-dgux$UNAME_RELEASE
fi
exit ;;
M88*:DolphinOS:*:*) # DolphinOS (SVR3)
echo m88k-dolphin-sysv3
exit ;;
M88*:R3*:*)
# Delta 88k system running SVR3
echo m88k-motorola-sysv3
exit ;;
XD88*:*:*:*) # Tektronix XD88 system running UTekV (SVR3)
echo m88k-tektronix-sysv3
exit ;;
Tek43[0-9][0-9]:UTek:*:*) # Tektronix 4300 system running UTek (BSD)
echo m68k-tektronix-bsd
exit ;;
*:IRIX*:*:*)
echo mips-sgi-irix`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/-/_/g'`
exit ;;
????????:AIX?):[12].1:2) # AIX 2.2.1 or AIX 2.1.1 is RT/PC AIX.
echo romp-ibm-aix     # uname -m gives an 8 hex-code CPU id
exit ::                 # Note that: echo ""uname -s"" gives 'AIX'
i*86:AIX:*:*)
  echo i386-ibm-aix
  exit ::
  ia64:AIX:*:*)
if [ -x /usr/bin/oslevel ] ; then
  IBM_REV="/usr/bin/oslevel"
else
  IBM_REV=${UNAME_VERSION}.${UNAME_RELEASE}
fi
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-ibm-aix${IBM_REV}
exit ::
*:AIX:2:3)
if grep bos325 /usr/include/stdio.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $set_cc_for_build
  sed 's/^		//' << EOF >$dummy.c
  #include <sys/systemcfg.h>
  main()
  {
    if (!__power_pc())
      exit(1);
    puts("powerpc-ibm-aix3.2.5");
    exit(0);
  }
  EOF
if $CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c && SYSTEM_NAME=`$dummy`
then
  echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"
else
  echo rs6000-ibm-aix3.2.5
fi
elif grep bos324 /usr/include/stdio.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo rs6000-ibm-aix3.2.4
else
  echo rs6000-ibm-aix3.2
fi
exit ::
*:AIX:*(4567])
IBM_CPU_ID="/sbin/lsdev -C -c processor -S available | sed 1q | awk '{ print $1 }'"
if /usr/sbin/lsattr -El $[IBM_CPU_ID] | grep 'POWER' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  IBM_ARCH=rs6000
else
  IBM_ARCH=powerpc
fi
if [ -x /usr/bin/oslevel ] ; then
  IBM_REV="/usr/bin/oslevel"
else
IBM_REV=$[UNAME_VERSION]._$[UNAME_RELEASE]
fi
echo $[IBM_ARCH]-ibm-aix$[IBM_REV]
exit ::
*:AIX::*
echo rs6000-ibm-aix
exit ::
   ibmr:4.4BSD:*|romp-ibm:BSD:*)
echo romp-ibm-bsd4.4
exit ::
   ibmr:*BSD:*|romp-ibm:BSD:*)  # covers RT/PC BSD and
echo romp-ibm-bsd$[UNAME_RELEASE]  # 4.3 with uname added to
exit ::  # report: romp-ibm BSD 4.3
   *:BOSX::*
echo rs6000-bull-boxx
exit ::
   DPX/2?00:B.O.S.::*:*
echo m68k-bull-sysv3
exit ::
   9000/[34]??:4.3bsd:1.*:*)
echo m68k-hp-bsd
exit ::
   hp300:4.4BSD:*:* | 9000/[34]??:4.3bsd:2.*:*)
echo m68k-hp-bsd4.4
exit ::
   9000/[34678]??:HP-UX:*:*)
HPUX_REV=`echo $[UNAME_RELEASE]|sed -e 's/[^.]*.\[0B\]*//'
case "$[UNAME_MACHINE]" in
   9000/31? ) HP_ARCH=m68000 ::
   9000/[34]? ) HP_ARCH=m68k ::
9000/[678][0-9][0-9])
if [ -x /usr/bin/getconf ]; then
   sc_cpu_version="/usr/bin/getconf SC_CPU_VERSION 2>/dev/null"
   sc_kernel_bits="/usr/bin/getconf SC_KERNEL_BITS 2>/dev/null"
case "$[sc_cpu_version]" in
   523) HP_ARCH="hppa1.0" :: # CPU_PA_RISC1_0
   528) HP_ARCH="hppa1.1" :: # CPU_PA_RISC1_1
   532) # CPU_PA_RISC2_0
case "$[sc_kernel_bits]" in
   32) HP_ARCH="hppa2.0n" ::
   64) HP_ARCH="hppa2.0w" ::
") HP_ARCH="hppa2.0" :: # HP-UX 10.20
esac ::
esac
fi
if [ "$[HP_ARCH]" = "" ]; then
   eval $set_cc_for_build
sed 's/^		//' << EOF >$dummy.c

#define _HPUX_SOURCE
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main ()
{
    
    #if defined(_SC_KERNEL_BITS)
    long bits = sysconf(_SC_KERNEL_BITS);
    #endif
    
    long cpu  = sysconf (_SC_CPU_VERSION);

    switch (cpu)
    {
    case CPU_PA_RISC1_0: puts ("hppa1.0"); break;
    case CPU_PA_RISC1_1: puts ("hppa1.1"); break;
    case CPU_PA_RISC2_0:
        #if defined(_SC_KERNEL_BITS)
        switch (bits)
        {
        case 64: puts ("hppa2.0w"); break;
        case 32: puts ("hppa2.0n"); break;
        default: puts ("hppa2.0"); break;
        } break;
        #else /* !defined(_SC_KERNEL_BITS) */
        puts ("hppa2.0"); break;
        #endif
        default: puts ("hppa1.0"); break;
    }

    exit (0);
}

EOF

(CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c 2>/dev/null) && HP_ARCH=`$dummy`
test -z "$HP_ARCH" && HP_ARCH=hppa
fi ;;
else esac

if [ "$HP_ARCH" = "hppa2.0w" ]
then
eval $set_cc_for_build

    # hppa2.0w-hp-hpux* has a 64-bit kernel and a compiler generating
    # 32-bit code.  hppa64-hp-hpux* has the same kernel and a compiler
    # generating 64-bit code.  GNU and HP use different nomenclature:
    #
    # $ CC_FOR_BUILD=cc ./config.guess
    # => hppa2.0w-hp-hpux11.23
    # $ CC_FOR_BUILD="cc +DA2.0w" ./config.guess

O
# => hppa64-hp-hpux11.23

if echo __LP64__ | (CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null) |
grep -q __LP64__
then
HP_ARCH="hppa2.0w"
else
HP_ARCH="hppa64"
fi
echo ${HP_ARCH}-hp-hpux${HPUX_REV}
exit ;;

ia64:HP-UX:.*:*)

HPUX_REV=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^.]*.[0B]*//'

echo ia64-hp-hpux$[HPUX_REV]
exit ;;

3050*:HI-UX:.*:*)
eval $set_cc_for_build

sed 's/
" EOF
$dummy.c
#include <unistd.h>

int
main ()
{
long cpu = sysconf (_SC_CPU_VERSION);
/* The order matters, because CPU_IS_HP_MC68K erroneously returns
true for CPU_PA_RISC1.0. CPU_IS_PA_RISC returns correct
results, however. */
if (CPU_IS_PA_RISC (cpu))
{
    switch (cpu)
    {
    case CPU_PA_RISC1.0: puts ("hppa1.0-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
    case CPU_PA_RISC1.1: puts ("hppa1.1-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
    case CPU_PA_RISC2.0: puts ("hppa2.0-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
    default: puts ("hppa-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
    }
}
else if (CPU_IS_HP_MC68K (cpu))
    puts ("m68k-hitachi-hiuxwe2");
else puts ("unknown-hitachi-hiuxwe2");
exit (0);
}
EOF

$CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c && SYSTEM_NAME=`$dummy` &&
{ echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"; exit; }
echo unknown-hitachi-hiuxwe2
exit ;;
9000/7?:4.3bsd:.*: | 9000/8?:79:4.3bsd:.*:  )
echo hppa1.1-hp-bsd
exit ::
  9000/8???:4.3bsd:*:*
echo hppa1.0-hp-bsd
exit ::
  *9???:MPE/iX:*:* | *3000*:MPE/iX:*:*
echo hppa1.0-hp-mpeix
exit ::
  hp7???:OSF1:*:* | hp8?[79]:OSF1:*:*
echo hppa1.1-hp-osf
exit ::
  hp8???:OSF1:*:*
echo hppa1.0-hp-osf
exit ::
i*86:OSF1:*::*
if [ -x /usr/sbin/sysversion ] ; then
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-osf1mk
else
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-osf1
fi
exit ::
  parisc*:Lites*:**
echo hppa1.1-hp-lites
exit ::
  C1*:ConvexOS:*:* | convex:ConvexOS:C1*:*
echo c1-convex-bsd
exit ::
  C2*:ConvexOS:*:* | convex:ConvexOS:C2*:*
if getsysinfo -f scalar_acc
  then echo c32-convex-bsd
else echo c2-convex-bsd
fi
exit ::
  C34*:ConvexOS:*:* | convex:ConvexOS:C34*:*
echo c34-convex-bsd
exit ::
  C38*:ConvexOS:*:* | convex:ConvexOS:C38*:*
echo c38-convex-bsd
exit ::
  C4*:ConvexOS:*:* | convex:ConvexOS:C4*:*
echo c4-convex-bsd
exit ::
  CRAY*Y-MP:*
echo ymp-cray-unicos${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/\.[^.]\*$X/'
exit ::
  CRAY*[A-Z][90]:*::*
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-cray-unicos${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/\.[^.]\*$X/'

echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-cygwin
exit ::
*:MINGW64*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-mingw64
exit ::
*:MINGW*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-mingw32
exit ::
i*:MSYS*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-msys
exit ::
i*:windows32*:*)
# uname -m includes "-pc" on this system.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-mingw32
exit ::
i*:PW*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-pw32
exit ::
*:Interix*:*)
case ${UNAME_MACHINE} in
x86)
echo i586-pc-interix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ::
  authenticamd | genuineintel | EM64T)
echo x86_64-unknown-interix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ::
  IA64)
echo ia64-unknown-interix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ::
esac ::
echo i5{UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-mks
exit ::
  8664:Windows_NT:*)
echo x86_64-pc-mks
exit ::
  i*:Windows_NT*:| Pentium*:Windows_NT*:*)
# How do we know it's Interix rather than the generic POSIX subsystem?
# It also conflicts with pre-2.0 versions of AT&T UWIN. Should we
# UNAME_MACHINE based on the output of uname instead of i386?
echo i586-pc-interix
exit ::
i*:UWIN*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-uwin
exit ::
amd64:CYGWIN*:*) | x86_64:CYGWIN*:*)
echo x86_64-unknown-cygwin
exit ::
echo powerpcle-unknown-cygwin
exit

prep*:SunOS:5.*:*)
 echo powerpcle-unknown-solaris2`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^.]*//'
exit

*:GNU:*
# the GNU system
 echo `echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}|sed -e 's,[^-/].*$,,'`-unknown-gnu`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's,/.*$,,'`
exit

*:GNU/;*;*;*
# other systems with GNU libc and userland
 echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-`echo ${UNAME_SYSTEM} | sed 's,^[^-/]*,,' | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'``echo
${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^-/].*$,'`-gnu
exit

i*86:Minix:*
 echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-minix
exit

aarch64:Linux:*
 echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnu
exit

aarch64_be:Linux:*;*
 UNAME_MACHINE=aarch64_be
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnu
exit

alpha:Linux:*
 case `sed -n '/^cpu model/s/^.*: \([0-9a-f]*\)/\1/ps /proc/cpuinfo` in
 EV5)  UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev5 ;;
 EV56) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev56 ;;
 PCA56) UNAME_MACHINE=alphapca56 ;;
 PCA57) UNAME_MACHINE=alphapca56 ;;
 EV6)  UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev6 ;;
 EV67) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev67 ;;
 EV68*) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev68 ;;
esac
objdump --private-headers /bin/sh | grep -q ld.so.1
if test "$?" = 0 ; then LIBC="gnulibc1" ; else LIBC="" ; fi
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit

arm*:Linux:*
 eval $set_cc_for_build
if echo _ARM_EABI_ | $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null
 | grep -q _ARM_EABI_
then
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-$LIBC
else
 if echo _ARM_PCS_VFP | $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null
 | grep -q _ARM_PCS_VFP

Open Source Used In IOx UCS V1.3.0
then
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnueabi
else
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnueabihf
fi
fi
exit ::;
avr32*:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
cris:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-axis-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
crisv32:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-axis-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
frv:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
hexagon:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
i*86:Linux:*:*)
LIBC=gnu
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed `s/*/<< EOF >$dummy.c
#ifdef __dietlibc__
LIBC=dietlibc
#endif
EOF
eval `$CC_FOR_BUILD -E $dummy.c 2>/dev/null | grep '^LIBC'
echo "$LIBC"
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-linux-${LIBC}"
exit ::;
ia64:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
m32r*:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
m68*:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ::;
mips:Linux:*:* | mips64:Linux:*:*)
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed `s/*// << EOF >$dummy.c
#undef CPU
#undef ${UNAME_MACHINE}
#undef ${UNAME_MACHINE}el
tile*:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-$[LIBC]
exit ;;
vax:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-dec-linux-$[LIBC]
exit ;;
x86_64:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-$[LIBC]
exit ;;
xxtensa*:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-$[LIBC]
exit ;;
i*86:DYNIX/ptx:4*:*)
# ptx 4.0 does uname -s correctly, with DYNIX/ptx in there.
# earlier versions are messed up and put the nodename in both
# sysname and nodename.
echo i386-sequent-sysv4
exit ;;
i*86:UNIX:4.2:2
# Unixware is an offshoot of SVR4, but it has its own version
# number series starting with 2...
# I am not positive that other SVR4 systems won't match this,
# I just have to hope. -- rms.
# Use sysv4.2uw... so that sysv4* matches it.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sysv4.2uw${UNAME_VERSION}
exit ;;
i*86:OS/2:2:*)
# If we were able to find `uname', then EMX Unix compatibility
# is probably installed.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-os2-emx
exit ;;
i*86:XTS-300:STOP)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-stop
exit ;;
i*86:atheos:*
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-atheos
exit ;;
i*86:syllable:*
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-syllable
exit ;;
i*86:LynxOS:2:* | i*86:LynxOS:3.[01]* | i*86:LynxOS:4.[02]*
echo i386-unknown-lynxos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
i*86:*DOS:*:*
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-mdosdjgpp
exit ;;
i*86:*4:* | i*86:SYSTEM_V:4:*
UNAME_REL=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed 's/\|MP$/'`
if grep Novell /usr/include/link.h >/dev/null 2>/dev/null; then
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-univel-sysv${UNAME_REL}
else
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sysv${UNAME_REL}
fi
exit ;;
i*86:*:5:*)
    # UnixWare 7.x, OpenUNIX and OpenServer 6.
    case `/bin/uname -X | grep "^Machine"` in
        *486*) UNAME_MACHINE=i486 ;;
        *Pentium) UNAME_MACHINE=i586 ;;
        *Pent*|*Celeron) UNAME_MACHINE=i686 ;;
    esac
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-
sysv${UNAME_RELEASE}${UNAME_SYSTEM}${UNAME_VERSION}
    exit ;;
i*86:*:3.2:*)
    if test -f /usr/options/cb.name; then
        UNAME_REL=`/etc/config -r | grep -v "^Config" | grep -s "^$UNAME_MACHINE="`
        echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-isc$UNAME_REL
    elif /bin/uname -X 2>/dev/null >/dev/null ; then
        UNAME_REL=`/bin/uname -X | grep "^Machine.*Pentium" | grep -s "^$UNAME_MACHINE="`
        UNAME_MACHINE=i686
        echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sco$UNAME_REL
    else
        echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sysv32
    fi
    exit ;;
pc:*:*:*)
    # Left here for compatibility:
    # uname -m prints for DJGPP always 'pc', but it prints nothing about
    # the processor, so we play safe by assuming i586.
    # Note: whatever this is, it MUST be the same as what config.sub
    # prints for the "djgpp" host, or else GDB configury will decide that
    # this is a cross-build.
    echo i586-pc-msdosdjgpp
    exit ;;
Intel:Mach:3*:*)
    echo i386-pc-mach3
    exit ;;
paragon:*:*:*)
    echo i860-intel-osf1
exit ;
i860:*:4.*:*) # i860-SVR4
if grep Stardent /usr/include/sys/uadmin.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  echo i860-stardent-sysv$[UNAME_RELEASE] # Stardent Vistra i860-SVR4
else # Add other i860-SVR4 vendors below as they are discovered.
  echo i860-unknown-sysv$[UNAME_RELEASE] # Unknown i860-SVR4
fi
exit ;
mini*:CTIX:SYS*5:*)
# "miniframe"
echo m68010-convergent-sysv
exit ;
M680?0:D-NIX:5.3:*)
echo m68k-diab-dnix
exit ;
M68*:.*:R3V[5678][*:*)
test -r /sysV68 && { echo 'm68k-motorola-sysv'; exit; } ;;
3[345]?*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??:*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??:*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??:*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??:*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??:*:4.0:3.0 | 4400:*:4.0:3.0 | 4850:*:4.0:3.0 | SKA40:*:4.0:3.0 | SDA2:*:4.0:3.0 | SSHA2:*:4.0:3.0 | S7501:*:4.0:3.0)
OS_REL=''
if test -r /etc/.relid
  && OS_REL=`sed -n 's/\[^ \]* \[^ \]* \([0-9][0-9]\)\(.*\)/\1/p' < /etc/.relid`
  /bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | grep 86 >/dev/null
  && { echo i486-ncr-sysv4.3$[OS_REL]; exit; } ;;
  /bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | /bin/grep entium >/dev/null
  && { echo i586-ncr-sysv4.3$[OS_REL]; exit; } ;;
  /bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | grep 86 >/dev/null
  && { echo i486-ncr-sysv4; exit; } ;;
  /bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | /bin/grep pteron >/dev/null
  && { echo i586-ncr-sysv4; exit; } ;;
  /bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | /bin/grep m68k-unknown-lynxos$[UNAME_RELEASE]
  exit ;
  m68k-unknown-lynxos$[UNAME_RELEASE]
else
  echo m68k-convergent-sysv
  exit ;
  echo m68k-convergent-sysv
  exit ;
  echo m68k-diab-dnix
  exit ;
  echo m68k-diab-dnix
  exit ;
TSUNAMI:LynxOS:2.*:*)
echo sparc-unknown-lynxos$[UNAME_RELEASE]
exit ;;
rs6000:LynxOS:2.*:*)
echo rs6000-unknown-lynxos$[UNAME_RELEASE]
exit ;;
PowerPC:LynxOS:2.*:* | PowerPC:LynxOS:3.[01]*:* | PowerPC:LynxOS:4.[02]*:*)
echo powerpc-unknown-lynxos$[UNAME_RELEASE]
exit ;;
SM[BE]S:UNIX_SV:*:*)
echo mips-dde-sysv$[UNAME_RELEASE]
exit ::
RM*:ReliantUNIX:*:*)
echo mips-sni-sysv4
exit ::
RM*:SINIX:*:*)
echo mips-sni-sysv4
exit ::
*:SINIX-:*:*)
if uname -p 2>/dev/null >/dev/null ; then
UNAME_MACHINE=`(uname -p) 2>/dev/null`
echo "$[UNAME_MACHINE]-sni-sysv4
else
echo ns32k-sni-sysv
fi
exit ::
PENTIUM:*:4.0*:*)# Unisys `ClearPath HMP IX 4000' SVR4/MP effort
# says <Richard.M.Bartel@ccMail.Census.GOV>
echo i586-unisys-sysv4
exit ::
*:UNIX_System_V:4*:FTX*)
# From Gerald Hewes <hewes@openmarket.com>.
# How about differentiating between stratus architectures? -djm
echo hppa1.1-stratus-sysv4
exit ::
*:.*:*:FTX*)
# From seanf@swdc.stratus.com.
echo i860-stratus-sysv4
exit ::
i*86:VOS:*:*)
# From Paul.Green@stratus.com.
echo $[UNAME_MACHINE]-stratus-vos
exit ::
*:VOS:*:*)
# From Paul.Green@stratus.com.
echo hppa1.1-stratus-vos
exit ::
mc68*:A/UX:*:*)
echo m68k-apple-aux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ::
    news*:NEWS-OS:6*:*)
echo mips-sony-newsos6
exit ::
    R[34]000:*System_V*:.* | R4000:UNIX_SYSV:*:* | R*000:UNIX_SV:*:*)
if [-d /usr/nec ]; then
    echo mips-nec-sysv${UNAME_RELEASE}
else
    echo mips-unknown-sysv${UNAME_RELEASE}
fi
exit ::
    BeBox:BeOS:*:*)# BeOS running on hardware made by Be, PPC only.
    echo powerpc-be-beos
    exit ::
    BeMac:BeOS:*:*)# BeOS running on Mac or Mac clone, PPC only.
    echo powerpc-apple-beos
    exit ::
    BePC:BeOS:*:*)# BeOS running on Intel PC compatible.
    echo i586-pc-beos
    exit ::
    BePC:Haiku:*:*)# Haiku running on Intel PC compatible.
    echo i586-pc-haiku
    exit ::
    x86_64:Haiku:*:*)
    echo x86_64-unknown-haiku
    exit ::
    SX-4:SUPER-UX:*:*)
    echo sx4-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
    exit ::
    SX-5:SUPER-UX:*:*)
    echo sx5-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
    exit ::
    SX-6:SUPER-UX:*:*)
    echo sx6-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
    exit ::
    SX-7:SUPER-UX:*:*)
    echo sx7-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
    exit ::
    SX-8:SUPER-UX:*:*)
    echo sx8-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
    exit ::
    SX-8R:SUPER-UX:*:*)
    echo sx8r-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
    exit ::
    Power*:Rhapsody:*:*)
    echo powerpc-apple-rhapsody${UNAME_RELEASE}
    exit ::
*:Rhapsody:*:*:*

```
*:*:

echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-apple-rhapsody${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;

*:Darwin:*:*:*

UNAME_PROCESSOR=`uname -p` || UNAME_PROCESSOR=unknown

if [ "$CC_FOR_BUILD" != 'no_compiler_found' ]; then
  if (echo '#ifdef __LP64__'; echo IS_64BIT_ARCH; echo '#endif') | 
    (CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null) | 
    grep IS_64BIT_ARCH >/dev/null
  then
    UNAME_PROCESSOR="x86_64"
  fi
fi

unknown) UNAME_PROCESSOR=powerpc ;;
esac
```

echo ${UNAME_PROCESSOR}-apple-darwin${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;

*:procnto*:*:*:* | *:QNX:[][0-9]*:*:

```
UNAME_PROCESSOR=`uname -p`
```

```
if test "$UNAME_PROCESSOR" = "x86"; then
  UNAME_PROCESSOR=i386
  UNAME_MACHINE=pc
fi
```

echo ${UNAME_PROCESSOR}-${UNAME_MACHINE}-nto-qnx${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;

*:QNX:*:*:4*

echo i386-pc-qnx
exit ;;

```
NEO-?:NONSTOP_KERNEL:*:*:
```

echo neo-tandem-nsk${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;

```
NSE-?:NONSTOP_KERNEL:*:*:
```

echo nse-tandem-nsk${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;

```
NSR-?:NONSTOP_KERNEL:*:*:
```

echo nsr-tandem-nsk${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;

```
*:NonStop-UX:*:*:
```

echo mips-compaq-nonstopux
exit ;;

```
BS2000:POSIX:*:*:*
```

echo bs2000-siemens-sysv
exit ;;

```
DS/*/UNIX_System_V:*:*:*
```

echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-${UNAME_SYSTEM}-${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;
*:Plan9:*:*)
# "uname -m" is not consistent, so use $cputype instead. 386
# is converted to i386 for consistency with other x86
# operating systems.
if test "$cputype" = "386"; then
    UNAME_MACHINE=i386
else
    UNAME_MACHINE="$cputype"
fi
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-plan9
exit ;
*:TOPS-10:*:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-tops10
exit ;
*:TENEX:*:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-tenex
exit ;
    KS10:TOPS-20:*: | KL10:TOPS-20:*: | TYPE4:TOPS-20:*:)
echo pdp10-dec-tops20
exit ;
    XKL-1:TOPS-20:*: | TYPE5:TOPS-20:*:)
echo pdp10-xkl-tops20
exit ;
*:TOPS-20:*:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-tops20
exit ;
*:ITS:*:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-its
exit ;
    SEI:*:SEIUX)
echo mips-sei-seiux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;
*:DragonFly:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-dragonfly`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[-(].*//'
echo *:VMS:*:*)
UNAME_MACHINE=`(uname -p) 2>/dev/null`
case "$UNAME_MACHINE" in
    A*) echo alpha-dec-vms ; exit ;;
    I*) echo ia64-dec-vms ; exit ;;
    V*) echo vax-dec-vms ; exit ;;
esac ;;
*:XENIX:*:SysV)
echo i386-pc-xenix
exit ;
i86:skyos:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-skyos`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[-(].*//'
exit ;
echo "$UNAME_MACHINE" in
    A*) echo alpha-dec-vms ; exit ;;
    I*) echo ia64-dec-vms ; exit ;;
    V*) echo vax-dec-vms ; exit ;
esac ;
*:XENIX:*:SysV)
exit ;
i*86:rdos:*:*)
echo $[UNAME_MACHINE]-pc-rdos
exit ;
i*86:AROS:*:*)
echo $[UNAME_MACHINE]-pc-aros
exit ;
x86_64:VMkernel:*:*)
echo $[UNAME_MACHINE]-unknown-esx
exit ;
esac

eval $set_cc_for_build
cat >$dummy.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/utsname.h>

main ()
{
#if defined (sony)
#if defined (MIPSEB)
    /* BFD wants "bsd" instead of "newsos". Perhaps BFD should be changed,
       I don't know.... */
    printf("mips-sony-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#else
    #include <sys/param.h>
    printf("m68k-sony-newsos%s\n", "4"
      
    #endif

#else
    printf("m68k-hp-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#endif
#endif

#if defined (__ARM) && defined (__ACORN) && defined (__UNIX)
    printf("arm-acorn-riscix\n"); exit (0);
#endif

#if defined (hp300) && !defined (hpux)
    printf("m68k-hp-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#endif

#if defined (NeXT)
    #if !defined (__ARCHITECTURE__)  
    #define __ARCHITECTURE__ "m68k"
#endif

#endif
int version;
version=(hostinfo | sed -n 's/.*NeXT Mach \([0-9]*\).*/\1/p') 2>/dev/null';
if (version < 4)
    printf ('"%s-next-nextstep%d\n", __ARCHITECTURE__, version);
else
    printf ('"%s-next-openstep%d\n", __ARCHITECTURE__, version);
exit (0);
#endif
#endif
#if defined (MULTIMAX) || defined (n16)
#if defined (UMAXV)
    printf ('"ns32k-encore-sysv\n"'); exit (0);
#else
#if defined (CMU)
    printf ('"ns32k-encore-mach\n"'); exit (0);
#else
    printf ('"ns32k-encore-bsd\n"'); exit (0);
#endif
#endif
#endif
#if defined (__386BSD__)
    printf ('"i386-pc-bsd\n"'); exit (0);
#endif
#if defined (sequent)
#if defined (i386)
    printf ('"i386-sequent-dynix\n"'); exit (0);
#endif
#if defined (ns32000)
    printf ('"ns32k-sequent-dynix\n"'); exit (0);
#endif
#endif
#if defined (_SEQUENT_)
struct utsname un;

    if (strncmp(un.version, "V2", 2) == 0) {
        printf ('"i386-sequent-ptx2\n"'); exit (0);
    }
    if (strncmp(un.version, "V1", 2) == 0) { /* XXX is V1 correct? */
        printf ('"i386-sequent-ptx1\n"'); exit (0);
    }
    printf ('"i386-sequent-ptx\n"'); exit (0);
#endif

#if defined (vax)
# if !defined (ultrix)
#  include <sys/param.h>
#  if defined (BSD)
#   if BSD == 43
       printf ("vax-dec-bsd4.3\n"); exit (0);
#   else
       printf ("vax-dec-bsd4.3reno\n"); exit (0);
#   endif
#  else
       printf ("vax-dec-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#  endif
# else
       printf ("vax-dec-ultrix\n"); exit (0);
# endif
#endif

#if defined (alliant) && defined (i860)
   printf ("i860-alliant-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#endif

exit (1);
}
EOF

$CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c 2>/dev/null && SYSTEM_NAME=`$dummy` &&
{ echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"; exit; }

# Apollos put the system type in the environment.
test -d /usr/apollo && [ echo "$ISP-apollo-$SYSTYPE"; exit; ]

# Convex versions that predate uname can use getsysinfo(1)
if [ -x /usr/convex/getsysinfo ]
then
   case `getsysinfo -f cpu_type` in
      c1*)
      echo c1-convex-bsd
      exit ::
      c2*)
      if getsysinfo -f scalar_acc

then echo c32-convex-bsd
else echo c2-convex-bsd
fi
exit ;;
c34*)
  echo c34-convex-bsd
  exit ;;
c38*)
  echo c38-convex-bsd
  exit ;;
c4*)
  esac
fi
cat >&2 <<EOF
$0: unable to guess system type

This script, last modified $timestamp, has failed to recognize
the operating system you are using. It is advised that you
download the most up to date version of the config scripts from

  http://git.savannah.gnu.org/gitweb/?p=config.git;a=tree;f=config.guess;hb=HEAD
and
  http://git.savannah.gnu.org/gitweb/?p=config.git;a=tree;f=config.sub;hb=HEAD

If the version you run ($0) is already up to date, please
send the following data and any information you think might be
pertinent to <config-patches@gnu.org> in order to provide the needed
information to handle your system.

config.guess timestamp = $timestamp

  `uname -m` = `(uname -m) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`
  `uname -r` = `(uname -r) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`
  `uname -s` = `(uname -s) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`
  `uname -v` = `(uname -v) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`

  `/usr/bin/uname -p` = `(/usr/bin/uname -p) 2>/dev/null`
  `/bin/uname -X` = `(/bin/uname -X) 2>/dev/null`

  `hostinfo` = `(`hostinfo`) 2>/dev/null`
  `/bin/universe` = `(`bin/universe`) 2>/dev/null`
  `/usr/bin/arch -k` = `(`usr/bin/arch -k`) 2>/dev/null`
  `/bin/arch` = `(`bin/arch`) 2>/dev/null`
  `/usr/bin/oslevel` = `(`usr/bin/oslevel`) 2>/dev/null`
  `/usr/convex/getsysinfo` = `(`usr/convex/getsysinfo`) 2>/dev/null`
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Version 2, June 1991

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1.75 gperf 3.0.4
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Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

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AUTHOR
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Peter Schaffter (peter@schaffter.ca)
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    src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
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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

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The files `tmac/hyphen.det' and `tmac/hyphen.den' contain the same patterns as the files `dehyphn.tex' and `dehypht.tex' (for TeX), which can be found at

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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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*/

#ifndef lint
char copyright[] =
"@(#) Copyright (c) 1989 The Regents of the University of California.
All rights reserved.
"
#endif /* not lint */

/*
 * P I N G . C
 *
 * Using the InterNet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) "ECHO" facility,
 * measure round-trip-delays and packet loss across network paths.
 *
 * Author -
 * Mike Muuss
 * U. S. Army Ballistic Research Laboratory
 * December, 1983
 *
 * Status -
 * Bugs -
More statistics could always be gathered. 
*This program has to run SUID to ROOT to access the ICMP socket.
*
#include "ping_common.h"

#include <netinet/ip.h>
#include <netinet/ip_icmp.h>
#ifndef WITHOUT_IFADDRES
#include <ifaddrs.h>
#endif

#ifndef ICMP_FILTER
#define ICMP_FILTER
struct icmp_filter {
  __u32 data;
};
#endif

#define MAXIPLEN60
#define MAXICMPLEN76
#define NROUTES9/* number of record route slots */
#define TOS_MAX255/* 8-bit TOS field */
#define MAX_HOSTNAMELEN_MAXHOST

static int ts_type;
static int nroute = 0;
static __u32 route[10];

struct sockaddr_in whereto;/* who to ping */
int optlen = 0;
int settos = 0;/* Set TOS, Precendence or other QOS options */
int icmp_sock;/* socket file descriptor */
static u_char outpack[0x10000];
int maxpacket = sizeof(outpack);

static int broadcast_pings = 0;
static char *pr_addr(__u32);
static void pr_options(unsigned char * cp, int hlen);
static void pr_iph(struct iphdr *ip);
static void usage(void) __attribute__((noreturn));
static u_short in_cksum(const u_short *addr, int len, u_short salt);
static void pr_icmph(__u8 type, __u8 code, __u32 info, struct icmphdr *icp);
static int parsetos(char *str);

static struct {
    struct cmsghdr cm;
    struct in_pktinfo ipi;
} cmsg = { {sizeof(struct cmsghdr) + sizeof(struct in_pktinfo), SOL_IP, IP_PKTINFO},
    {0, } };  
int cmsg_len;

struct sockaddr_in source;
char *device;
int pmtudisc = -1;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    struct hostent *hp;
    int ch, hold, packlen;
    int socket_errno;
    u_char *packet;
    char *target;
    #ifdef USE_IDN
    char *hnamebuf = NULL;
    #else
    char hnamebuf[MAX_HOSTNAMELEN];
    #endif
    char rspace[3 + 4 * NROUTES + 1]; /* record route space */

    limit_capabilities();

    #ifdef USE_IDN
    setlocale(LC_ALL, "");
    #endif

    enable_capability_raw();

    icmp_sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_ICMP);
    socket_errno = errno;

    disable_capability_raw();

    source.sin_family = AF_INET;

    preload = 1;
    while ((ch = getopt(argc, argv, COMMON_OPTSTR "bRT:")) != EOF) {
        switch(ch) {
        case 'b':

broadcast_pings = 1;
break;
case 'Q':
settos = parsetos(optarg);
if (settos &&
    (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_TOS,
            (char *)&settos, sizeof(int)) < 0)) {
    perror("ping: error setting QOS sockopts");
    exit(2);
}
break;
case 'R':
if (options & F_TIMESTAMP) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Only one of -T or -R may be used\n");
    exit(2);
}
options |= F_RROUTE;
break;
case 'T':
if (options & F_RROUTE) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Only one of -T or -R may be used\n");
    exit(2);
}
options |= F_TIMESTAMP;
if (strcmp(optarg, "tsonly") == 0)
ts_type = IPOPT_TS_TSONLY;
else if (strcmp(optarg, "tsandaddr") == 0)
ts_type = IPOPT_TS_TSANDADDR;
else if (strcmp(optarg, "tsprespec") == 0)
ts_type = IPOPT_TS_PRESPEC;
else {
    fprintf(stderr, "Invalid timestamp type\n");
    exit(2);
}
break;
case 'I':
{
    #if 0
    char dummy;
    int i1, i2, i3, i4;
    if (sscanf(optarg, "%u.%u.%u.%uc",
                &i1, &i2, &i3, &i4, &dummy) == 4) {
        __u8 *ptr;
        ptr = (__u8 *)&source.sin_addr;
        ptr[0] = i1;
        ptr[1] = i2;
        ptr[2] = i3;
ptr[3] = i4;
options |= F_STRICTSOURCE;
} else {
    device = optarg;
}
#else
    if (inet_pton(AF_INET, optarg, &source.sin_addr) > 0)
        options |= F_STRICTSOURCE;
    else
        device = optarg;
#endif
break;
}
case 'M':
    if (strcmp(optarg, "do") == 0)
        pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_DO;
    else if (strcmp(optarg, "dont") == 0)
        pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_DONT;
    else if (strcmp(optarg, "want") == 0)
        pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_WANT;
    else {
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: wrong value for -M: do, dont, want are valid ones.
");
        exit(2);
    }
break;
} case 'V':
    printf("ping utility, iputils-%s
", SNAPSHOT);
    exit(0);
COMMON_OPTIONS
    common_options(ch);
    break;
default:
    usage();
}
argv += optind;
argc -= optind;
if (argc == 0)
    usage();
if (argc > 1) {
    if (options & F_RROUTE)
        usage();
    else if (options & F_TIMESTAMP) {
        if (ts_type != IPOPT_TS_PRESPEC)
            usage();
        if (argc > 5)
            usage();
    }
} else {
    if (argc > 10)
        usage();
    options |= F_SOURCEROUTE;
}
}
while (argc > 0) {
    target = *argv;

    memset((char *) &whereto, 0, sizeof(whereto));
    whereto.sin_family = AF_INET;
    if (inet_aton(target, &whereto.sin_addr) == 1) {
        hostname = target;
        if (argc == 1)
            options |= F_NUMERIC;
    } else {
        char *idn;
        #ifdef USE_IDN
        int rc;
        rc = idna_to_ascii_lz(target, &idn, 0);
        if (rc != IDNA_SUCCESS) {
            fprintf(stderr, "ping: IDN encoding failed: %s\n", idna_strerror(rc));
            exit(2);
        }
        #else
        idn = target;
        #endif
        hp = gethostbyname2(idn, AF_INET);
        if (!hp) {
            fprintf(stderr, "ping: unknown host %s\n", target);
            exit(2);
        }
        #ifdef USE_IDN
        free(idn);
        #endif
        memcpy(&whereto.sin_addr, hp->h_addr, 4);
        #ifdef USE_IDN
        if (idna_to_unicode_lz(hp->h_name, &hnamebuf, 0) != IDNA_SUCCESS) {
            hnamebuf = strdup(hp->h_name);
            if (!hnamebuf) {
                perror("ping: strdup");
                exit(-1);
            }
        }
        #endif
    }
}

rc = idna_to_ascii_lz(target, &idn, 0);
if (rc != IDNA_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "ping: IDN encoding failed: %s\n", idna_strerror(rc));
    exit(2);
}
#else
    idn = target;
#endif
hp = gethostbyname2(idn, AF_INET);
if (!hp) {
    fprintf(stderr, "ping: unknown host %s\n", target);
    exit(2);
}
#ifdef USE_IDN
free(idn);
#endif
memcpy(&whereto.sin_addr, hp->h_addr, 4);
#ifdef USE_IDN
    if (idna_to_unicode_lz(hp->h_name, &hnamebuf, 0) != IDNA_SUCCESS) {
        hnamebuf = strdup(hp->h_name);
        if (!hnamebuf) {
            perror("ping: strdup");
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
#endif
else
    strncpy(hnamebuf, hp->h_name, sizeof(hnamebuf) - 1);
    hnamebuf[sizeof(hnamebuf) - 1] = 0;
#endif
hostname = hnamebuf;
}
if (argc > 1)
    route[nroute++] = whereto.sin_addr.s_addr;
argc--;
argv++;
}

if (source.sin_addr.s_addr == 0) {
    socklen_t alen;
    struct sockaddr_in dst = whereto;
    int probe_fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);

    if (probe_fd < 0) {
        perror("socket");
        exit(2);
    }
    if (device) {
        struct ifreq ifr;
        int rc;

        memset(&ifr, 0, sizeof(ifr));
        strncpy(ifr.ifr_name, device, IFNAMSIZ-1);

        enable_capability_raw();
        rc = setsockopt(probe_fd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BINDTODEVICE, device, strlen(device)+1);
        disable_capability_raw();

        if (rc == -1) {
            if (IN_MULTICAST(ntohl(dst.sin_addr.s_addr))) {
                struct ip_mreqn imr;
                if (ioctl(probe_fd, SIOCGIFINDEX, &ifr) < 0) {
                    fprintf(stderr, "ping: unknown iface %s\n", device);
                    exit(2);
                }
                memset(&imr, 0, sizeof(imr));
                imr.imr_ifindex = ifr.ifr_ifindex;
                if (setsockopt(probe_fd, SOL_IP, IP_MULTICAST_IF, &imr, sizeof(imr)) == -1) {
                    perror("ping: IP_MULTICAST_IF");
                    exit(2);
                }
            } else {
perror("ping: SO_BINDTODEVICE");
exit(2);
}
}
}

if (settos &&
    setsockopt(probe_fd, IPPROTO_IP, IP_TOS, (char *)&settos, sizeof(int)) < 0)
perror("Warning: error setting QOS sockopts");

dst.sin_port = htons(1025);
if (nroute)
dst.sin_addr.s_addr = route[0];
if (connect(probe_fd, (struct sockaddr*)&dst, sizeof(dst)) == -1) {
if (errno == EACCES) {
    if (broadcast_pings == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Do you want to ping broadcast? Then -b\n");
exit(2);
    }
    fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: pinging broadcast address\n");
    if (setsockopt(probe_fd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BROADCAST,
                  &broadcast_pings, sizeof(broadcast_pings)) < 0) {
        perror("can't set broadcasting");
exit(2);
    }
    if (connect(probe_fd, (struct sockaddr*)&dst, sizeof(dst)) == -1) {
        perror("connect");
exit(2);
    }
} else {
    perror("connect");
exit(2);
}
}
alen = sizeof(source);
if (getsockname(probe_fd, (struct sockaddr*)&source, &alen) == -1) {
    perror("getsockname");
exit(2);
}
source.sin_port = 0;

#ifdef WITHOUT_IFADDRS
if (device) {
    struct ifaddrs *ifa0, *ifa;
    int ret;

    ret = getifaddrs(&ifa0);
    if (ret) {

fprintf(stderr, "gatifaddrs() failed.
");
exit(2);
} 
for (ifa = ifa0; ifa; ifa = ifa->ifa_next) {
if (!ifa->ifa_addr || ifa->ifa_addr->sa_family != AF_INET)
continue;
if (!strncmp(ifa->ifa_name, device, sizeof(device) - 1) && 
!memcmp(((struct sockaddr_in *)ifa->ifa_addr)->sin_addr,
&source.sin_addr, sizeof(source.sin_addr)))
break; 
} 
freeifaddrs(ifa0);
if (!ifa)
fprintf(stderr, "ping: Warning: source address might be selected on device other than %s\n", device);
} 
#else
close(probe_fd);
while (0);
#endif
if (whereto.sin_addr.s_addr == 0)
whereto.sin_addr.s_addr = source.sin_addr.s_addr;
if (icmp_sock < 0) {
errno = socket_errno;
perror("ping: icmp open socket");
exit(2);
}
if (device) {
struct ifreq ifr;
memset(&ifr, 0, sizeof(ifr));
strncpy(ifr.ifr_name, device, IFNAMSIZ-1);
if (ioctl(icmp_sock, SIOCGIFINDEX, &ifr) < 0) {
fprintf(stderr, "ping: unknown iface %s\n", device);
exit(2);
}
cmsg.ipi.ipi_ifindex = ifr.ifr_ifindex;
cmsg_len = sizeof(cmsg);
}
if (broadcast_pings || IN_MULTICAST(ntohl(whereto.sin_addr.s_addr))) {
if (uid) {
if (interval < 1000) {
fprintf(stderr, "ping: broadcast ping with too short interval.\n");
exit(2);
}
if (pmtudisc >= 0 && pmtudisc != IP_PMTUDISC_DO) {
fprintf(stderr, "ping: broadcast ping does not fragment\n");
exit(2);

if (pmtudisc < 0)
pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_DO;

if (pmtudisc >= 0) {
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_IP, IP_MTU_DISCOVER, &pmtudisc, sizeof(pmtudisc)) == -1) {
        perror("ping: IP_MTU_DISCOVER");
        exit(2);
    }
}

if ((options&F_STRICTSOURCE) &&
    bind(icmp_sock, (struct sockaddr*)&source, sizeof(source)) == -1) {
    perror("bind");
    exit(2);
}

if (1) {
    struct icmp_filter filt;
    filt.data = ~((1<<ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH)|
        (1<<ICMP_DEST_UNREACH)|
        (1<<ICMP_TIME_EXCEEDED)|
        (1<<ICMP_PARAMETERPROB)|
        (1<<ICMP_REDIRECT)|
        (1<<ICMP_ECHOREPLY));
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_RAW, ICMP_FILTER, (char*)&filt, sizeof(filt)) == -1)
        perror("WARNING: setsockopt(ICMP_FILTER)\n");
}

hold = 1;
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_IP, IP_RECVERR, (char *)&hold, sizeof(hold)))
    fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: your kernel is veeery old. No problems.\n");

/* record route option */
if (options & F_RROUTE) {
    memset(rspace, 0, sizeof(rspace));
    rspace[0] = IPOPT_NOP;
    rspace[1+IPOPTOPTVAL] = IPOPT_RR;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OLEN] = sizeof(rspace)-1;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OFFSET] = IPOPT_MINOFF;
    optlen = 40;
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, sizeof(rspace)) < 0) {
        perror("ping: record route");
        exit(2);
    }
if (options & F_TIMESTAMP) {
    memset(rspace, 0, sizeof(rspace));
    rspace[0] = IPOPT_TIMESTAMP;
    rspace[1] = (ts_type==IPOPT_TS_TSONLY ? 40 : 36);
    rspace[2] = 5;
    rspace[3] = ts_type;
    if (ts_type == IPOPT_TS_PRESPEC) {
        int i;
        rspace[1] = 4+nroute*8;
        for (i=0; i<nroute; i++)
            *(__u32*)&rspace[4+i*8] = route[i];
    }
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, rspace[1]) < 0) {
        rspace[3] = 2;
        if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, rspace[1]) < 0) {
            perror("ping: ts option");
            exit(2);
        }
    }
    optlen = 40;
}
else if (options & F_SOURCEROUTE) {
    int i;
    memset(rspace, 0, sizeof(rspace));
    rspace[0] = IPOPT_NOOP;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OPTVAL] = (options & F_SO_DONTROUTE) ? IPOPT_SSRR : IPOPT_LSRR;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OLEN] = 3 + nroute*4;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OFFSET] = IPOPT_MINOFF;
    for (i=0; i<nroute; i++)
        *__u32*&rspace[4+i*4] = route[i];
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, 4 + nroute*4) < 0) {
        perror("ping: record route");
        exit(2);
    }
    optlen = 40;
}

/* Estimate memory eaten by single packet. It is rough estimate.
   * Actually, for small datalen's it depends on kernel side a lot. */
hold = datalen + 8;
hold += ((hold+511)/512)*(optlen + 20 + 16 + 64 + 160);
sock_setbufs(icmp_sock, hold);
if (broadcast_pings) {
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BROADCAST, &broadcast_pings, sizeof(broadcast_pings)) < 0) {
    perror("ping: can't set broadcasting");
    exit(2);
}

if (options & F_NOLOOP) {
    int loop = 0;
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_MULTICAST_LOOP, &loop, 1) == -1) {
        perror("ping: can't disable multicast loopback");
        exit(2);
    }
}

if (options & F_TTL) {
    int ittl = ttl;
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_MULTICAST_TTL, &ttl, 1) == -1) {
        perror("ping: can't set multicast time-to-live");
        exit(2);
    }
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_TTL, &ittl, sizeof(ittl)) == -1) {
        perror("ping: can't set unicast time-to-live");
        exit(2);
    }
}

if (datalen > 0xFFFF - 8 - optlen - 20) {
    if (uid || datalen > sizeof(outpack)-8) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: packet size %d is too large. Maximum is %d\n", datalen, 0xFFFF-8-20-optlen);
        exit(2);
    }
    /* Allow small oversize to root yet. It will cause EMSGSIZE. */
    fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: packet size %d is too large. Maximum is %d\n", datalen, 0xFFFF-8-20-optlen);
}

if (datalen >= sizeof(struct timeval)) /* can we time transfer */
timing = 1;
packlen = datalen + MAXIPLEN + MAXICMPLEN;
if (!packet = (u_char *)malloc((u_int)packlen)) {
    fprintf(stderr, "ping: out of memory.\n");
    exit(2);
}

fprintf("PING %s (%s )", hostname, inet_ntoa(where(to.sin_addr));
if (device || (options & F_STRICTSOURCE))
printf("from %s %s: ", inet_ntoa(source.sin_addr), device ?: "");
printf("%d(%d) bytes of data\n", datalen, datalen+8+optlen+20);

setup(icmp_sock);

main_loop(icmp_sock, packet, packlen);
}

int receive_error_msg()
{
    int res;
    char cbuf[512];
    struct iovec iov;
    struct msghdr msg;
    struct cmsghdr *cmsg;
    struct sock_extended_err *e;
    struct icmphdr icmph;
    struct sockaddr_in target;
    int net_errors = 0;
    int local_errors = 0;
    int saved_errno = errno;

    iov.iov_base = &icmph;
    iov.iov_len = sizeof(icmph);
    msg.msg_name = (void*)target;
    msg.msg_namelen = sizeof(target);
    msg.msg_iov = &iov;
    msg.msg_iovlen = 1;
    msg.msg_flags = 0;
    msg.msg_control = cbuf;
    msg.msg_controllen = sizeof(cbuf);

    res = recvmsg(icmp_sock, &msg, MSG_ERRQUEUE|MSG_DONTWAIT);
    if (res < 0)
      goto out;
    e = NULL;
    for (cmsg = CMSG_FIRSTHDR(&msg); cmsg; cmsg = CMSG_NXTHDR(&msg, cmsg)) {
      if (cmsg->cmsg_level == SOL_IP) {
        if (cmsg->cmsg_type == IP_RECVERR)
          e = (struct sock_extended_err *)CMSG_DATA(cmsg);
      }
    }  
    if (e == NULL)
      abort();

    if (e->ee_origin == SO_EE_ORIGIN_LOCAL) {
local_errors++;
if (options & F_QUIET)
goto out;
if (options & F_FLOOD)
write_stdout("E", 1);
else if (e->ee_errno != EMSGSIZE)
fprintf(stderr, "ping: local error: %s\n", strerror(e->ee_errno));
else
fprintf(stderr, "ping: local error: Message too long, mtu=%u\n", e->ee_info);
nerrors++;
} else if (e->ee_origin == SO_EE_ORIGIN_ICMP) {
struct sockaddr_in *sin = (struct sockaddr_in*)(e+1);

if (res < sizeof(icmph) ||
    target.sin_addr.s_addr != whereto.sin_addr.s_addr ||
    icmph.type != ICMP_ECHO ||
    icmph.un.echo.id != ident) {
/* Not our error, not an error at all. Clear. */
saved_errno = 0;
goto out;
}

acknowledge(ntohs(icmph.un.echo.sequence));

if (!working_recverr) {
struct icmp_filter filt;
working_recverr = 1;
/* OK, it works. Add stronger filter. */
filt.data = ~(1<<ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH)|
    (1<<ICMP_REDIRECT)|
    (1<<ICMP_ECHOREPLY);
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_RAW, ICMP_FILTER, (char*)&filt, sizeof(filt)) == -1)
 perror("\rWARNING: setsockopt(ICMP_FILTER)\r")
}

net_errors++;
nerrors++;
if (options & F_QUIET)
goto out;
if (options & F_FLOOD) {
write_stdout("\bE", 2);
} else {
print_timestamp();
printf("From %s icmp_seq=%u \", pr_addr(sin->sin_addr.s_addr), ntohs(icmph.un.echo.sequence));
pr_icmph(e->ee_type, e->ee_code, e->ee_info, NULL);
fflush(stdout);
}
}
out:
errno = saved_errno;
return net_errors ? :-local_errors;
}

/*
* pinger --
* 	Compose and transmit an ICMP ECHO REQUEST packet. The IP packet
* will be added on by the kernel. The ID field is our UNIX process ID,
* and the sequence number is an ascending integer. The first 8 bytes
* of the data portion are used to hold a UNIX "timeval" struct in VAX
* byte-order, to compute the round-trip time.
*/
int send_probe()
{
struct icmphdr *icp;
ext int cc;
ext int i;

icp = (struct icmphdr *)outpack;
icp->type = ICMP_ECHO;
icp->code = 0;
icp->checksum = 0;
icp->un.echo.sequence = htons(ntransmitted+1);
icp->un.echo.id = ident;/* ID */
rcvd_clear(ntransmitted+1);

if (timing) {
if (options&F_LATENCY) {
struct timeval tmp_tv;
gettimeofday(&tmp_tv, NULL);
memcpy(icp+1, &tmp_tv, sizeof(tmp_tv));
} else {
memset(icp+1, 0, sizeof(struct timeval));
}
}

cc = datalen + 8;/* skips ICMP portion */

/* compute ICMP checksum here */
icp->checksum = in_cksum((u_short *)icp, cc, 0);

if (timing && !(options&F_LATENCY)) {
struct timeval tmp_tv;
gettimeofday(&tmp_tv, NULL);
memcpy(icp+1, &tmp_tv, sizeof(tmp_tv));
icp->checksum = in_cksum((u_short *)&tmp_tv, sizeof(tmp_tv), ~icp->checksum);
}

do {
    static struct iovec iov = {outpack, 0};
    static struct msghdr m = { &whereto, sizeof(where),
                        &iov, 1, &cmsg, 0, 0 ];
m.msg_controllen = cmsg_len;
iov.iov_len = cc;

    i = sendmsg(icmp_sock, &m, confirm);
    confirm = 0;
} while (0);

return (cc == i ? 0 : i);
}

/*
 * parse_reply --
 * Print out the packet, if it came from us. This logic is necessary
 * because ALL readers of the ICMP socket get a copy of ALL ICMP packets
 * which arrive (tis only fair). This permits multiple copies of this
 * program to be run without having intermingled output (or statistics!).
 */
void pr_echo_reply(__u8*_icp, int len)
{
    struct icmphdr *icp = (struct icmphdr*)_icp;
    printf(" icmp_seq=%u", ntohs(icp->un.echo.sequence));
}

int parse_reply(struct msghdr *msg, int cc, void *addr, struct timeval *tv)
{
    struct sockaddr_in *from = addr;
    __u8 *buf = msg->msg_iov->iov_base;
    struct icmphdr *icp;
    struct ihdr *ip;
    int hlen;
    int csfailed;

    /* Check the IP header */
ip = (struct ihdr*)buf;
    hlen = ip->ihl*4;
    if (cc < hlen + 8 || ip->ihl < 5) {
        if (options & F_VERBOSE)
            fprintf(stderr, "ping: packet too short (%d bytes) from %s\n", cc, 
pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr));
        return 1;
    }

    struct icmphdr *icp = (struct icmphdr*)_icp;
    printf(" icmp_seq=%u", ntohs(icp->un.echo.sequence));
}
/* Now the ICMP part */
cc -= hlen;
icp = (struct icmphdr *)(buf + hlen);
csfailed = in_cksun((u_short *)icp, cc, 0);

if (icp->type == ICMP_ECHOREPLY) {
    if (icp->un.echo.id != ident)
        return 1; /* 'Twas not our ECHO */
if (gather_statistics((__u8*)icp, sizeof(*icp), cc,
    ntohs(icp->un.echo.sequence),
    ip->ttl, 0, pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr),
    pr_echo_reply))
    return 0;
} else {
/* We fall here when a redirect or source quench arrived. */
* Also this branch processes icmp errors, when IP_RECVERR *
* is broken. */

switch (icp->type) {
case ICMP_ECHO:
    /* MUST NOT */
    return 1;
case ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH:
case ICMP_REDIRECT:
case ICMP_DEST_UNREACH:
case ICMP_TIME_EXCEEDED:
case ICMP_PARAMETERPROB:
    
    struct iphdr *iph = (struct iphdr*)(&icp[1]);
    struct icmphdr *icp1 = (struct icmphdr*)((unsigned char *)iph + iph->ihl*4);
    int error_pkt;
    if (cc < 8+sizeof(struct iphdr)+8 ||
        cc < 8+iph->ihl*4+8)
        return 1;
    if (icp1->type != ICMP_ECHO ||
        iph->daddr != whereto.sin_addr.s_addr ||
        icp1->un.echo.id != ident)
        return 1;
    error_pkt = (icp->type != ICMP_REDIRECT &&
                icp->type != ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH);
    if (error_pkt) {
        acknowledge(ntohs(icp1->un.echo.sequence));
        if (working_recoverr) {
            return 0;
        } else {
            static int once;
}
/* Sigh, IP_RECVERR for raw socket
 * was broken until 2.4.9. So, we ignore
 * the first error and warn on the second.
 */
if (once++ == 1)
    fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: kernel is not very fresh, upgrade is recommended.
"); 
if (once == 1)
    return 0;
}
nerrors+=error_pkt;
if (options&F_QUIET)
    return !error_pkt;
if (options & F_FLOOD) {
    if (error_pkt)
        write_stdout("\bE", 2);
    return !error_pkt;
}
print_timestamp();
printf("From %s: icmp_seq=%u ",
    pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr),
    ntohs(icp1->un.echo.sequence));
if (csfailed)
    printf("(BAD CHECKSUM)\n");
pr_icmph(icp->type, icp->code, ntohl(icp->un.gateway), icp);
return !error_pkt;
}
default:
    /* MUST NOT */
    break;
}
if ((options & F_FLOOD) && !(options & (F_VERBOSE|F_QUIET))) {
    if (!csfailed)
        write_stdout("!E", 2);
    else
        write_stdout("!EC", 3);
    return 0;
}
if (!(options & F_VERBOSE) || uid)
    return 0;
if (options & F_PTIMEOFDAY) {
    struct timeval recv_time;
    gettimeofday(&recv_time, NULL);
    printf("%lu.%06lu ", (unsigned long)recv_time.tv_sec, (unsigned long)recv_time.tv_usec);
    }
    printf("From %s: ", pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr));
    if (csfailed) {
        printf("(BAD CHECKSUM)\n");
        }
return 0;
}
pr_icmph(icp->type, icp->code, ntohs(icp->un.gateway), icp);
return 0;
}

if (!(options & F_FLOOD)) {
pr_options(buf + sizeof(struct iphdr), hlen);

if (options & F_AUDIBLE)
putchar('a');
putchar('a');
fflush(stdout);
} else {
putchar('a');
fflush(stdout);
}
return 0;
}

#if BYTE_ORDER == LITTLE_ENDIAN
#define ODDBYTE(v) (v)
#elif BYTE_ORDER == BIG_ENDIAN
#define ODDBYTE(v) ((u_short)(v) << 8)
#else
#define ODDBYTE(v) htons((u_short)(v) << 8)
#endif

u_short
in_cksum(const u_short *addr, register int len, u_short csum)
{
  register int nleft = len;
  const u_short *w = addr;
  register u_short answer;
  register int sum = csum;

  /*
   * Our algorithm is simple, using a 32 bit accumulator (sum),
   * we add sequential 16 bit words to it, and at the end, fold
   * back all the carry bits from the top 16 bits into the lower
   * 16 bits.
   */
  while (nleft > 1) {
    sum += *w++;
    nleft -= 2;
  }
/* mop up an odd byte, if necessary */
if (nleft == 1)
    sum += ODDBYTE(*u_char *)w; /* le16toh() may be unavailable on old systems */

/*
 * add back carry outs from top 16 bits to low 16 bits
 */
sum = (sum >> 16) + (sum & 0xffff); /* add hi 16 to low 16 */
sum += (sum >> 16); /* add carry */
answer = ~sum; /* truncate to 16 bits */
return (answer);
}

/*
 * pr_icmph --
 *	Print a descriptive string about an ICMP header.
 */
void pr_icmph(__u8 type, __u8 code, __u32 info, struct icmphdr *icp)
{
    switch(type) {
    case ICMP_ECHOREPLY:
        printf("Echo Reply\n");
        /* XXX ID + Seq + Data */
        break;
    case ICMP_DEST_UNREACH:
        switch(code) {
            case ICMP_NET_UNREACH:
                printf("Destination Net Unreachable\n");
                break;
            case ICMP_HOST_UNREACH:
                printf("Destination Host Unreachable\n");
                break;
            case ICMP_PROT_UNREACH:
                printf("Destination Protocol Unreachable\n");
                break;
            case ICMP_PORT_UNREACH:
                printf("Destination Port Unreachable\n");
                break;
            case ICMP_FRAG_NEEDED:
                printf("Frag needed and DF set (mtu = %u)\n", info);
                break;
            case ICMP_SR_FAILED:
                printf("Source Route Failed\n");
                break;
            case ICMP_NET_UNKNOWN:
                printf("Destination Net Unknown\n");
                break;
            case ICMP_HOST_UNKNOWN:
printf("Destination Host Unknown\n");
break;
case ICMP_HOST_ISOLATED:
printf("Source Host Isolated\n");
break;
case ICMP_NET_ANO:
printf("Destination Net Prohibited\n");
break;
case ICMP_HOST_ANO:
printf("Destination Host Prohibited\n");
break;
case ICMP_NET_UNR_TOS:
printf("Destination Net Unreachable for Type of Service\n");
break;
case ICMP_HOST_UNR_TOS:
printf("Destination Host Unreachable for Type of Service\n");
break;
case ICMP_PKT_FILTERED:
printf("Packet filtered\n");
break;
case ICMP_PREC_VIOLATION:
printf("Precedence Violation\n");
break;
case ICMP_PREC_CUTOFF:
printf("Precedence Cutoff\n");
break;
default:
printf("Dest Unreachable, Bad Code: %d\n", code);
break;
}
if (icp && options & F_VERBOSE)
pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
break;
case ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH:
printf("Source Quench\n");
if (icp && options & F_VERBOSE)
pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
break;
case ICMP_REDIRECT:
switch(code) {

case ICMP_REDIRECT_NET:
printf("Redirect Network\n");
break;
case ICMP_REDIRECT_HOST:
printf("Redirect Host\n");
break;
case ICMP_REDIRECT_NETTOS:
printf("Redirect Type of Service and Network\n");
}
break;
case ICMP_REDIR_HOSTTOS:
    printf("Redirect Type of Service and Host");
    break;
default:
    printf("Redirect, Bad Code: %d", code);
    break;
}
if (icp)
    printf("(New nexthop: %s)\n", pr_addr(icp->un.gateway));
if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
    pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
break;
case ICMP_ECHO:
    printf("Echo Request\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq + Data */
    break;
case ICMP_TIME_EXCEEDED:
    switch(code) {
    case ICMP_EXC_TTL:
        printf("Time to live exceeded\n");
        break;
    case ICMP_EXC_FRAGTIME:
        printf("Frag reassembly time exceeded\n");
        break;
    default:
        printf("Time exceeded, Bad Code: %d\n", code);
        break;
    }
    if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
        pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
    break;
case ICMP_PARAMETERPROB:
    printf("Parameter problem: pointer = %u\n", icp ? (ntohl(icp->un.gateway)>>24) : info);
    if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
        pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
    break;
case ICMP_TIMESTAMP:
    printf("Timestamp\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq + 3 timestamps */
    break;
case ICMP_TIMESTAMPREPLY:
    printf("Timestamp Reply\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq + 3 timestamps */
    break;
case ICMP_INFO_REQUEST:
    printf("Information Request\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq */
break;
case ICMP_INFO_REPLY:
    printf("Information Reply\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq */
    break;
#endif
#define ICMP_MASKREQ
    case ICMP_MASKREQ:
        printf("Address Mask Request\n");
        break;
#endif
#define ICMP_MASKREPLY
    case ICMP_MASKREPLY:
        printf("Address Mask Reply\n");
        break;
#endif
default:
    printf("Bad ICMP type: %d\n", type);
}
}

void pr_options(unsigned char * cp, int hlen)
{
    int i, j;
    int optlen, totlen;
    unsigned char * optptr;
    static int old_rrlen;
    static char old_rr[MAX_IPOPTLEN];

    totlen = hlen-sizeof(struct iphdr);
    optptr = cp;

    while (totlen > 0) {
        if (*optptr == IPOPT_EOL)
            break;
        if (*optptr == IPOPT_NOP) {
            totlen--;
            optptr++;
            printf("\nNOP");
            continue;
        }
        cp = optptr;
        optlen = optptr[1];
        if (optlen < 2 || optlen > totlen)
            break;

        switch (*cp) {
            case IPOPT_SSRR:
            case IPOPT_LSRR:
printf("\n%cSRR: ", *cp==IPOPT_SSRR ? 'S' : 'L');
j = *++cp;
i = *++cp;
i -= 4;
cp++;
if (j > IPOPT_MINOFF) {
for (;;) {
    __u32 address;
    memcpy(&address, cp, 4);
cp += 4;
    if (address == 0)
        printf("\t0.0.0.0\n");
    else
        printf("\t%s", pr_addr(address));
j -= 4;
    putchar('n');
    if (j <= IPOPT_MINOFF)
        break;
}
}
break;
case IPOPT_RR:
j = *++cp;/* get length */
i = *++cp;/* and pointer */
if (i > j)
i = j;
i -= IPOPT_MINOFF;
if (i <= 0)
break;
if (i == old_rrlen
    && !memcmp(cp, old_rr, i)
    && !(options & F_FLOOD)) {
    printf("\t(same route)\n");
i = ((i + 3) / 4) * 4;
cp += i;
break;
}
old_rrlen = i;
memcpy(old_rr, (char *)cp, i);
printf("\nRR: ");
for (;;) {
    __u32 address;
    memcpy(&address, cp, 4);
cp += 4;
    if (address == 0)
        printf("\t0.0.0.0\n");
    else
printf("%s", pr_addr(address));
i -= 4;
putchar('n');
if (i <= 0)
break;
}
break;
case IPOPT_TS:
{
int stdtime = 0, nonstdtime = 0;
__u8 flags;
j = *++cp;/* get length */
i = *++cp;/* and pointer */
if (i > j)
i = j;
i -= 5;
if (i <= 0)
break;
flags = *++cp;
printf("%TS: ");
CP++;
for (;;) {
long l;

if ((flags&0xF) != IPOPT_TS_TSONLY) {
__u32 address;
memcpy(&address, cp, 4);
cp += 4;
if (address == 0)
printf("0.0.0.0");
else
printf("%s", pr_addr(address));
i -= 4;
if (i <= 0)
break;
}
l = *cp++;
l = (l<<8) + *cp++;
l = (l<<8) + *cp++;
l = (l<<8) + *cp++;

if (l & 0x80000000) {
if (nonstdtime==0)
printf("%ld absolute not-standard", l&0x7fffffff);
else
printf("%ld not-standard", (l&0x7fffffff) - nonstdtime);
nonstdtime = l&0x7fffffff;
} else {
if (stdtime==0)
printf("%ld absolute", l);
else
printf("%ld", l - stdtime);
stdtime = l;
}
i -= 4;
putchar(\n');
if (i <= 0)
break;
}
if (flags>>4)
printf("Unrecorded hops: %d\n", flags>>4);
break;
}
default:
printf("unknown option %x", *cp);
break;
}
totlen -= optlen;
optptr += optlen;
} }

/*
 * pr_iph --
 * Print an IP header with options.
 */
void pr_iph(struct iphdr *ip)
{
int hlen;
u_char *cp;

hlen = ip->ihl << 2;
CP = (u_char *)ip + 20;/* point to options */

printf("Vr HL TOS Len ID Flg off TTL Pro cks Src Dst Data\n");
printf("%1x %1x %02x %04x %04x", 
ip->version, ip->ihl, ip->tos, ip->tot_len, ip->id);
printf("%1x %04x", ((ip->frag_off) & 0xe000) >> 13,
(ip->frag_off) & 0x1fff);
printf("%02x %02x %04x", ip->ttl, ip->protocol, ip->check);
printf("%s ", inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&ip->saddr));
printf("%s ", inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&ip->daddr));
printf("\n");
pr_options(cp, hlen); 
}
/*
 * pr_addr --
 * Return an ascii host address as a dotted quad and optionally with
 * a hostname.
 */
char *
pr_addr(__u32 addr)
{
struct hostent *hp;
static char buf[4096];

in_pr_addr = !setjmp(pr_addr_jmp);

if (exiting || (options & F_NUMERIC) ||
!(hp = gethostbyaddr((char *)&addr, 4, AF_INET)))
    sprintf(buf, "%s", inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&addr));
else {
    char *s;
#if USE_IDN
    if (idna_to_unicode_lzlz(hp->h_name, &s, 0) != IDNA_SUCCESS)
        s = NULL;
#else
    s = NULL;
#endif
    snprintf(buf, sizeof(buf), "%s (%s)", s ? s : hp->h_name,
            inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&addr));
#if USE_IDN
    free(s);
#endif
}

in_pr_addr = 0;

return(buf);
}

/* Set Type of Service (TOS) and other Quality of Service relating bits */
int parsetos(char *str)
{
const char *cp;
int tos;
char *ep;

/* handle both hex and decimal values */
if (str[0] == '0' && (str[1] == 'x' || str[1] == 'X')) {
    cp = str + 2;
tos = (int)strtol(cp, &ep, 16);
} else
tos = (int)strtol(str, &ep, 10);

/* doesn't look like decimal or hex, eh? */
if (*ep != '0') {
    fprintf(stderr, "ping: \"\"%s\" bad value for TOS
", str);
    exit(2);
}

if (tos > TOS_MAX) {
    fprintf(stderr, "ping: the decimal value of TOS bits must be 0-254 (or zero)\n");
    exit(2);
}
return(tos);
}

#include <linux/filter.h>

void install_filter(void)
{
    static int once;
    static struct sock_filter insns[] = {
      BPF_STMT(BPF_LDX|BPF_B|BPF_MSH, 0), /* Skip IP header. F.g BSD... Look into ping6. */
      BPF_STMT(BPF_LD|BPF_H|BPF_IND, 4), /* Load icmp echo ident */
      BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP|BPF_JEQ|BPF_K, 0xAAAA, 0, 1), /* Ours? */
      BPF_STMT(BPF_RET|BPF_K, ~0U), /* Yes, it passes. */
      BPF_STMT(BPF_LD|BPF_B|BPF_IND, 0), /* Load icmp type */
      BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP|BPF_JEQ|BPF_K, ICMP_ECHOREPLY, 0, 0), /* Echo? */
      BPF_STMT(BPF_RET|BPF_K, 0xFFFFF), /* No. It passes. */
      BPF_STMT(BPF_RET|BPF_K, 0) /* Echo with wrong ident. Reject. */
    };
    static struct sock_fprog filter = {
        sizeof insns / sizeof(insns[0]),
        insns
    };

    if (once)
        return;
    once = 1;

    /* Patch bpflet for current identifier. */
    insns[2] = (struct sock_filter)BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP|BPF_JEQ|BPF_K, htons(ident), 0, 1);
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_ATTACH_FILTER, &filter, sizeof(filter)))
        perror("WARNING: failed to install socket filter\n");
}
#define USAGE_NEWLINE "\n           "

void usage(void)
{
    fprintf(stderr,
    "Usage: ping"
    " [-"nAAbBdDfhLnOqrRUvV"
    " ]"
    " [-c count]"
    " [-i interval]"
    " [-I interface]"
    USAGE_NEWLINE
    " [-m mark]"
    " [-M pmtudisc_option]"
    " [-l preload]"
    " [-p pattern]"
    " [-Q tos]"
    USAGE_NEWLINE
    " [-s packetsize]"
    " [-S sndbuff]"
    " [-t ttl]"
    " [-T timestamp_option]"
    USAGE_NEWLINE
    " [-w deadline]"
    " [-W timeout]"
    " [hop1 ...] destination"
    "\n"n"
    );
    exit(2);
}

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1.87 jsonschema 2.5.1

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1.88 kbproto 1.0.6

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1.89 kconfig-frontends-native 3.12.0.0

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1.90 kern-tools-native 1.4.35

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#!/bin/bash

# (kgit), (mux and demux for kgit* tools)

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mydir=`dirname $0`
PATH=$mydir:$PATH

# For consistent behaviour with "grep -w"
LC_ALL=C
export LC_ALL

usage()
{
  cat <<EOF

kgit -h --version <command>

-h : this message
-v : version

EOF
}


EOF

_commands()
{
    find "`dirname $0`" -maxdepth 1 -name "kgit-*" -type f \ 
        -perm -111 | sed -e "s/\./`basename $0`-//"
}

# based off guilt's demux and other references
if [ "`basename $0`" = "kgit" ]; then
    cmd=
    if [ $# -ne 0 ]; then
        # take first arg, and try to execute it
        arg="$1"
        dir=`dirname $0`

        if [ -x "$dir/kgit-$arg" ]; then
            cmd=$arg
        else
            # might be a short handed
            for command in $(commands); do
                case $command in
                    $arg*)
                        if [ -x "$dir/kgit-$command" ]; then
                            cmd=$command
                        fi
                        ;;
                    esac
                done
            fi
            if [ -n "$cmd" ]; then
                shift
                exec "$dir/kgit-$cmd" "$@
            fi
        fi
    fi
    if [ -n "$cmd" ]; then
        shift
        exec "$dir/kgit-$cmd" "$@
    fi
fi

# no args passed or invalid command entered, just output help summary
usage
    echo " Available commands:"
    echo """"""
echo -n " "
    count=0
    for c in $(commands); do

if [ $count -lt 7 ]; then
    echo -n "$c "
else
    echo "$c"
    count=0
    echo -n "    
fi
let count=$count+1
done
echo ""; echo ""

# now, let's exit
exit 1
fi

get_current_git_branch()
{
    git branch --no-color | sed -e '/^[^\*]/d' -e 's/* \([^*]*\)/\1/'
}

strlen ()
{
    for i in "$@"; do
        echo ${#i}
    done
}

# arg1: length limit
# arg2: string
length_limited_string()
{
    limit=$1
    input_string=$2
    mid_point=`expr length $input_string / 2`
    mid_point=`expr $mid_point - 5`
    x=${input_string:0:$mid_point}
    y=${input_string: -$mid_point}
    echo "$x..$y"
find_dir()
{
    start_dir=`pwd`
    done=0
    count=0
    tgt_dir="$1"
    max_depth=$2

    if [ -z "$max_depth" ]; then
        max_depth=4
    fi

    cdir=".
    while [ $done -eq 0 ]; do
        # echo "testing: $start_dir/$cdir/tgt_dir"
        if [ -d "$start_dir/$cdir/$tgt_dir" ]; then
            done=1;
        else
            # echo "not found, heading back one ...
            cdir="../$cdir"
            let count=$count+1;
            # echo "count: $count"
        fi;
    if [ $count -gt $max_depth ]; then
        cdir=""
        done=1;
    fi;
    done

    if [ "$cdir" != "" ]; then
        cdir= echo $cdir | sed "s/\//\//g"
        echo "$cdir/$tgt_dir"
    fi
}

read_answer()
{
    prompt=$1
    default_answer=$2

    answer="$default_answer"
    echo -n "$prompt [$default_answer]: "
    read answer

    echo $answer
clean_path()
{
    _p=$1

    _p=`echo $_p | sed 's%//%/%g' | sed 's%\./%%%g''

    # double check our efforts
    while :
        do
            case $_p in
                # disable the check for trailing slash and removal. We want this
                # to be present, and we really only care about double //
                #*/) _p=${_p%/}
                #;
                ;*
            esac
            done
            echo $_p
        }

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 */

/*
 * This program is used to determine the screen dimensions on OS/2 systems.
 * Adapted from code written by Kyosuke Tokoro (NBG01720@nifty.ne.jp).
 */

/*
 * When I wrote this routine, I consulted some part of the source code
 * of the xwininfo utility by X Consortium.
 *
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*/

/*
* Routines dealing with signals.
*
* A signal usually merely causes a bit to be set in the "signals" word.
* At some convenient time, the mainline code checks to see if any
* signals need processing by calling psignal().
* If we happen to be reading from a file [in iread()] at the time
* the signal is received, we call intread to interrupt the iread.
*/

/*
* regcomp and regexec -- regsub and regerror are elsewhere
*
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*
* Beware that some of this code is subtly aware of the way operator
* precedence is structured in regular expressions.  Serious changes in
* regular-expression syntax might require a total rethink.
*
* *** NOTE: this code has been altered slightly for use in Tcl. ***
* Slightly modified by David MacKenzie to undo most of the changes for TCL.
* Added regexec2 with notbol parameter. -- 4/19/99 Mark Nudelman
*/
Less, version 471

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This code is derived from section 17.1 of Applied Cryptography, second edition, which describes a stream cipher allegedly compatible with RSA Labs "RC4" cipher (the actual description of which is a trade secret). The same algorithm is used as a stream cipher called "arcfour" in Tatu Ylonen's ssh package.

Here the stream cipher has been modified always to include the time when initializing the state. That makes it impossible to regenerate the same random sequence twice, so this can't be used for encryption, but will generate good random numbers.

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Equivalent code is available from RSA Data Security, Inc. This code has been tested against that, and is equivalent, except that you don't need to include two pages of legalese with every copy.

To compute the message digest of a chunk of bytes, declare an MD5Context structure, pass it to MD5Init, call MD5Update as needed on buffers full of bytes, and then call MD5Final, which will fill a supplied 16-byte array with the digest.

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

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

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or
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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:

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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.

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

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

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

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

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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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.

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/**
 * \file xf86drm.c
 * User-level interface to DRM device
 *
 * \author Rickard E. (Rik) Faith <faith@valinux.com>
 * \author Kevin E. Martin <martin@valinux.com>
 */

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 */
#ifdef HAVE_CONFIG_H
#include <config.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <strings.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#define stat_t struct stat
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
/* Not all systems have MAP_FAILED defined */
#ifndef MAP_FAILED
#define MAP_FAILED ((void *)-1)
#endif
#include "xf86drm.h"
#include "libdrm.h"
#if defined(__FreeBSD__) || defined(__FreeBSD_kernel__) || defined(__DragonFly__)
#define DRM_MAJOR 145
#endif
#if defined(__NetBSD__)
#define DRM_MAJOR 34
#endif
#if defined(__OpenBSD__)
#define DRM_MAJOR 81
#endif
#if defined(DRM_MAJOR)
#define DRM_MAJOR 226/* Linux */
#endif
/*
 * This definition needs to be changed on some systems if dev_t is a structure.
 * If there is a header file we can get it from, there would be best.
 */
#ifndef makedev
#define makedev(x,y)    ((dev_t)(((x) << 8) | (y)))
#endif

#define DRM_MSG_VERBOSITY 3
#define DRM_NODE_CONTROL 0
#define DRM_NODE_RENDER 1

static drmServerInfoPtr drm_server_info;

void drmSetServerInfo(drmServerInfoPtr info)
{
    drm_server_info = info;
}

/**
 * Output a message to stderr.
 *
 * \param format printf() like format string.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around vfprintf().
 *
 */

static int DRM_PRINTF(1, 0)
drmDebugPrint(const char *format, va_list ap)
{
    return vfprintf(stderr, format, ap);
}

typedef int DRM_PRINTF(1, 0) (*debug_msg_func_t)(const char *format,
    va_list ap);

static debug_msg_func_t drm_debug_print = drmDebugPrint;

void
drmMsg(const char *format, ...)
{
    va_list ap;
    const char *env;
    if (((env = getenv("LIBGL_DEBUG")) && strstr(env, "verbose")) || drm_server_info)
    {
        va_start(ap, format);
        if (drm_server_info) {
            drm_server_info->debug_print(format, ap);
        } else {
            drm_debug_print(format, ap);
        }
    }
va_end(ap);
}

void
drmSetDebugMsgFunction(debug_msg_func_t debug_msg_ptr)
{
    drm_debug_print = debug_msg_ptr;
}

static void *drmHashTable = NULL; /* Context switch callbacks */

void *drmGetHashTable(void)
{
    return drmHashTable;
}

void *drmMalloc(int size)
{
    void *pt;
    if ((pt = malloc(size)))
        memset(pt, 0, size);
    return pt;
}

void drmFree(void *pt)
{
    if (pt)
        free(pt);
}

/**
 * Call ioctl, restarting if it is interrupted
 */
int
drmIoctl(int fd, unsigned long request, void *arg)
{
    int ret;
    do {
        ret = ioctl(fd, request, arg);
    } while (ret == -1 && (errno == EINTR || errno == EAGAIN));
    return ret;
}

static unsigned long drmGetKeyFromFd(int fd)
stat_t st;

st.st_rdev = 0;
fstat(fd, &st);
return st.st_rdev;
}

drmHashEntry *drmGetEntry(int fd)
{
    unsigned long key = drmGetKeyFromFd(fd);
    void *value;
    drmHashEntry *entry;

    if (!drmHashTable)
        drmHashTable = drmHashCreate();

    if (drmHashLookup(drmHashTable, key, &value)) {
        entry = drmMalloc(sizeof(*entry));
        entry->fd = fd;
        entry->f = NULL;
        entry->tagTable = drmHashCreate();
        drmHashInsert(drmHashTable, key, entry);
    } else {
        entry = value;
    }
    return entry;
}

/**
 * Compare two busid strings
 *
 * \param first
 * \param second
 *
 * \return 1 if matched.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function compares two bus ID strings. It understands the older
 * PCI:b:d:f format and the newer pci:oooo:bb:dd.f format. In the format, o is
 * domain, b is bus, d is device, f is function.
 */
static int drmMatchBusID(const char *id1, const char *id2, int pci_domain_ok)
{
    /* First, check if the IDs are exactly the same */
    if (strcasecmp(id1, id2) == 0)
        return 1;

    /* Try to match old/new-style PCI bus IDs. */
if (strcasecmp(id1, "pci", 3) == 0) {
unsigned int o1, b1, d1, f1;
unsigned int o2, b2, d2, f2;
int ret;

ret = sscanf(id1, "pci:%04x:%02x:%02x.%u", &o1, &b1, &d1, &f1);
if (ret != 4) {
o1 = 0;
ret = sscanf(id1, "PCI:%u:%u:%u", &b1, &d1, &f1);
if (ret != 3)
return 0;
}

ret = sscanf(id2, "pci:%04x:%02x:%02x.%u", &o2, &b2, &d2, &f2);
if (ret != 4) {
o2 = 0;
ret = sscanf(id2, "PCI:%u:%u:%u", &b2, &d2, &f2);
if (ret != 3)
return 0;
}

/* If domains aren't properly supported by the kernel interface,
 * just ignore them, which sucks less than picking a totally random
 * card with "open by name"
 */
if (!pci_domain_ok)
o1 = o2 = 0;

if ((o1 != o2) || (b1 != b2) || (d1 != d2) || (f1 != f2))
return 0;
else
return 1;
}
return 0;

/**
 * Handles error checking for chown call.
 *
 * \param path to file.
 * \param id of the new owner.
 * \param id of the new group.
 *
 * \return zero if success or -1 if failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * Checks for failure. If failure was caused by signal call chown again.
 * If any other failure happened then it will output error message using
* drmMsg() call.
*/

static int chown_check_return(const char *path, uid_t owner, gid_t group)
{
    int rv;

do {
    rv = chown(path, owner, group);
} while (rv != 0 && errno == EINTR);

if (rv == 0)
    return 0;

    drmMsg("Failed to change owner or group for file %s! %d: %s\n", path, errno, strerror(errno));

    return -1;
}

/**
 * Open the DRM device, creating it if necessary.
 * 
 * \param dev major and minor numbers of the device.
 * \param minor minor number of the device.
 * 
 * \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \internal
 * Assembles the device name from \p minor and opens it, creating the device
 * special file node with the major and minor numbers specified by \p dev and
 * parent directory if necessary and was called by root.
 */

static int drmOpenDevice(long dev, int minor, int type)
{
    stat_t            st;
    char              buf[64];
    int              fd;
    mode_t          devmode = DRM_DEV_MODE, serv_mode;
    int              isroot  = !geteuid();
    uid_t           user    = DRM_DEV_UID;
    gid_t           group   = DRM_DEV_GID, serv_group;

    sprintf(buf, type ? DRM_DEV_NAME : DRM_CONTROL_DEV_NAME, DRM_DIR_NAME, minor);

    drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: node name is %s\n", buf);

    if (drm_server_info) {
        drm_server_info->get_perms(&serv_group, &serv_mode);
        devmode  = serv_mode ? serv_mode : DRM_DEV_MODE;
        devmode &= ~(S_IXUSR|S_IXGRP|S_IXOTH);
    }
group = (serv_group >= 0) ? serv_group : DRM_DEV_GID;
}

#if !defined(UDEV)
    if (stat(DRM_DIR_NAME, &st)) {
        if (!isroot)
            return DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT;
        mkdir(DRM_DIR_NAME, DRM_DEV_DIRMODE);
        chown_check_return(DRM_DIR_NAME, 0, 0); /* root:root */
        chmod(DRM_DIR_NAME, DRM_DEV_DIRMODE);
    }
    /* Check if the device node exists and create it if necessary. */
    if (stat(buf, &st)) {
        if (!isroot)
            return DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT;
        remove(buf);
        mknod(buf, S_IFCHR | devmode, dev);
    }
    if (drm_server_info) {
        chown_check_return(buf, user, group);
        chmod(buf, devmode);
    }
#else
    /* if we modprobed then wait for udev */
    { 
        int udev_count = 0;
        wait_for_udev:
            if (stat(DRM_DIR_NAME, &st)) {
                usleep(20);
                udev_count++;
            }
            if (udev_count == 50)
                return -1;
            goto wait_for_udev;
    }
    if (udev_count == 50)
        return -1;
    goto wait_for_udev;
    }
    if (stat(buf, &st)) {
        usleep(20);
        udev_count++;
    }
    if (udev_count == 50)
        return -1;
    goto wait_for_udev;
}
#endif
fd = open(buf, O_RDWR, 0);
drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: open result is %d, (%s)\n", fd, fd < 0 ? strerror(errno) : "OK");
    if (fd >= 0)
        return fd;
#endif

/* Check if the device node is not what we expect it to be, and recreate it
   and try again if so. */
if (st.st_rdev != dev) {
    if (!isroot)
        return DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT;
    remove(buf);
    mknod(buf, S_IFCHR | devmode, dev);
    if (drm_server_info) {
        chown_check_return(buf, user, group);
        chmod(buf, devmode);
    }
    fd = open(buf, O_RDWR, 0);
    drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: open result is %d, (%s)\n", fd, fd < 0 ? strerror(errno) : "OK");
    if (fd >= 0)
        return fd;
}

drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: Open failed\n");
remove(buf);
#endif
    return -errno;
}

/**
 * Open the DRM device
 *
 * \param minor device minor number.
 * \param create allow to create the device if set.
 *
 * \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \internal
 * Calls drmOpenDevice() if \p create is set, otherwise assembles the device
 * name from \p minor and opens it.
 */
static int drmOpenMinor(int minor, int create, int type)
int fd;
char buf[64];

if (create)
return drmOpenDevice(makedev(DRM_MAJOR, minor), minor, type);

sprintf(buf, type ? DRM_DEV_NAME : DRM_CONTROL_DEV_NAME, DRM_DIR_NAME, minor);
if ((fd = open(buf, O_RDWR, 0)) >= 0)
    return fd;
return -errno;
}

/**
 * Determine whether the DRM kernel driver has been loaded.
 *
 * return 1 if the DRM driver is loaded, 0 otherwise.
 *
 * internal
 * Determine the presence of the kernel driver by attempting to open the 0
 * minor and get version information. For backward compatibility with older
 * Linux implementations, /proc/dri is also checked.
 */
int drmAvailable(void)
{
    drmVersionPtr version;
    int retval = 0;
    int fd;

    if ((fd = drmOpenMinor(0, 1, DRM_NODE_RENDER)) < 0) {
        #ifdef _linux_
        /* Try proc for backward Linux compatibility */
        if (!access("/proc/dri/0", R_OK))
            return 1;
        #endif
        return 0;
    }

    if ((version = drmGetVersion(fd))) {
        retval = 1;
        drmFreeVersion(version);
    }
    close(fd);

    return retval;
}
**
* Open the device by bus ID.
*
* \param busid bus ID.
*
* \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
*
* \internal
* This function attempts to open every possible minor (up to DRM_MAX_MINOR),
* comparing the device bus ID with the one supplied.
*
* \sa drmOpenMinor() and drmGetBusid().
*/
static int drmOpenByBusid(const char *busid)
{
    int        i, pci_domain_ok = 1;
    int        fd;
    const char *buf;
    drmSetVersion sv;

    drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: Searching for BusID %s\n", busid);
    for (i = 0; i < DRM_MAX_MINOR; i++) {
        fd = drmOpenMinor(i, 1, DRM_NODE_RENDER);
        drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: drmOpenMinor returns %d\n", fd);
        if (fd >= 0) {
            /* We need to try for 1.4 first for proper PCI domain support
             * and if that fails, we know the kernel is busted
             */
            sv.drm_di_major = 1;
            sv.drm_di_minor = 4;
            sv.drm_dd_major = -1; /* Don't care */
            sv.drm_dd_minor = -1; /* Don't care */
            if (drmSetInterfaceVersion(fd, &sv)) {
                #ifndef __alpha__
                pci_domain_ok = 0;
                #endif
                sv.drm_di_major = 1;
                sv.drm_di_minor = 1;
                sv.drm_dd_major = -1; /* Don't care */
                sv.drm_dd_minor = -1; /* Don't care */
                drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: Interface 1.4 failed, trying 1.1\n");
                drmSetInterfaceVersion(fd, &sv);
            }
            buf = drmGetBusid(fd);
            drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: drmGetBusid reports %s\n", buf);
            if (buf &&& drmMatchBusID(buf, busid, pci_domain_ok)) {
                drmFreeBusid(buf);
                return fd;
            }
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
if (buf)
    drmFreeBusid(buf);
    close(fd);
}
}
return -1;
}

/**
 * Open the device by name.
 *
 * \param name driver name.
 *
 * \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function opens the first minor number that matches the driver name and
 * isn't already in use. If it's in use it will already have a bus ID
 * assigned.
 *
 * \sa drmOpenMinor(), drmGetVersion() and drmGetBusid().
 */
static int drmOpenByName(const char *name)
{
    int            i;
    int            fd;
    drmVersionPtr  version;
    char *         id;

    /*
    * Open the first minor number that matches the driver name and isn't
    * already in use. If it's in use it will have a busid assigned already.
    */
    for (i = 0; i < DRM_MAX_MINOR; i++) {
        if ((fd = drmOpenMinor(i, 1, DRM_NODE_RENDER)) >= 0) {
            if ((version = drmGetVersion(fd))) {
                if (!strcmp(version->name, name)) {
                    drmFreeVersion(version);
                    id = drmGetBusid(fd);
                    drmMsg("drmGetBusid returned '%s'\n", id ? id : "NULL");
                    if (!id || !*id) {
                        if (id)
                            drmFreeBusid(id);
                        return fd;
                    } else {
                        drmFreeBusid(id);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
} else {
    drmFreeVersion(version);
}
}

close(fd);

#ifdef __linux__
    /* Backward-compatibility /proc support */
    for (i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        char proc_name[64], buf[512];
        char *driver, *pt, *devstring;
        int retcode;

        sprintf(proc_name, "/proc/dri/%d/name", i);
        if ((fd = open(proc_name, 0, 0)) >= 0) {
            retcode = read(fd, buf, sizeof(buf)-1);
            close(fd);
            if (retcode) {
                buf[retcode-1] = '\0';
                for (driver = pt = buf; *pt && *pt != ' '; ++pt)
                    ;
                if (*pt) { /* Device is next */
                    *pt = '\0';
                    if (!strcmp(driver, name)) { /* Match */
                        for (devstring = ++pt; *pt && *pt != ' '; ++pt)
                            ;
                        if (*pt) { /* Found busid */
                            return drmOpenByBusid(++pt);
                        } else { /* No busid */
                            return drmOpenDevice(strtol(devstring, NULL, 0), i, DRM_NODE_RENDER);
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
#endif

return -1;

/**
 * Open the DRM device.
 */
* Looks up the specified name and bus ID, and opens the device found. The
* entry in /dev/dri is created if necessary and if called by root.
*
* \param name driver name. Not referenced if bus ID is supplied.
* \param busid bus ID. Zero if not known.
*
* \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
*
* \internal
* It calls drmOpenByBusid() if \p busid is specified or drmOpenByName()
* otherwise.
*/

int drmOpen(const char *name, const char *busid)
{
    if (!drmAvailable() && name != NULL && drm_server_info) {
        /* try to load the kernel */
        if (!drm_server_info->load_module(name)) {
            drmMsg("[drm] failed to load kernel module "%s"\n", name);
            return -1;
        }
    }
    if (busid) {
        int fd = drmOpenByBusid(busid);
        if (fd >= 0)
            return fd;
    }
    if (name)
        return drmOpenByName(name);
    return -1;
}

int drmOpenControl(int minor)
{
    return drmOpenMinor(minor, 0, DRM_NODE_CONTROL);
}

/**
* Free the version information returned by drmGetVersion().
*
* \param v pointer to the version information.
*
* \internal
* It frees the memory pointed by \p %v as well as all the non-null strings
* pointers in it.
*/
void drmFreeVersion(drmVersionPtr v)
{
    if (!v)
        return;
    drmFree(v->name);
    drmFree(v->date);
    drmFree(v->desc);
    drmFree(v);
}

/**
 * Free the non-public version information returned by the kernel.
 *
 * \param v pointer to the version information.
 *
 * \internal
 * Used by drmGetVersion() to free the memory pointed by \p %v as well as all
 * the non-null strings pointers in it.
 */
static void drmFreeKernelVersion(drm_version_t *v)
{
    if (!v)
        return;
    drmFree(v->name);
    drmFree(v->date);
    drmFree(v->desc);
    drmFree(v);
}

/**
 * Copy version information.
 *
 * \param d destination pointer.
 * \param s source pointer.
 *
 * \internal
 * Used by drmGetVersion() to translate the information returned by the ioctl
 * interface in a private structure into the public structure counterpart.
 */
static void drmCopyVersion(drmVersionPtr d, const drm_version_t *s)
{
    d->version_major = s->version_major;
    d->version_minor = s->version_minor;
    d->version_patchlevel = s->version_patchlevel;
    d->name_len = s->name_len;
    d->name = strdup(s->name);
**Query the driver version information.**

*param* fd file descriptor.

*return* pointer to a drmVersion structure which should be freed with
*drmFreeVersion().

*note* Similar information is available via /proc/dri.

*internal* 
*It gets the version information via successive DRM_IOCTL_VERSION ioctls,* 
*first with zeros to get the string lengths, and then the actually strings.* 
*It also null-terminates them since they might not be already.*

/*
drmVersionPtr drmGetVersion(int fd)
{
    drmVersionPtr retval;
    drm_version_t *version = drmMalloc(sizeof(*version));

    version->name_len    = 0;
    version->name        = NULL;
    version->date_len    = 0;
    version->date        = NULL;
    version->desc_len    = 0;
    version->desc        = NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_VERSION, version)) {
        drmFreeKernelVersion(version);
        return NULL;
    }

    if (version->name_len)
        version->name    = drmMalloc(version->name_len + 1);
    if (version->date_len)
        version->date    = drmMalloc(version->date_len + 1);
    if (version->desc_len)
        version->desc    = drmMalloc(version->desc_len + 1);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_VERSION, version)) {
        drmMsg("DRM_IOCTL_VERSION: %s\n", strerror(errno));
    }

}
drmFreeKernelVersion(version);
return NULL;
}

/* The results might not be null-terminated strings, so terminate them. */
if (version->name_len) version->name[version->name_len] = '0';
if (version->date_len) version->date[version->date_len] = '0';
if (version->desc_len) version->desc[version->desc_len] = '0';

retval = drmMalloc(sizeof(*retval));
drmCopyVersion(retval, version);
drmFreeKernelVersion(version);
return retval;
}

/**
* Get version information for the DRM user space library.
*
* This version number is driver independent.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
*
* \return version information.
*
* \internal
* This function allocates and fills a drm_version structure with a hard coded
* version number.
*/
drmVersionPtr drmGetLibVersion(int fd)
{
    drm_version_t *version = drmMalloc(sizeof(*version));

    /* Version history:
    * NOTE THIS MUST NOT GO ABOVE VERSION 1.X due to drivers needing it
    * revision 1.0.x = original DRM interface with no drmGetLibVersion
    * entry point and many drm<Device> extensions
    * revision 1.1.x = added drmCommand entry points for device extensions
    * added drmGetLibVersion to identify libdrm.a version
    * revision 1.2.x = added drmSetInterfaceVersion
    * modified drmOpen to handle both busid and name
    * revision 1.3.x = added server + memory manager
    */
    version->version_major = 1;
    version->version_minor = 3;
    version->version_patchlevel = 0;

    return (drmVersionPtr)version;
int drmGetCap(int fd, uint64_t capability, uint64_t *value)
{
    struct drm_get_cap cap = { capability, 0 };,
    int ret;

    ret = drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_CAP, &cap);
    if (ret)
        return ret;

    *value = cap.value;
    return 0;
}

int drmSetClientCap(int fd, uint64_t capability, uint64_t value)
{
    struct drm_set_client_cap cap = { capability, value };,

    return drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_CLIENT_CAP, &cap);
}

/**
 * Free the bus ID information.
 *
 * \param busid bus ID information string as given by drmGetBusid().
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is just frees the memory pointed by \p busid.
 */

void drmFreeBusid(const char *busid)
{
    drmFree((void *)busid);
}

/**
 * Get the bus ID of the device.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return bus ID string.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function gets the bus ID via successive DRM_IOCTL_GET_UNIQUE ioctls to
 * get the string length and data, passing the arguments in a drm_unique
 * structure.
 */
char *drmGetBusid(int fd)
{
    drm_unique_t u;

    u.unique_len = 0;
    u.unique = NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_UNIQUE, &u))
        return NULL;
    u.unique = drmMalloc(u.unique_len + 1);
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_UNIQUE, &u))
        return NULL;
    u.unique[u.unique_len] = '\0';

    return u.unique;
}

/**
 * Set the bus ID of the device.
 */
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param busid bus ID string.
* 
* \return zero on success, negative on failure.
* 
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_SET_UNIQUE ioctl, passing
* the arguments in a drm_unique structure.
*/
int drmSetBusid(int fd, const char *busid)
{
    drm_unique_t u;

    u.unique = (char *)busid;
    u.unique_len = strlen(busid);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_UNIQUE, &u)) {
        return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}

int drmGetMagic(int fd, drm_magic_t * magic)
{
    drm_auth_t auth;

    *magic = 0;

if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_MAGIC, &auth))
    return -errno;
    *magic = auth.magic;
    return 0;
}

int drmAuthMagic(int fd, drm_magic_t magic)
{
    drm_auth_t auth;

    auth.magic = magic;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AUTH_MAGIC, &auth))
        return -errno;
        return 0;
}

/**
 * Specifies a range of memory that is available for mapping by a
 * non-root process.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param offset usually the physical address. The actual meaning depends of
 * the \p type parameter. See below.
 * \param size of the memory in bytes.
 * \param type type of the memory to be mapped.
 * \param flags combination of several flags to modify the function actions.
 * \param handle will be set to a value that may be used as the offset
 * \param for mmap().
 *
 * \return zero on success or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \par Mapping the frame buffer
 * For the frame buffer
 * - \p offset will be the physical address of the start of the frame buffer,
 * - \p size will be the size of the frame buffer in bytes, and
 * - \p type will be DRM_FRAME_BUFFER.
 *
 * \par
 * The area mapped will be uncached. If MTRR support is available in the
 * kernel, the frame buffer area will be set to write combining.
 *
 * \par Mapping the MMIO register area
 * For the MMIO register area,
 * - \p offset will be the physical address of the start of the register area,
 * - \p size will be the size of the register area bytes, and
 * - \p type will be DRM_REGISTERS.
 *
 * \par
 * The area mapped will be uncached.
* Mapping the SAREA
* For the SAREA,
* - `offset` will be ignored and should be set to zero,
* - `size` will be the desired size of the SAREA in bytes,
* - `type` will be DRM_SHM.
* 
* A shared memory area of the requested size will be created and locked in
* kernel memory. This area may be mapped into client-space by using the handle
* returned.
* 
* May only be called by root.
* 
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_ADD_MAP ioctl, passing
* the arguments in a drm_map structure.
*/

```c
int drmAddMap(int fd, drm_handle_t offset, drmSize size, drmMapType type,
              drmMapFlags flags, drm_handle_t *handle)
{
    drm_map_t map;

    map.offset  = offset;
    map.size    = size;
    map.handle  = 0;
    map.type    = type;
    map.flags   = flags;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_MAP, &map))
        return -errno;
    if (handle)
        *handle = (drm_handle_t)(uintptr_t)map.handle;
    return 0;
}

int drmRmMap(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_map_t map;

    map.handle = (void *)(uintptr_t)handle;

    if(drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RM_MAP, &map))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
* Make buffers available for DMA transfers.
*/
```
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param count number of buffers.
* \param size size of each buffer.
* \param flags buffer allocation flags.
* \param agp_offset offset in the AGP aperture
*
* \return number of buffers allocated, negative on error.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around DRM_IOCTL_ADD_BUFS ioctl.
*
* \sa drm_buf_desc.
*/

int drmAddBufs(int fd, int count, int size, drmBufDescFlags flags, 
                int agp_offset)
{
    drm_buf_desc_t request;

    request.count     = count;
    request.size      = size;
    request.low_mark  = 0;
    request.high_mark = 0;
    request.flags     = flags;
    request.agp_start = agp_offset;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_BUFS, &request))
        return -errno;
    return request.count;
}

int drmMarkBufs(int fd, double low, double high)
{
    drm_buf_info_t info;
    int           i;

    info.count = 0;
    info.list  = NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info))
        return -EINVAL;
    if (!info.count)
        return -EINVAL;
    if (!(info.list = drmMalloc(info.count * sizeof(*info.list))))
        return -ENOMEM;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info))
        return -EINVAL;
    if (!info.count)
        return -EINVAL;
    if (!info.list = drmMalloc(info.count * sizeof(*info.list))))
        return -ENOMEM;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info)) {
    int retval = -errno;
    drmFree(info.list);
    return retval;
}

for (i = 0; i < info.count; i++) {
    info.list[i].low_mark = low * info.list[i].count;
    info.list[i].high_mark = high * info.list[i].count;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MARK_BUFS, &info.list[i])) {
        int retval = -errno;
        drmFree(info.list);
        return retval;
    }
}

drmFree(info.list);

return 0;
}

/**
 * Free buffers.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param count number of buffers to free.
 * \param list list of buffers to be freed.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \note This function is primarily used for debugging.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_FREE_BUFS ioctl, passing
 * the arguments in a drm_buf_free structure.
 */
int drmFreeBufs(int fd, int count, int *list)
{
    drm_buf_free_t request;

    request.count = count;
    request.list  = list;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_FREE_BUFS, &request))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}
* Close the device.
* 
* \param fd file descriptor.
* 
* \internal
* This function closes the file descriptor.
*/
int drmClose(int fd)
{
    unsigned long key    = drmGetKeyFromFd(fd);
    drmHashEntry  *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);

    drmHashDestroy(entry->tagTable);
    entry->fd  = 0;
    entry->f   = NULL;
    entry->tagTable = NULL;

    drmHashDelete(drmHashTable, key);
    drmFree(entry);

    return close(fd);
}

/**
* Map a region of memory.
* 
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param handle handle returned by drmAddMap().
* \param size size in bytes. Must match the size used by drmAddMap().
* \param address will contain the user-space virtual address where the mapping
* begins.
* 
* \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
* 
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper for mmap().
*/
int drmMap(int fd, drm_handle_t handle, drmSize size, drmAddressPtr address)
{
    static unsigned long pagesize_mask = 0;

    if (fd < 0)
        return -EINVAL;
    if (!pagesize_mask)
        pagesize_mask = getpagesize() - 1;
    if (!pagesize_mask)
        pagesize_mask = getpagesize() - 1;
size = (size + pagesize_mask) & ~pagesize_mask;

*address = drm_mmap(0, size, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_SHARED, fd, handle);
if (*address == MAP_FAILED)
    return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Unmap mappings obtained with drmMap().
 *
 * \param address address as given by drmMap().
 * \param size size in bytes. Must match the size used by drmMap().
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper for munmap().
 */
int drmUnmap(drmAddress address, drmSize size)
{
    return drm_munmap(address, size);
}

drmBufInfoPtr drmGetBufInfo(int fd)
{
    drm_buf_info_t info;
    drmBufInfoPtr retval;
    int i;

    info.count = 0;
    info.list = NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info))
        return NULL;

    if (info.count) {
        if (!(info.list = drmMalloc(info.count * sizeof(*info.list))))
            drmFree(info.list);
            return NULL;
        }

    retval = drmMalloc(sizeof(*retval));
    retval->count = info.count;
retval->list = drmMalloc(info.count * sizeof(*retval->list));
for (i = 0; i < info.count; i++) {
    retval->list[i].count = info.list[i].count;
    retval->list[i].size = info.list[i].size;
    retval->list[i].low_mark = info.list[i].low_mark;
    retval->list[i].high_mark = info.list[i].high_mark;
}
drmFree(info.list);
return retval;
}
return NULL;
}

/**
 * Map all DMA buffers into client-virtual space.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return a pointer to a ::drmBufMap structure.
 *
 * \note The client may not use these buffers until obtaining buffer indices
 * with drmDMA().
 *
 * \internal
 * This function calls the DRM_IOCTL_MAP_BUFS ioctl and copies the returned
 * information about the buffers in a drm_buf_map structure into the
 * client-visible data structures.
 */
drmBufMapPtr drmMapBufs(int fd)
{
    drm_buf_map_t bufs;
    drmBufMapPtr retval;
    int i;

    bufs.count = 0;
    bufs.list = NULL;
    bufs.virtual = NULL;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MAP_BUFS, &bufs))
        return NULL;

    if (!bufs.count)
        return NULL;

    if (!(!bufs.list = drmMalloc(bufs.count * sizeof(*bufs.list))))
        return NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MAP_BUFS, &bufs)) {
        drmFree(bufs.list);
    }
return NULL;
}

retval = drmMalloc(sizeof(*retval));
retval->count = bufs.count;
retval->list  = drmMalloc(bufs.count * sizeof(*retval->list));
for (i = 0; i < bufs.count; i++) {
    retval->list[i].idx     = bufs.list[i].idx;
    retval->list[i].total   = bufs.list[i].total;
    retval->list[i].used    = 0;
    retval->list[i].address = bufs.list[i].address;
}

drmFree(bufs.list);
return retval;
}

/**
 * Unmap buffers allocated with drmMapBufs().
 * \return zero on success, or negative value on failure.
 * \internal
 * Calls munmap() for every buffer stored in \p bufs and frees the
 * memory allocated by drmMapBufs().
 */
int drmUnmapBufs(drmBufMapPtr bufs)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < bufs->count; i++) {
        drm_munmap(bufs->list[i].address, bufs->list[i].total);
    }

drmFree(bufs->list);
    drmFree(bufs);

    return 0;
}

#define DRM_DMA_RETRY		16

/**
 * Reserve DMA buffers.
 *
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param request
* 
* \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
* 
* \internal
* Assemble the arguments into a drm_dma structure and keeps issuing the
* DRM_IOCTL_DMA ioctl until success or until maximum number of retries.
*/
int drmDMA(int fd, drmDMAReqPtr request)
{
    drm_dma_t dma;

    dma.context         = request->context;
    dma.send_count      = request->send_count;
    dma.send_indices    = request->send_list;
    dma.send_sizes      = request->send_sizes;
    dma.flags           = request->flags;
    dma.request_count   = request->request_count;
    dma.request_size    = request->request_size;
    dma.request_indices = request->request_list;
    dma.request_sizes   = request->request_sizes;
    dma.granted_count   = 0;

    do {
        ret = ioctl( fd, DRM_IOCTL_DMA, &dma );
    } while ( ret && errno == EAGAIN && i++ < DRM_DMA_RETRY );

    if ( ret == 0 ) {
        request->granted_count = dma.granted_count;
        return 0;
    } else {
        return -errno;
    }
}

/**
* Obtain heavyweight hardware lock.
* 
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param context context.
* \param flags flags that determine the sate of the hardware when the function
* returns.
* 
* \return always zero.
* 

* `\internal`
* `\param` This function translates the arguments into a `drm_lock` structure and issue
* the `DRM_IOCTL_LOCK` ioctl until the lock is successfully acquired.
*/

```c
int drmGetLock(int fd, drm_context_t context, drmLockFlags flags)
{
    drm_lock_t lock;

    lock.context = context;
    lock.flags   = 0;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_READY) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_READY;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_QUIESCENT) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_QUIESCENT;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL;
    if (flags & DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES;
    if (flags & DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES;

    while (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_LOCK, &lock))
    {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

`/**`
* `\param` Release the hardware lock.
* `\param` fd file descriptor.
* `\param` context context.
* `\return` zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
* `\internal`
* `\param` This function is a wrapper around the `DRM_IOCTL_UNLOCK` ioctl, passing the
* `\param` argument in a `drm_lock` structure.
*/

```c
int drmUnlock(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{
    drm_lock_t lock;

    lock.context = context;
    lock.flags   = 0;
    return drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_UNLOCK, &lock);
}
```

```c
drm_context_t *drmGetReservedContextList(int fd, int *count)
{
    drm_ctx_res_t res;
    drm_ctx_t  *list;
    drm_context_t *retval;
```
int    i;

res.count    = 0;
res.contexts = NULL;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RES_CTX, &res))
    return NULL;

if (!res.count)
    return NULL;

if (!(list   = drmMalloc(res.count * sizeof(*list))))
    return NULL;
    if (!(retval = drmMalloc(res.count * sizeof(*retval)))) {  
        drmFree(list);
        return NULL;
    }

res.contexts = list;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RES_CTX, &res))
    return NULL;

    for (i = 0; i < res.count; i++)
    retval[i] = list[i].handle;
    drmFree(list);

    *count = res.count;
    return retval;
}

void drmFreeReservedContextList(drm_context_t *pt)
{
    drmFree(pt);
}

/**
 * Create context.
 * 
 * Used by the X server during GLXContext initialization. This causes
 * per-context kernel-level resources to be allocated.
 * 
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle is set on success. To be used by the client when requesting DMA
 * \param dispatch with drmDMA().
 * 
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 * 
 * \note May only be called by root.
 * 

* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_ADD_CTX ioctl, passing the
* argument in a drm_ctx structure.
*/

int drmCreateContext(int fd, drm_context_t *handle)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;

    ctx.flags = 0;/* Modified with functions below */
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_CTX, &ctx))
        return -errno;
    *handle = ctx.handle;
    return 0;
}

int drmSwitchToContext(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;
    ctx.handle = context;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SWITCH_CTX, &ctx))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmSetContextFlags(int fd, drm_context_t context, drm_context_tFlags flags)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;

    /*
    * Context preserving means that no context switches are done between DMA
    * buffers from one context and the next. This is suitable for use in the
    * X server (which promises to maintain hardware context), or in the
    * client-side library when buffers are swapped on behalf of two threads.
    */
    ctx.handle = context;
    ctx.flags = 0;
    if (flags & DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED)
        ctx.flags |= DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED;
    if (flags & DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY)
        ctx.flags |= DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MOD_CTX, &ctx))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmGetContextFlags(int fd, drm_context_t context,
                       drm_context_tFlagsPtr flags)
{
{  
drm_ctx_t ctx;

  ctx.handle = context;
  if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_CTX, &ctx))
    return -errno;
  *flags = 0;
  if (ctx.flags & _DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED)
    *flags |= DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED;
  if (ctx.flags & _DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY)
    *flags |= DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY;
  return 0;
}

/**
 * Destroy context.
 *
 * Free any kernel-level resources allocated with drmCreateContext() associated
 * with the context.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle given by drmCreateContext().
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \note May only be called by root.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_RM_CTX ioctl, passing the
 * argument in a drm_ctx structure.
 */
int drmDestroyContext(int fd, drm_context_t handle)
{
  drm_ctx_t ctx;
  ctx.handle = handle;
  if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RM_CTX, &ctx))
    return -errno;
  return 0;
}

int drmCreateDrawable(int fd, drm_drawable_t *handle)
{
  drm_draw_t draw;
  if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_DRAW, &draw))
    return -errno;
  *handle = draw.handle;
  return 0;
}
int drmDestroyDrawable(int fd, drm_drawable_t handle)
{
    drm_draw_t draw;
    draw.handle = handle;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RM_DRAW, &draw))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmUpdateDrawableInfo(int fd, drm_drawable_t handle,
                        drm_drawable_info_type_t type, unsigned int num,
                        void *data)
{
    drm_update_draw_t update;
    update.handle = handle;
    update.type = type;
    update.num = num;
    update.data = (unsigned long long)(unsigned long)data;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_UPDATE_DRAW, &update))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Acquire the AGP device.
 *  
 * Must be called before any of the other AGP related calls.
 *  
 *  \param fd file descriptor.
 *  
 *  \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *  
 *  \internal
 *  This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ACQUIRE ioctl.
 */
int drmAgpAcquire(int fd)
{
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ACQUIRE, NULL))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}
* * Release the AGP device.
 * * \param fd file descriptor.
 * * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 * * \internal
 * * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_RELEASE ioctl.
 * */
int drmAgpRelease(int fd)
{
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_RELEASE, NULL))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
* Set the AGP mode.
* * \param fd file descriptor.
* * \param mode AGP mode.
* * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
* * \internal
* * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ENABLE ioctl, passing the
* * argument in a drm_agp_mode structure.
* */
int drmAgpEnable(int fd, unsigned long mode)
{
    drm_agp_mode_t m;

    m.mode = mode;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ENABLE, &m))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
* Allocate a chunk of AGP memory.
* * \param fd file descriptor.
* * \param size requested memory size in bytes. Will be rounded to page boundary.
* * \param type type of memory to allocate.
* * \param address if not zero, will be set to the physical address of the
* * allocated memory.
/* \param handle on success will be set to a handle of the allocated memory.
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ALLOC ioctl, passing the
 * arguments in a drm_agp_buffer structure.
 */

int drmAgpAlloc(int fd, unsigned long size, unsigned long type,
unsigned long *address, drm_handle_t *handle)
{
    drm_agp_buffer_t b;

    *handle = DRM_AGP_NO_HANDLE;
    b.size   = size;
    b.handle = 0;
    b.type   = type;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ALLOC, &b))
        return -errno;
    if (address != 0UL)
        *address = b.physical;
    *handle = b.handle;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Free a chunk of AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle to the allocated memory, as given by drmAgpAllocate().
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_FREE ioctl, passing the
 * argument in a drm_agp_buffer structure.
 */

int drmAgpFree(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_agp_buffer_t b;

    b.size   = 0;
    b.handle = handle;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_FREE, &b))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}
/**
 * Bind a chunk of AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle to the allocated memory, as given by drmAgpAllocate().
 * \param offset offset in bytes. It will round to page boundary.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_BIND ioctl, passing the
 * argument in a drm_agp_binding structure.
 */
int drmAgpBind(int fd, drm_handle_t handle, unsigned long offset)
{
    drm_agp_binding_t b;

    b.handle = handle;
    b.offset = offset;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_BIND, &b))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Unbind a chunk of AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle to the allocated memory, as given by drmAgpAllocate().
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_UNBIND ioctl, passing
 * the argument in a drm_agp_binding structure.
 */
int drmAgpUnbind(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_agp_binding_t b;

    b.handle = handle;
    b.offset = 0;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_UNBIND, &b))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
/**
 * Get AGP driver major version number.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return major version number on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
int drmAgpVersionMajor(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return -errno;
    return i.agp_version_major;
}

/**
 * Get AGP driver minor version number.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return minor version number on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
int drmAgpVersionMinor(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return -errno;
    return i.agp_version_minor;
}

/**
 * Get AGP mode.
 *
unsigned long drmAgpGetMode(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.mode;
}

/**
* Get AGP aperture base.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
*
* \return aperture base on success, zero on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
* necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
*/
unsigned long drmAgpBase(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.aperture_base;
}

/**
* Get AGP aperture size.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
*
* \return aperture size on success, zero on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
unsigned long drmAgpSize(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.aperture_size;
}

/**
 * Get used AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return memory used on success, or zero on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned long drmAgpMemoryUsed(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.memory_used;
}

/**
 * Get available AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return memory available on success, or zero on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned long drmAgpMemoryAvail(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return 0;
return i.memory_allowed;
}

/**
 * Get hardware vendor ID.
 * 
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * 
 * \return vendor ID on success, or zero on failure.
 * 
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned int drmAgpVendorId(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return 0;
return i.id_vendor;
}

/**
 * Get hardware device ID.
 * 
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * 
 * \return zero on success, or zero on failure.
 * 
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned int drmAgpDeviceId(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return 0;
return i.id_device;
}

int drmScatterGatherAlloc(int fd, unsigned long size, drm_handle_t *handle)
{  
    drm_scatter_gather_t sg;

    *handle = 0;
    sg.size   = size;
    sg.handle = 0;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SG_ALLOC, &sg))
        return -errno;
    *handle = sg.handle;
    return 0;
}

int drmScatterGatherFree(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_scatter_gather_t sg;

    sg.size   = 0;
    sg.handle = handle;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SG_FREE, &sg))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Wait for VBLANK.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param vbl pointer to a drmVBlank structure.
 * 
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_WAIT_VBLANK ioctl.
 */
int drmWaitVBlank(int fd, drmVBlankPtr vbl)
{
    struct timespec timeout, cur;
    int ret;

    ret = clock_gettime(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, &timeout);
    if (ret < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "clock_gettime failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
        goto out;
    }
    timeout.tv_sec++;

    do {
        ret = ioctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_WAIT_VBLANK, vbl);
    }
vbl->request.type &= ~DRM_VBLANK_RELATIVE;
if (ret && errno == EINTR) {
    clock_gettime(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, &cur);
    /* Timeout after 1s */
    if (cur.tv_sec > timeout.tv_sec + 1 ||
        cur.tv_sec == timeout.tv_sec && cur.tv_nsec >=
        timeout.tv_nsec)) {
        errno = EBUSY;
        ret = -1;
        break;
    }
}
} while (ret && errno == EINTR);

out:
    return ret;
}

int drmError(int err, const char *label)
{
    switch (err) {
        case DRM_ERR_NO_DEVICE:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: no device\n", label);
            break;
        case DRM_ERR_NO_ACCESS:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: no access\n", label);
            break;
        case DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: not root\n", label);
            break;
        case DRM_ERR_INVALID:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: invalid args\n", label);
            break;
        default:
            if (err < 0)
                err = -err;
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: error %d (%s)\n", label, err, strerror(err) );
            break;
    }

    return 1;
}

/**
 * Install IRQ handler.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param irq IRQ number.
 */
int drmCtlInstHandler(int fd, int irq)
{
    drm_control_t ctl;

    ctl.func  = DRM_INST_HANDLER;
    ctl.irq   = irq;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_CONTROL, &ctl))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Uninstall IRQ handler.
 *
 * @param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * @return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * @internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_CONTROL ioctl, passing the
 * argument in a drm_control structure.
 */
int drmCtlUninstHandler(int fd)
{
    drm_control_t ctl;

    ctl.func  = DRM_UNINST_HANDLER;
    ctl.irq   = 0;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_CONTROL, &ctl))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmFinish(int fd, int context, drmLockFlags flags)
{
    drm_lock_t lock;

    lock.context = context;
    lock.flags   = 0;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_READY)      lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_READY;
if (flags & DRM_LOCK_QUIESCENT) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_QUIESCENT;
if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH;
if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL;
if (flags & DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES;
if (flags & DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_FINISH, &lock))
    return -errno;
return 0;
}

/**
 * Get IRQ from bus ID.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param busnum bus number.
 * \param devnum device number.
 * \param funcnum function number.
 *
 * \return IRQ number on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_IRQ_BUSID ioctl, passing the
 * arguments in a drm_irq_busid structure.
 */
int drmGetInterruptFromBusID(int fd, int busnum, int devnum, int funcnum)
{
    drm_irq_busid_t p;

    p.busnum  = busnum;
    p.devnum  = devnum;
    p.funcnum = funcnum;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_IRQ_BUSID, &p))
        return -errno;
    return p.irq;
}

int drmAddContextTag(int fd, drm_context_t context, void *tag)
{
    drmHashEntry *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);

    if (drmHashInsert(entry->tagTable, context, tag)) {
        drmHashDelete(entry->tagTable, context);
        drmHashInsert(entry->tagTable, context, tag);
    }
    return 0;
}

int drmDelContextTag(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{  
drmHashEntry *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);

  return drmHashDelete(entry->tagTable, context);
}

void *drmGetContextTag(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{
  drmHashEntry *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);
  void *value;

  if (drmHashLookup(entry->tagTable, context, &value))
    return NULL;

  return value;
}

int drmAddContextPrivateMapping(int fd, drm_context_t ctx_id,
                                      drm_handle_t handle)
{
  drm_ctx_priv_map_t map;

  map.ctx_id = ctx_id;
  map.handle = (void *)(uintptr_t)handle;

  if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_SAREA_CTX, &map))
    return -errno;
  return 0;
}

int drmGetContextPrivateMapping(int fd, drm_context_t ctx_id,
                                      drm_handle_t *handle)
{
  drm_ctx_priv_map_t map;

  map.ctx_id = ctx_id;

  if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_SAREA_CTX, &map))
    return -errno;
  if (handle)
    *handle = (drm_handle_t)(uintptr_t)map.handle;

  return 0;
}

int drmGetMap(int fd, int idx, drm_handle_t *offset, drmSize *size,
                                      drmMapType *type, drmMapFlags *flags, drm_handle_t *handle,
                                      int *mtrr)
{  
    drm_map_t map;
    
    map.offset = idx;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_MAP, &map))
        return -errno;
    *offset = map.offset;
    *size = map.size;
    *type = map.type;
    *flags = map.flags;
    *handle = (unsigned long)map.handle;
    *mtrr = map.mtrr;
    return 0;
}

int drmGetClient(int fd, int idx, int *auth, int *pid, int *uid,
                 unsigned long *magic, unsigned long *iocs)
{
    drm_client_t client;
    
    client.idx = idx;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_CLIENT, &client))
        return -errno;
    *auth = client.auth;
    *pid = client.pid;
    *uid = client.uid;
    *magic = client.magic;
    *iocs = client.iocs;
    return 0;
}

int drmGetStats(int fd, drmStatsT *stats)
{
    drm_stats_t s;
    int i;
    
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_STATS, &s))
        return -errno;
    stats->count = 0;
    memset(stats, 0, sizeof(*stats));
    if (s.count > sizeof(stats->data)/sizeof(stats->data[0]))
        return -1;

    #define SET_VALUE
    \stats->data[i].long_format = "%-20.20s"; \n
    #endif
    stats->data[i].rate_format = "%8.8s";
    stats->data[i].isvalue = 1;
#define SET_COUNT
\nstats->data[i].long_format = "%-20.20s";  
stats->data[i].rate_format = "%5.5s";  
stats->data[i].isvalue = 0;  
stats->data[i].mult_names = "kgm";  
stats->data[i].mult = 1000;  
stats->data[i].verbose = 0

#define SET_BYTE
\nstats->data[i].long_format = "%-20.20s";  
stats->data[i].rate_format = "%5.5s";  
stats->data[i].isvalue = 0;  
stats->data[i].mult_names = "KGM";  
stats->data[i].mult = 1024;  
stats->data[i].verbose = 0

stats->count = s.count;
for (i = 0; i < s.count; i++) {
stats->data[i].value = s.data[i].value;
switch (s.data[i].type) {
case _DRM_STAT_LOCK:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Lock";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Lock";
    SET_VALUE;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_OPENS:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Opens";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "O";
    SET_COUNT;
    stats->data[i].verbose = 1;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_CLOSES:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Closes";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Lock";
    SET_COUNT;
    stats->data[i].verbose = 1;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_IOCTLS:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Ioctl";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Ioc/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_LOCKS:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Locks";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Lck/s";
SET_COUNT;
break;

case _DRM_STAT_UNLOCKS:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Unlocks";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Unl/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_IRQ:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "IRQs";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "IRQ/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_PRIMARY:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Primary Bytes";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "PB/s";
    SET_BYTE;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_SECONDARY:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Secondary Bytes";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "SB/s";
    SET_BYTE;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_DMA:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "DMA";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "DMA/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_SPECIAL:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Special DMA";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "dma/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_MISSED:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Miss";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Ms/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_VALUE:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Value";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Value";
    SET_VALUE;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_BYTE:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Bytes";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "B/s";
    SET_BYTE;
    break;

case _DRM_STAT_COUNT:
default:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Count";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Cnt/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
}
}
return 0;
}

/**
 * Issue a set-version ioctl.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 * \param data source pointer of the data to be read and written.
 * \param size size of the data to be read and written.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * It issues a read-write ioctl given by
 * `code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex` \endcode.
 *
 * int drmSetInterfaceVersion(int fd, drmSetVersion *version)
 { 
     int retcode = 0;
     drm_set_version_t sv;

     sv.drm_di_major = version->drm_di_major;
     sv.drm_di_minor = version->drm_di_minor;
     sv.drm_dd_major = version->drm_dd_major;
     sv.drm_dd_minor = version->drm_dd_minor;

     if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_VERSION, &sv))
     { retcode = -errno;
     }

     version->drm_di_major = sv.drm_di_major;
     version->drm_di_minor = sv.drm_di_minor;
     version->drm_dd_major = sv.drm_dd_major;
     version->drm_dd_minor = sv.drm_dd_minor;

     return retcode;
 }

/**
 * Send a device-specific command.
int drmCommandNone(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex)
{
    void *data = NULL; /* dummy */
    unsigned long request;

    request = DRM_IO( DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data)) {
        return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}

int drmCommandRead(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex, void *data,
                    unsigned long size)
{
    unsigned long request;

    request = DRM_IOC( DRM_IOC_READ, DRM_IOCTL_BASE,
                       DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex, size);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data)) {
        return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}
/**
 * Send a device-specific write command.
 * 
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 * \param data source pointer of the data to be written.
 * \param size size of the data to be written.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * It issues a write ioctl given by
 * \code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex \endcode.
 */
int drmCommandWrite(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex, void *data,
unsigned long size)
{
    unsigned long request;
    request = DRM_IOC( DRM_IOC_WRITE, DRM_IOCTL_BASE,
                        DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex, size);
    if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data)) {
        return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Send a device-specific read-write command.
 * 
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 * \param data source pointer of the data to be read and written.
 * \param size size of the data to be read and written.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * It issues a read-write ioctl given by
 * \code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex \endcode.
 */
int drmCommandWriteRead(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex, void *data,
  unsigned long size)
{
  unsigned long request;

  request = DRM_IOC(DRM_IOC_READ|DRM_IOC_WRITE, DRM_IOCTL_BASE,
  DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex, size);

  if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data))
    return -errno;
  return 0;
}

#define DRM_MAX_FDS 16
static struct {
  char *BusID;
  int fd;
  int refcount;
} connection[DRM_MAX_FDS];

static int nr_fds = 0;

int drmOpenOnce(void *unused,
  const char *BusID,
  int *newlyopened)
{
  int i;
  int fd;

  for (i = 0; i < nr_fds; i++)
    if (strcmp(BusID, connection[i].BusID) == 0) {
      connection[i].refcount++;
      *newlyopened = 0;
      return connection[i].fd;
    }

  fd = drmOpen(unused, BusID);
  if (fd <= 0 || nr_fds == DRM_MAX_FDS)
    return fd;

  connection[nr_fds].BusID = strdup(BusID);
  connection[nr_fds].fd = fd;
  connection[nr_fds].refcount = 1;
  *newlyopened = 1;

  if (0)
    fprintf(stderr, "saved connection %d for %s %d\n",
    nr_fds, connection[nr_fds].BusID, nr_fds, connection[nr_fds].BusID,}
strcmp(BusID, connection[nr_fds].BusID));

    nr_fds++;

    return fd;
}

void drmCloseOnce(int fd)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < nr_fds; i++) {
        if (fd == connection[i].fd) {
            if (--connection[i].refcount == 0) {
                drmClose(connection[i].fd);
                free(connection[i].BusID);
            }
        }
    }

    if (i < --nr_fds)
        connection[i] = connection[nr_fds];

    return;
}

int drmSetMaster(int fd)
{
    return ioctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_MASTER, 0);
}

int drmDropMaster(int fd)
{
    return ioctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_DROP_MASTER, 0);
}

char *drmGetDeviceNameFromFd(int fd)
{
    char name[128];
    struct stat sbuf;
    dev_t d;
    int i;

    /* The whole drmOpen thing is a fiasco and we need to find a way
     * back to just using open(2). For now, however, lets just make
     * things worse with even more ad hoc directory walking code to
     * discover the device file name. */
fstat(fd, &sbuf);
d = sbuf.st_rdev;

for (i = 0; i < DRM_MAX_MINOR; i++) {
    snprintf(name, sizeof name, DRM_DEV_NAME, DRM_DIR_NAME, i);
    if (stat(name, &sbuf) == 0 && sbuf.st_rdev == d)
        break;
}
if (i == DRM_MAX_MINOR)
    return NULL;

return strdup(name);
}

int drmPrimeHandleToFD(int fd, uint32_t handle, uint32_t flags, int *prime_fd)
{
    struct drm_prime_handle args;
    int ret;

    args.handle = handle;
    args.flags = flags;
    ret = drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_PRIME_HANDLE_TO_FD, &args);
    if (ret)
        return ret;
    *prime_fd = args.fd;
    return 0;
}

int drmPrimeFDToHandle(int fd, int prime_fd, uint32_t *handle)
{
    struct drm_prime_handle args;
    int ret;

    args.fd = prime_fd;
    args.flags = 0;
    ret = drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_PRIME_FD_TO_HANDLE, &args);
    if (ret)
        return ret;
    *handle = args.handle;
    return 0;
}
1.100 libevent 2.0.21-stable

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1.101 libffi 3.2.1

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1.102 libffi-native 1.1.4

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1.104 libnl 3.2.25

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
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
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distribute.

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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:

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facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the
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b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact
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1.113 libuser 0.6

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

Preamble

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

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library, or if you modify it.
For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link a program 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.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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

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

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don’t assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

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

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

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

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

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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

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2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion
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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 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.

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1.115 libvirt-python 1.2.15

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1.122 libxfixes 5.0.1

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1.123 libxml-parser-perl-native 0.08

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XML::Parser Version 2.40

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This is a Perl extension interface to James Clark's XML parser, expat.
It requires at least version 5.004 of perl and it requires that you have
release 1.95.0 or greater of expat installed. You can download expat
from http://sourceforge.net/projects/expat/

Best way is to install expat development package with your OS package manager.
Debian/Ubuntu/similar: libexpat1-dev (old versions: expat-dev)

After that run `cpan XML::Parser`.

You can install this module from OS package too, but CPAN has most fresh version.
CentOS/RHEL/Fedora: perl-XML-Parser
Debian/Ubuntu/similar: should be already installed

XML::Parser installation requires gcc, so on MacOS X you need to download and run
Xcode from Mac app store (~1.5 GB)

The documentation for this extension can be found in pod format at the end
of the files Parser.pm and Expat/Expat.pm. The perldoc program, provided with
the perl distribution, can be used to view this documentation.

This was modified from the original XML::Parser created by Larry Wall.

-------------

To manually install this module, cd to the directory that contains this README file
and type the following:

perl Makefile.PL

Alternatively, if you plan to install XML::Parser somewhere other than
your system's perl library directory. You can type something like this:

perl Makefile.PL PREFIX=/home/me/perl INSTALLDIRS=perl

Then to build you run make.
make

You can then test the module by typing:

make test

There are some sample utilities in the samples directory along with an
xml form of the XML specification to test them on. You may need to change
the '#!' line at the top of these utilities to what is appropriate for
your system. If you're going to play around with them prior to installing
the module, you would need to add the blib paths to your perl search
path, like this (assuming your current directory is samples):

    perl -I../blib/lib -I../blib/arch xmlcomments REC-xml-19980210.xml

or set your PERLLIB environment variable.

If you have write access to the installation directories, you may then
install by typing:

make install

Discussion on features and bugs of this software and general discussion
on topics relating to perl and XML takes place on the perl-xml mailing
list, to which you can subscribe by sending mail to:

    subscribe-perl-xml@lyris.activestate.com

Differences from Version 2.30
=================================

Version 2.31 is a minor bugfix release to allow XML::Parser to
work under the forthcoming Perl 5.8.0 release. There are no functional
changes.

Differences from Version 2.29
=================================

Expat is no longer included with this package. It must now be already
installed on your system as a library. You may download the library
version of expat from http://sourceforge.net/projects/expat/. After
downloading, expat must be configured (an automatic script does this),
built and installed.
A workaround has been provided for those people who couldn't compile Expat.xs with a perl 5.6.0 with USE_5005THREADS on.

A bug that prevented IO::Handler from being read by the parse method has been fixed.

Fixed a bug in reading external entities with incremental parsing.

Clark Cooper
coopercc@netheaven.com

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1.127 libxslt 1.2.2

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Contributors to bttv:

Michael Chu <mmchu@pobox.com>
AverMedia fix and more flexible card recognition

Alan Cox <alan@lxorguk.ukuu.org.uk>
Video4Linux interface and 2.1.x kernel adaptation

Chris Kleitsch
Hardware I2C

Gerd Knorr <kraxel@cs.tu-berlin.de>
Radio card (ITT sound processor)

bigfoot <bigfoot@net-way.net>
Ragnar Hojland Espinosa <ragnar@macula.net>
ConferenceTV card

+ many more (please mail me if you are missing in this list and would
like to be mentioned)

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Ralph Metzler <rjkm@metzlerbros.de>
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Christoph Martin <martin@uni-mainz.de>
for his LIRC infrared handler

Andreas Oberritter <obi@linuxtv.org>
Dennis Noermann <dennis.noermann@noernet.de>
Felix Domke <tmbinc@elitedvb.net>
Florian Schirmer <jolt@tuxbox.org>
Ronny Strutz <3des@elitedvb.de>
Wolfram Joost <dbox2@frokaschwei.de>
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Peter Schildmann <peter.schildmann@web.de>
for the driver for the Technisat SkyStar2 PCI DVB card

Vadim Catana <skystar@moldova.cc>
Roberto Ragusa <r.ragusa@libero.it>
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Michael Dreher <michael@5dot1.de>
Andreas 'randy' Weinberger
for the support of the Fujitsu-Siemens Activy budget DVB-S

Kenneth Aafly <ke-aa@frisurf.no>
for adding support for Typhoon DVB-S budget card

Ernst Peinlich <e.peinlich@inode.at>
for tuning/DiSEqC support for the DEC 3000-s

Peter Beutner <p.beutner@gmx.net>
for the IR code for the ttusb-dec driver

Wilson Michaels <wilsonmichaels@earthlink.net>
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for the nxt2002 frontend driver

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

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for the or51211 and or51132 frontend drivers, and
for merging the nxt2002 and nxt2004 modules into a
single nxt200x frontend driver.

(If you think you should be in this list, but you are not, drop a
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/* nicstar.c v0.22 Jawaid Bazyar (bazyar@hypermall.com)
* nicstar.c, M. Welsh (matt.welsh@cl.cam.ac.uk)
* 
* Hacked October, 1997 by Jawaid Bazyar, Interlink Advertising Services Inc.
* http://www.hypermall.com/
* 10/1/97 - commented out CFG_PHYIE bit - we don't care when the PHY
* interrupts us (except possibly for removal/insertion of the cable?)
* 10/4/97 - began heavy inline documentation of the code. Corrected typos
* and spelling mistakes.
* 10/5/97 - added code to handle PHY interrupts, disable PHY on
* loss of link, and correctly re-enable PHY when link is
* re-established. (put back CFG_PHYIE)
* 
* Modified to work with the IDT7721 nicstar -- AAL5 (tested) only.
* 
* R. D. Rechenmacher <ron@fnal.gov>, Aug. 6, 1997
* 
* Linux driver for the IDT77201 NICStAR PCI ATM controller.
* PHY component is expected to be 155 Mbps S/UNI-Lite or IDT 77155;
* see init_nicstar() for PHY initialization to change this. This driver
* expects the Linux ATM stack to support scatter-gather lists
* (skb->atm.iovcnt != 0) for Rx skb's passed to vcc->push.
* 
* Implementing minimal-copy of received data:
* IDT always receives data into a small buffer, then large buffers
* as needed. This means that data must always be copied to create
* the linear buffer needed by most non-ATM protocol stacks (e.g. IP)
* Fix is simple: make large buffers large enough to hold entire
* SDU, and leave <small_buffer_data> bytes empty at the start. Then
* copy small buffer contents to head of large buffer.
* Trick is to avoid fragmenting Linux, due to need for a lot of large
* buffers. This is done by 2 things:
* 1) skb->destructor / skb->atm.recycle_buffer
* combined, allow nicstar_free_rx_skb to be called to
* recycle large data buffers
* 2) skb_clone of received buffers
* See nicstar_free_rx_skb and linearize_buffer for implementation
* details.
* 
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* Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
*
* M. Welsh, 6 July 1996
* *
* /

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CdG = Cees A. de Groot <cg@pobox.com>
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People doing the actual work in alphabetical order:

AB  = Andries Brouwer <Andries.Brouwer@cwi.nl>

AS  = Arun Sharma <asharma@sco.com>

AS2 = Andre Schoorl <aschoorl@engr.UVic.CA>

BL  = Bernd 'Bing' Leibing <bernd.leibing@rz.uni-ulm.de>

DG  = Daniele Giacomini <daniele@tv.shineline.it>

DL  = Dave Love <d.love@dl.ac.uk>

DP  = Dave Platt <dplatt@iq.TVSoft.com>

DS  = Davide G. M. Salvetti <salve@debian.org>

ESR = Eric S. Raymond <esr@thyrsus.com>

FJM = Francisco J. Montilla <pacopepe@nova.es>

FB  = Florin Boariu <florin@bamberg.baynet.de>

FP  = Fabrizio Polacco <fpolacco@megabaud.fi>

FP2 = Frank Pavageau <pavageau@imaginet.fr>
      (previously <frank@via.ecp.fr>.
```
IWM = Ian W Moor <i.moor@doc.ic.ac.uk>

JAM = Jose Abilio Oliveira Matos <jamatos@novalis.fc.up.pt>

JE = Jan Echternach <echter@informatik.uni-rostock.de>

JE2 = Jeremy Elson <jelson@circlemud.org>

HN = Hartmut Niemann <niemann@cip.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de>

HT = Henry S. Thompson <ht@cogsci.ed.ac.uk>

KT = Karsten Tinnefeld <tinnefeld@irb.informatik.uni-dortmund.de>

KdB = Kees de Bruin <kees_de_bruin@tasking.nl>

KML = Ken MacLeod <kmaeleod@midamerican.com>

LM = Lee Marzke <marzke_lee@si.com>

LM2 = Laurent Martelli <laurent@lolo.martelli.fr>

MB = Marco Budde <Marco_Budde@hqsys.fido.de>

MB2 = Marc Baudoin <Marc.Baudoin@solsoft.com>

MG = Michael Gerdts <gerdts@cae.wisc.edu>

MHP = Marc Huguet Puig (Perceval) <mhp@nil.fut.es>

MP = Mitchell Perilstein <mnp@compass-da.com>

NJ = Niels Kristian Bech Jensen <nkbj@image.dk>

RM = Rune Mathisen <mathrune@online.no>

SM = Simon Marlow <simonm@dcs.gla.ac.uk>

SM2 = Samuel Mikes <smikes@alumni.hmc.edu>

SR = Sven Rudolph <sr1@os.inf.tu-dresden.de>

TM = Tommy Marcus McGuire <mcguire@cs.utexas.edu>

UW = Ulrich Windl <ulrich.windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de>

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This is `linuxdoc-tools', a series of tools to implement the Linux Documentation Project HOWTO and book styles in SGML.

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linuxdoc-tools is derived from linuxdoc-SGML, originally written by Matt Welsh and later maintained by Cees de Groot. Linuxdoc-SGML is based on James Clark's sgmls parser, and the QWERTZ DTD by Tom Gordon. Magnus Alvestad provided the current HTML support. For the rest of linuxdoc-SGML,

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When sgml-tools dropped support for the linuxdoc DTD, Taketoshi Sano <sano@debian.org> forked the code to linuxdoc-tools. See README file.

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Maintainer:

CdG = Cees A. de Groot <cg@pobox.com>
http://pobox.com/~cg

People doing the actual work in alphabetical order:

AB  = Andries Brouwer <Andries.Brouwer@cwi.nl>

AS  = Arun Sharma <asharma@sco.com>

AS2 = Andre Schoorl <aschoorl@engr.UVic.CA>

BL  = Bernd 'Bing' Leibing <bernd.leibing@rz.uni-ulm.de>

DG  = Daniele Giacomini <daniele@tv.shineline.it>

DL  = Dave Love <d.love@dl.ac.uk>

DP  = Dave Platt <dplatt@iq.TVSoft.com>

DS  = Davide G. M. Salvetti <salve@debian.org>

ESR = Eric S. Raymond <esr@thyrsus.com>

FJM = Francisco J. Montilla <pacopepe@nova.es>

FB  = Florin Boariu <florin@bamberg.baynet.de>

FP  = Fabrizio Polacco <fpolacco@megabaud.fi>

FP2 = Frank Pavageau <pavageau@imaginet.fr>
      (previously <frank@via.ecp.fr>).

HN  = Hartmut Niemann <niemann@cip.e-technik.uni-erlangen.de>

HT  = Henry S. Thompson <ht@cogsci.ed.ac.uk>

IWM = Ian W Moor <i.moor@doc.ic.ac.uk>

JAM = Jose Abilio Oliveira Matos <jamatos@novalis.fc.up.pt>
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1.138 make 4.1

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1.152 netbase 5.3

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The following individuals contributed in part to the Network Time
Protocol Distribution Version 4 and are acknowledged as authors of
this work.
1. [1]Takao Abe <takao_abe@xurb.jp> Clock driver for JJY receivers
2. [2]Mark Andrews <mark_andrews@isc.org> Leitch atomic clock
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3. [3]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial
   line and PCI-bus devices
   <kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com> port to WindowsNT 3.5
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9. [10]Piete Brooks <Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk> MSF clock driver,
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10. [11]Nelson B Bolyard <nelson@bolyard.me> update and complete
    broadcast and crypto features in sntp
11. [12]Jean-Francois Boudreault <Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca>
    IPv6 support
12. [13]Reg Clemens <reg@dwf.com> Oncore driver (Current maintainer)
13. [14]Steve Clift <clift@ml.csiro.au> OMEGA clock driver
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    help with target configuration
15. [16]Sven Dietrich <sven_dietrich@trimble.com> Palisade reference
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17. [18]Torsten Duwe <duwe@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de> Linux
18. [19] Dennis Ferguson <dennis@mrbill.canet.ca> foundation code for NTP Version 2 as specified in RFC-1119
19. [20] John Hay <jhay@icomtek.csir.co.za> IPv6 support and testing
20. [21] Dave Hart <davehart@davehart.com> General maintenance, Windows port interpolation rewrite
21. [22] Claas Hilbrecht <neoclock4x@linum.com> NeoClock4X clock driver
22. [23] Glenn Hollinger <glenn@herald.usask.ca> GOES clock driver
23. [24] Mike Iglesias <iglesias@uci.edu> DEC Alpha port
24. [25] Jim Jagielski <jim@jagubox.gsfc.nasa.gov> A/UX port
25. [26] Jeff Johnson <sjbj@chatham.usdesign.com> massive prototyping overhaul
26. [27] Hans Lambermont <Hans.Lambermont@nl.origin-it.com> or
27. [28] <H.Lambermont@chello.nl> ntpsweep
29. [29] Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
30. [30] Frank Kardel [31]<kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> driver (>14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
31. [32] William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
32. [33] Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
33. [34] Craig Leres <leres@ee.lbl.gov> 4.4BSD port, ppsclock, Magnavox GPS clock driver
34. [35] George Lindholm <lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
35. [36] Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
36. [37] Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
37. [38] Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org> Network I/O, Windows Port, Code Maintenance
39. [40] Wolfgang Moeller <moeller@gwdg1.dnet.gwdg.de> VMS port
40. [41] Jeffrey Mogul <mogul@pa.dec.com> ntptrace utility
41. [42] Tom Moore <tmoore@fievel.daytonoh.nrc.com> i386 svr4 port
42. [43] Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
43. [44] Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [45] Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
44. [46] Rob Neal <rneal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code maintenance
45. [47] Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
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48. [50] Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
47. [51] Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
48. [52] Ray Schnitzler <schnittz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
49. [53] Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
50. [54] Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
51. [55] Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
52. [56] Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
53. [57] Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu> IP multicast/Anycast support
54. [58] Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp> TRAK clock driver
55. [59] Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
56. [60] Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

References

1. mailto:%20takao_abe@xurb.jp
2. mailto:%20mark_andrews@isc.org
3. mailto:%20altmeier@atlsoft.de
4. mailto:%20vbais@mailman1.intel.co
5. mailto:%20kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com
6. mailto:%20michael.barone@lmco.com
7. mailto:%20karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com
8. mailto:%20greg.brackley@bigfoot.com
9. mailto:%20Marc.Brett@westgeo.com
10. mailto:%20Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk
11. mailto:%20nelson@bolyard.me
12. mailto:%20Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca
13. mailto:%20reg@dfw.com
14. mailto:%20clift@ml.csiro.au
15. mailto:casey@csc.co.za
16. mailto:%20Sven_Dietrich@trimble.COM
17. mailto:%20dundas@salt.jpl.nasa.gov
18. mailto:%20duwe@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de
19. mailto:%20dennis@mrbill.canet.ca
20. mailto:%20jhay@icomtek.csir.co.za
21. mailto:%20davehart@davehart.com
22. mailto:%20neoclock4x@linum.com
23. mailto:%20glenn@herald.usask.ca
24. mailto:%20iglesias@uci.edu
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26. mailto:%20jbj@chatham.usdesign.com
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The End

#!perl

=head1 NAME
copyright.t
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 =~ /.*\(\d{4,}\)/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 =~ /copyright 1987.*\(\d{4,}\)/i
    or die "Copyright statement not found in perl -v output $output";

  $year;
}

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

--------------------------------------------------------------------------
---
abstract: 'Build and install Perl modules'
author:
  - 'Ken Williams <kwilliams@cpan.org>,'
  - "Development questions, bug reports, and patches should be sent to the\nmodule-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
use strict;
use lib 't/lib';
use MBTest;
use DistGen;

plan 'no_plan';

# Ensure any Module::Build modules are loaded from correct directory
blib_load('Module::Build');

#----------------------------------------------------------
# Create test distribution
#----------------------------------------------------------
{
    my $dist = DistGen->new(
        name => 'Simple::Name',
        version => '0.01',
        license => 'perl'
    );

    $dist->regen;
    $dist->chdir_in;

    my $mb = $dist->new_from_context();
    isa_ok( $mb, "Module::Build" );
    is( $mb->license, 'perl',
        "license 'perl' is valid"
    );

    my $meta = $mb->get_metadata( fatal => 0 );

    is_deeply( $meta->{license} => [ 'perl_5' ], "META license will be 'perl'" );
    is_deeply( $meta->{resources}{license}, [ "http://dev.perl.org/licenses/" ],
        "META license URL is correct"
    );
}

{
    my $dist = DistGen->new(
        name => 'Simple::Name',
        version => '0.01',
        license => 'VaporWare'
    );

    $dist->regen;
    $dist->chdir_in;
my $mb = $dist->new_from_context();
isa_ok( $mb, "Module::Build" );
is( $mb->license, 'VaporWare',
    "license 'VaporWare' is valid"
);

my $meta = $mb->get_metadata( fatal => 0 );

is_deeply( $meta->{license} => [ 'unrestricted' ], "META license will be 'unrestricted'" );
is_deeply( $meta->{resources}{license}, [ "http://example.com/vaporware/" ],
    "META license URL is correct"
);

} # Test with alpha number
# vim:ts=2:sw=2:et:sta:sts=2
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1.168 pigz-native 2.3.3

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1.170 pkgconfig-native 0.28

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

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.
However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.173 popt 1.16

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

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Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.
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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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

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

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data
structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline
functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object
file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative
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executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood
that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the
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1.176 psplash 0.1
1.176.1 Available under license:

/*
 * pslash - a lightweight framebuffer splashscreen for embedded devices.
 *
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 *
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 *
*/

#ifndef _HAVE_PSPLASH_H
#define _HAVE_PSPLASH_H

#define GNU_SOURCE 1
#include <assert.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <linux/fb.h>
#include <linux/kd.h>
#include <linux/vt.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#if defined(__i386__) || defined(__alpha__)
#include <sys/io.h>
#endif
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <termios.h>
#include <unistd.h>

typedef uint8_t  uint8;
typedef uint16_t uint16;
typedef int            bool;

#ifndef FALSE
#define FALSE 0
#endif

#ifndef TRUE
#define TRUE 1
#endif

#define PSPLASH_FIFO "psplash_fifo"

#define DEBUG 0
#if DEBUG
#define DBG(x, a...) 
{ printf ( __FILE__ ":%d,%s() " x "\n", __LINE__, __func__, ##a); }
#else
#define DBG(x, a...) do {} while (0)
#endif

typedef struct PSplashFont
char *name; /* Font name. */
int height; /* Height in pixels. */
int index_mask; /* (1 << N) - 1. */
int *offset; /* (1 << N) offsets into index. */
int *index;
u_int32_t *content;
}
PSplashFont;

#include "psplash-fb.h"
#include "psplash-console.h"
#endif

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Version 2, June 1991

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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.cnr.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 (now Zope Corporation, see http://www.zope.com). In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see http://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is 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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   (For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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

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{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_delete_file, "extattr_delete_file", "%s("%s",%d,%d,\"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
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{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setegid, "setegid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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```
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```

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

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---

**1.187 quilt-native 0.64**

**1.187.1 Available under license :**

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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1.188 quota 4.01
1.188.1 Available under license:

/*
 * QUOTA  An implementation of the diskquota system for the LINUX
 * operating system. QUOTA is implemented using the BSD syscall
 * interface as the means of communication with the user level.
* Should work for all filesystems because of integration into the
* VFS layer of the operating system.
* This is based on the Melbourne quota system which uses both user and
* group quota files.
* This part does the lookup of the info.
* Author: Marco van Wieringen <mvw@planets.elm.net>
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* modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License
* as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version
* 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
*/

#include "config.h"

#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <paths.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <syslog.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "mntopt.h"
#include "quotaops.h"
#include "bylabel.h"
#include "rquota.h"
#include "quotaio.h"
#include "quotasys.h"
#include "dqblk_rpc.h"
#include "common.h"

#define STDIN_FILENO	0
#define TYPE_EXTENDED	0x01
#define ACTIVE	0x02
#define FACILITY	LOG_LOCAL7
#ifndef MAXPATHNAMELEN
#define MAXPATHNAMELEN BUFSIZ
#endif
#define NETTYPE AF_INET
/* Options from rquota_svc.c */
#define FL_AUTOFS 4
extern int flags;

extern char nfs_pseudoroot[PATH_MAX];

/*
 * Global unix authentication credentials.
 */
extern struct authunix_parms *unix_cred;

int in_group(gid_t * gids, u_int len, gid_t gid)
{
    gid_t *gidsp = gids + len;

    while (gidsp > gids)
        if (*((--gids)) == gid)
            return 1;

    return 0;
}

static inline void servnet2util2dqb(struct util_dqblk *u, sq_dqblk * n)
{
    time_t now;

    time(&now);
    u->dq_hardlimit = n->rq_bhardlimit;
    u->dq_bsoftlimit = n->rq_bsoftlimit;
    u->dq_ihardlimit = n->rq_fhardlimit;
    u->dq_isoftlimit = n->rq_fsoftlimit;
    u->dq_curblocks = ((qsize_t)n->rq_curblocks) << RPC_DQBLK_SIZE_BITS;
    u->dq_curfiles = n->rq_curfiles;
    if (n->rq_btimeleft)
        u->dq_btime = n->rq_btimeleft + now;
    else
        u->dq_btime = 0;
    if (n->rq_ftimeleft)
        u->dq_itime = n->rq_ftimeleft + now;
    else
        u->dq_itime = 0;
}

/* XDR transports 32b variables exactly. Find smallest needed shift to fit
 * 64b variable into into 32 bits and to preserve precision as high as
 * possible. */
static int find_block_shift(qsize_t hard, qsize_t soft, qsize_t cur)
{
    int shift;
    qsize_t value = hard;
if (value < soft)
    value = soft;
if (value < cur)
    value = cur;
value >>= 32;
for (shift = QUOTABLOCK_BITS; value; shift++)
    value >>= 1;
return shift;
}

static inline void servutil2netdqblk(struct rquota *n, struct util_dqblk *u)
{
time_t now;
int shift;

    shift = find_block_shift(u->dq_bhardlimit, u->dq_bsoftlimit,
toqb(u->dq_curspace));
n->rq_bsize = 1 << shift;
    n->rq_bhardlimit = u->dq_bhardlimit >> (shift - QUOTABLOCK_BITS);
    n->rq_bsoftlimit = u->dq_bsoftlimit >> (shift - QUOTABLOCK_BITS);
    n->rq_fhardlimit = u->dq_ihardlimit;
    n->rq_fsoftlimit = u->dq_isoftlimit;
    n->rq_curblocks = toqb(u->dq_curspace) >> (shift - QUOTABLOCK_BITS);
    n->rq_curfiles = u->dq_curinodes;

time(&now);
    if (u->dq_btime)
        n->rq_btimeleft = u->dq_btime - now;
    else
        n->rq_btimeleft = 0;
    if (u->dq_itime)
        n->rq_ftimeleft = u->dq_itime - now;
    else
        n->rq_ftimeleft = 0;
}

setquota_rslt *setquotainfo(int lflags, caddr_t * argp, struct svc_req *rqstp)
{
    static setquota_rslt result;

    #if defined(RPC_SETQUOTA)
    union {
        setquota_args *args;
        ext_setquota_args *ext_args;
    } arguments;
    struct util_dqblk dqblk;

    ...
struct dquot *dquot;
struct mount_entry *mnt;
char pathname[PATH_MAX] = {0};
char *pathp = pathname;
int id, qcmd, type;
struct quota_handle *handles[2] = { NULL, NULL };

/*
 * First check authentication.
 */
if (lflags & TYPE_EXTENDED) {
  arguments.ext_args = (ext_setquota_args *) argp;

  id = arguments.ext_args->sqa_id;
  if (unix_cred->aup_uid != 0) {
    result.status = Q_EPERM;
    return (&result);
  }

  qcmd = arguments.ext_args->sqa_qcmd;
  type = arguments.ext_args->sqa_type;
  if (arguments.ext_args->sqa_pathp[0] != '/')
    strncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
  strncat(pathname, arguments.ext_args->sqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);
  servnet2utildqblk(&dqblk, &arguments.ext_args->sqa_dqblk);
}
else {
  arguments.args = (setquota_args *) argp;

  id = arguments.args->sqa_id;
  if (unix_cred->aup_uid != 0) {
    result.status = Q_EPERM;
    return (&result);
  }

  qcmd = arguments.args->sqa_qcmd;
  type = USRQUOTA;
  if (arguments.args->sqa_pathp[0] != '/')
    strncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
  strncat(pathname, arguments.args->sqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);
  servnet2utildqblk(&dqblk, &arguments.args->sqa_dqblk);
}

result.status = Q_NOQUOTA;
result.setquota_rslt_u.sqr_quota.rq_bsize = RPC_DQBLK_SIZE;

if (init_mounts_scan(1, &pathp, MS QUIET | MS NO MNTPOINT | MS NFS ALL | ((flags & FL AUTOFS) ? 0 : MS NO AUTOFS)) < 0)
goto out;
if (!(mnt = get_next_mount())) {
    end_mounts_scan();
goto out;
}
if (!(handles[0] = init_io(mnt, type, -1, 0))) {
    end_mounts_scan();
goto out;
}
end_mounts_scan();
if (!(dquot = handles[0]->qh_ops->read_dquot(handles[0], id)))
goto out;
if (qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETQLIM, type) ||
qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETQUOTA, type)) {
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit = dqblk.dqb_bsoftlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit = dqblk.dqb_bhardlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit = dqblk.dqb_isoftlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit = dqblk.dqb_ihardlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_btime = dqblk.dqb_btime;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_itime = dqblk.dqb_itime;
}
if (qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETUSE, type) ||
qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETQUOTA, type)) {
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace = dqblk.dqb_curspace;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes = dqblk.dqb_curinodes;
}
if (handles[0]->qh_ops->commit_dquot(dquot, COMMIT_LIMITS) == -1) {
    free(dquot);
    goto out;
}
free(dquot);
result.status = Q_OK;
out:
dispose_handle_list(handles);
#else
result.status = Q_EPERM;
#endif
return (&result);
}

getquota_rslt *getquotainfo(int lflags, caddr_t * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    static getquota_rslt result;
    union {
        getquota_args *args;
        ext_getquota_args *ext_args;
    } arguments;
    struct dqut *dquot = NULL;
    struct mount_entry *mnt;
    char pathname[PATH_MAX] = {0};
}
char *pathp = pathname;
int id, type;
struct quota_handle *handles[2] = { NULL, NULL };

/*
 * First check authentication.
 */
if (lflags & TYPE_EXTENDED) {
    arguments.ext_args = (ext_getquota_args *) argp;
    id = arguments.ext_args->gqa_id;
    type = arguments.ext_args->gqa_type;
    if (arguments.ext_args->gqa_pathp[0] != '/')
        strncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
    sstrncat(pathname, arguments.ext_args->gqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);
    if (type == USRQUOTA && unix_cred->aup_uid && unix_cred->aup_uid != id) {
        result.status = Q_EPERM;
        return (&result);
    }
    if (type == GRPQUOTA && unix_cred->aup_uid && unix_cred->aup_gid != id &&
        !in_group((gid_t *) unix_cred->aup_gids, unix_cred->aup_len, id)) {
        result.status = Q_EPERM;
        return (&result);
    }
    else {
        arguments.args = (getquota_args *) argp;
        id = arguments.args->gqa_uid;
        type = USRQUOTA;
        if (arguments.ext_args->gqa_pathp[0] != '/')
            strncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
        sstrncat(pathname, arguments.ext_args->gqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);
        if (unix_cred->aup_uid && unix_cred->aup_uid != id) {
            result.status = Q_EPERM;
            return (&result);
        }
    }
    result.status = Q_NOQUOTA;
}

if (init_mounts_scan(1, &pathp, MS_QUIET | MS_NO_MNTPOINT | MS_NFS_ALL | ((flags & FL_AUTOFS) ? 0 : MS_NO_AUTOFS)) < 0)
goto out;
if (!(mnt = get_next_mount())) {
    end_mounts_scan();
goto out;
if (!(handles[0] = init_io(mnt, type, -1, IOI_READONLY))) {
    end_mounts_scan();
    goto out;
}
end_mounts_scan();
if (!(lflags & ACTIVE) || QIO_ENABLED(handles[0]))
    dquot = handles[0]->qh_ops->read_dquot(handles[0], id);
if (dquot) {
    result.status = Q_OK;
    result.getquota_rslt_u.gqr_rquota.rq_active =
        QIO_ENABLED(handles[0]) ? TRUE : FALSE;
    servutil2netdqblk(&result.getquota_rslt_u.gqr_rquota, &dquot->dq_dqb);
    free(dquot);
}
out:
dispose_handle_list(handles);
return (&result);
}

/*
 * Map RPC-entrypoints to local function names.
 */
getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getquota_1_svc(getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(0, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getactivequota_1_svc(getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getquota_2_svc(ext_getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getactivequota_2_svc(ext_getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED | ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setquota_1_svc(setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(0, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}
setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setactivequota_1_svc(setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setquota_2_svc(ext_setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setactivequota_2_svc(ext_setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED | ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

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/*
 * Disk quota reporting program.
 */
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/param.h>
#include <getopt.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pwd.h>
#include <grp.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#ifdef RPC
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include "rquota.h"
#endif
#include "quota.h"
#include "quotasys.h"
#include "pot.h"
#include "common.h"

#define FL_QUIET 1
#define FL_VERBOSE 2
#define FL_USER 4
#define FL_GROUP 8
#define FL_SMARTSIZE 16
#define FL_LOCALONLY 32
#define FL_QIETREFUSE 64
#define FL_NOAUTOFS 128
#define FL_NOWRAP 256
#define FL_FSLIST 512
#define FL_NUMNAMES 1024
#define FL_NFSALL 2048
#define FL_RAWGRACE 4096
#define FL_NO_MIXED.Paths 8192
#define FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT 16384
#define FL_SHOWDEVICE 32768

static int flags, fmt = -1;
char *progname;
static void usage(void)
{
    errstr("%s%s%s%s\n", 
        _("Usage: quota [-guqvswim] [-l | [-Q | -A]] [-F quotaformat]\n"),
        _("quota [-qsvwm] [-l | [-Q | -A]] [-F quotaformat] -u username \n"),
        _("quota [-qsvwm] [-l | [-Q | -A]] [-F quotaformat] -g groupname \n"),
        _("quota [-qsvwm] [-F quotaformat] -f filesystem \n"),
        _("\n")
    -u, --user display quota for user\n
    -g, --group display quota for group\n
    -q, --quiet print more terse message\n
    -v, --verbose print more verbose message\n
    -s, --human-readable display numbers in human friendly units (MB, GB...\n
    --always-resolve always try to translate name to id, even if it is\n
    composed of only digits\n
    -w, --no-wrap do not wrap long lines\n
    -p, --raw-grace print grace time in seconds since epoch\n
    -l, --local-only do not query NFS filesystems\n
    -Q, --quiet-refuse do not print error message when NFS server does\n
    not respond\n
    -i, --no-autoofs do not query autoofs mountpoints\n
    -F, --format=formatname display quota of a specific format\n
    -f, --filesystem-list display quota information only for given filesystems\n
    -A, --nfs-all display quota for all NFS mountpoints\n
    -m, --no-mixed-pathnames trim leading slashes from NFSv4 mountpoints\n
    --show-mntpoint show mount point of the file system in output\n
    --hide-device do not show file system device in output\n
    -h, --help display this help message and exit\n
    -V, --version display version information and exit\n
    )
        fprintf(stderr, _("Bugs to: %s\n"), MY_EMAIL);
        exit(1);
    }

static void heading(int type, qid_t id, char *name, char *tag)
{
    char *spacehdr;

    if (flags & FL_SMARTSIZE)
        spacehdr = _("space");
    else
        spacehdr = _("blocks");

    printf(_("Disk quotas for %s %s (%c\n") type2name(type),
            name, type2name(id), (uint) id, tag);
    if (!(flags & FL_QUIET) & & !tag[0])
        printf(_("%s%8s %7s%8s%8s %7s%8s%8s\n") _("Filesystem"),
                spacehdr, _("quota"), _("limit"), _("grace"),
            ...)
static void print_fs_location(struct dquot *q)
{
    struct quota_handle *h = q->dq_h;

    if (flags & FL_QUIET) {
        if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE)
            printf(" %s", h->qh_quotadev);
        if (flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT)
            printf(" %s", h->qh_dir);
        putchar('
');
    } else {
        int wrap = 0;

        if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE && flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT &&
            !(flags & FL_NOWRAP))
            wrap = 1;
        else if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE && strlen(h->qh_quotadev) > 15 &&
            !(flags & FL_NOWRAP))
            wrap = 1;
        else if (flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT && strlen(h->qh_dir) > 15 &&
            !(flags & FL_NOWRAP))
            wrap = 1;
        else if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE) {
            if (wrap || flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT)
                printf("%s", h->qh_quotadev);
            else
                printf("%15s", h->qh_quotadev);
        }
        if (flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT) {
            printf(" %s", h->qh_dir);
        } else {
            if (-wrap)
                printf("%15s", "");
        }
    }
}

static int showquotas(int type, qid_t id, int mntcnt, char **mnt)
{
struct dquot *qlist, *q;
char *msgi, *msgb;
char timebuf[MAXTIMELEN];
char name[MAXNAMELEN];
struct quota_handle **handles;
int lines = 0, bover, iover, over;
time_t now;
time(&now);
id2name(id, type, name);
handles = create_handle_list(mntcnt, mnt, type, fmt,
IOI_READONLY | ((flags & FL_NO_MIXED_PATHS) ? 0 : IOI_NFS_MIXED_PATHS),
((flags & FL_NOAUTOFS) ? MS_NO_AUTOFS : 0)
| ((flags & FL_LOCALONLY) ? MS_LOCALONLY : 0)
| ((flags & FL_NFSALL) ? MS_NFS_ALL : 0));
qlist = getprivs(id, handles, !!(flags & FL_QUIETREFUSE));
over = 0;
for (q = qlist; q; q = q->dq_next) {
bover = iover = 0;
if (!(flags & FL_VERBOSE) && !q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit && !q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit
&& !q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit && !q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit)
continue;
msgi = NULL;
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit && q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes >= q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit) {
msgi = _("File limit reached on");
iover = 1;
}
else if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit
&& q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes > q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit) {
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_itime > now) {
msgi = _("In file grace period on");
iover = 2;
}
else {
msgi = _("Over file quota on");
iover = 3;
}
}
msgb = NULL;
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit && toqb(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace) >= q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit) {
msgb = _("Block limit reached on");
bover = 1;
}
else if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit
&& toqb(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace) > q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit) {
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_btime > now) {
msgb = _("In block grace period on");
bover = 2;

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else {
    msgb = _("Over block quota on");
    bover = 3;
}
}

over |= bover | iover;
if (flags & FL_QUIET) {
    if ((msgi || msgb) && !lines++)
        heading(type, id, name, "");
    if (msgi) {
        printf("%s", msgi);
        print_fs_location(q);
    }
    if (msgb) {
        printf("%s", msgb);
        print_fs_location(q);
    }
    continue;
}

if ((flags & FL_VERBOSE) || q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace || q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes) {
    if (!lines++)
        heading(type, id, name, "");
    print_fs_location(q);
    if (!(flags & FL_RAWGRACE)) {
        if (bover)
            difftime2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_btime, timebuf);
        else
            timebuf[0] = 0;
    } else {
        if (bover)
            sprintf(timebuf, "%llu", (long long unsigned int)q->dq_dqb.dqb_btime);
        else
            strcpy(timebuf, "0");
    }
    else {
        if (bover)
            sprintf(timebuf, "%llu", (long long unsigned int)q->dq_dqb.dqb_btime);
        else
            strcpy(timebuf, "0");
    }
    space2str(toqb(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace), numbuf[0], !!(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
    space2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit, numbuf[1], !!(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
    space2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit, numbuf[2], !!(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
    printf(" %7s%c %6s %7s %7s", numbuf[0], bover ? '*' : ' ', numbuf[1],
    numbuf[2], timebuf);
    if (!(flags & FL_RAWGRACE)) {
        if (iover)
            difftime2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_itime, timebuf);
        else
            
```
timebuf[0] = 0;
}
else {
  if (iorver)
    sprintf(timebuf, "%llu", (long long unsigned int)q->dq_dqb.dqb_itime);
  else
    strcpy(timebuf, "0");
}
number2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes, numbuf[0], (!(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
number2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit, numbuf[1], (!(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
number2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit, numbuf[2], (!(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
printf(" %7s%c %6s %7s %7s\n", numbuf[0], iover ? '*' : ' ', numbuf[1],
    numbuf[2], timebuf);
  continue;
}
}
}
if (!(flags & FL_QUIET) && !lines && qlist)
  heading(type, id, name, "none");
freeprivs(qlist);
dispose_handle_list(handles);
return over > 0 ? 1 : 0;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
  int ngroups;
  gid_t gidset[NGROUPS], *gidsetp;
  int i, ret;
  struct option long_opts[] = {
    { "help", 0, NULL, 'h' },
    { "version", 0, NULL, 'V' },
    { "user", 0, NULL, 'u' },
    { "group", 0, NULL, 'g' },
    { "quiet", 0, NULL, 'q' },
    { "verbose", 0, NULL, 'v' },
    { "human-readable", 0, NULL, 's' },
    { "always-resolve", 0, NULL, 256 },
    { "raw-grace", 0, NULL, 'p' },
    { "local-only", 0, NULL, 'l' },
    { "no-autofs", 0, NULL, 'i' },
    { "quiet-refuse", 0, NULL, 'Q' },
    { "format", 1, NULL, 'F' },
    { "no-wrap", 0, NULL, 'w' },
    { "filesystem-list", 0, NULL, 'f' },
    { "all-nfs", 0, NULL, 'A' },
    { "no-mixed-pathnames", 0, NULL, 'm' },
    { "show-mntpoint", 0, NULL, 257 },
    { "hide-device", 0, NULL, 258 },
    ...
{ NULL, 0, NULL, 0 }
]

gettexton();
proname = basename(argv[0]);

flags |= FL_SHOWDEVICE;
while ((ret = getopt_long(argc, argv, "hguqvsVliQF:wfApm", long_opts, NULL)) != -1) {
    switch (ret) {
    case 'g':
        flags |= FL_GROUP;
        break;
    case 'u':
        flags |= FL_USER;
        break;
    case 'q':
        flags |= FL_QUIET;
        break;
    case 'v':
        flags |= FL_VERBOSE;
        break;
    case 'F':
        if ((fmt = name2fmt(optarg)) == QF_ERROR) /* Error? */
            exit(1);
        break;
    case 's':
        flags |= FL_SMARTSIZE;
        break;
    case 'p':
        flags |= FL_RAWGRACE;
        break;
    case 256:
        flags |= FL_NUMNAMES;
        break;
    case 'l':
        flags |= FL_LOCALONLY;
        break;
    case 'Q':
        flags |= FL_QUIETREFUSE;
        break;
    case 'i':
        flags |= FL_NOAUTOFS;
        break;
    case 'w':
        flags |= FL_NOWRAP;
        break;
    case 'f':
        flags |= FL_FSLIST;
break;
case 'A':
flags |= FL_NFSALL;
break;
case 'm':
flags |= FL_NO_MIXED_PATHS;
break;
case 257:
flags |= FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT;
break;
case 258:
flags &= ~FL_SHOW_DEVICE;
break;
case 'V':
version();
extit(0);
case 'h':
default:
usage();
}
}
argc -= optind;
argv += optind;

if (!(flags & FL_USER) && !(flags & FL_GROUP))
flags |= FL_USER;
if (flags & FL_FSLIST && flags & (FL_LOCALONLY | FL_NOAUTOFS))
errstr(_("Warning: Ignoring -%c when filesystem list specified."), flags & FL_LOCALONLY ? 'l' : 'i');

init_kernel_interface();

ret = 0;
if (argc == 0 || flags & FL_FSLIST) {
if (flags & FL_FSLIST && argc == 0)
die(1, _("No filesystem specified.\n"));
if (flags & FL_USER)
ret |= showquotasUSRQUOTA, getuid(), argc, argv);
if (flags & FL_GROUP) {
ngroups = sysconf(SC_NGROUPS_MAX);
if (ngroups > NGROUPS) {
gidsetp = malloc(ngroups * sizeof(gid_t));
if (!gidsetp)
die(1, _("Gid set allocation (%d): %s\n"), ngroups, strerror(errno));
} else {
gidsetp = &gidset[0];
}
ngroups = getgroups(ngroups, gidsetp);
if (ngroups < 0)
```c
die(1, _("getgroups(): %s
")), strerror(errno));
for (i = 0; i < ngroups; i++)
ret |= showquotas(GRPQUOTA, gidsetp[i], argc, argv);
}
exit(ret);
}

if ((flags & FL_USER) && (flags & FL_GROUP))
usage();

if (flags & FL_USER)
for (; argc > 0; argc--, argv++)
ret |= showquotas(USRQUOTA, user2uid(*argv, !!(flags & FL_NUMNAMES), NULL), 0, NULL);
else if (flags & FL_GROUP)
for (; argc > 0; argc--, argv++)
ret |= showquotas(GRPQUOTA, group2gid(*argv, !!(flags & FL_NUMNAMES), NULL), 0, NULL);
return ret;

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02111-1307 USA. */

#include "config.h"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>

#include "common.h"
#include "pot.h"
```
static int svc_socket (u_long number, int type, int protocol, int port, int reuse)
{
    struct sockaddr_in addr;
    char rpcdata [1024], servdata [1024];
    struct rpcent rpcbuf, *rpcp = NULL;
    struct servent servbuf, *servp = NULL;
    int sock, ret;
    const char *proto = protocol == IPPROTO_TCP ? "tcp" : "udp";

    if ((sock = socket (AF_INET, type, protocol)) < 0) {
        errstr(_("Cannot create socket: %s\n"), strerror(errno));
        return -1;
    }

    if (reuse) {
        ret = 1;
        if (setsockopt(sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, &ret, sizeof(ret)) < 0) {
            errstr(_("Cannot set socket options: %s\n"), strerror(errno));
            return -1;
        }
    }

    memset(&addr, 0, sizeof(addr));
    addr.sin_family = AF_INET;

    if (!port) {
        ret = getrpcbyname_r(number, &rpcbuf, rpcdata, sizeof(rpcdata), &rpcp);
        if (ret == 0 && rpcp != NULL) {
            /* First try name */
            ret = getservbyname_r(rpcp->r_name, proto, &servbuf, servdata,
                                  sizeof servdata, &servp);
            if ((ret != 0 || servp == NULL) && rpcp->r_aliases) {
                const char **a;

                /* Then we try aliases.*/
                for (a = (const char **) rpcp->r_aliases; *a != NULL; a++) {
                    ret = getservbyname_r(*a, proto, &servbuf, servdata,
                                          sizeof servdata, &servp);
                    if (ret == 0 && servp != NULL)
                        break;
                }
            }
        }
        if (ret == 0 && servp != NULL)
            port = servp->s_port;
    }
    else
port = htons(port);

if (port) {
    addr.sin_port = port;
    if (bind(sock, (struct sockaddr *) &addr, sizeof(struct sockaddr_in)) < 0) {
        errstr(_("Cannot bind to given address: %s\n"), strerror(errno));
        close (sock);
        return -1;
    }
    else {
        /* Service not found? */
        close(sock);
        return -1;
    }
}

return sock;
}

/*
 * Create and bind a TCP socket based on program number
 */
int svctcp_socket(u_long number, int port, int reuse)
{
    return svc_socket(number, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP, port, reuse);
}

/*
 * Create and bind a UDP socket based on program number
 */
int svcudp_socket(u_long number, int port, int reuse)
{
    return svc_socket(number, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_UDP, port, reuse);
}
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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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Author: Keith Packard, SuSE, Inc.

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

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

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes
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I would like to thank the following people (in alphabetical order):

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If I've missed anyone, it's due to oversight. Drop me a line and I'll rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

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THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS
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Written by: Philip Hazel
Email local part: ph10
Email domain: cam.ac.uk

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Test 1.1:101
Testing argument parsing
First type
e1_l1_1
e1_l1_1
e1_l1_2
e1_l1_2
e1_l1_3
Test 1.2:102

Test 1.3:103
Test 1.4:104

Second type

Test 1.4.1:105
l1_1
l1_2
l1_3
l1_4
l1_5
l1_6
l1_7
l1_8
l1_9
l1_10
l1_11
l1_12
l1_13
l1_14

==========
Test 1.5:106
==========

s1_l1_1
s1_l1_1
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_14
s1_l1_14

==========
Test 1.6:107

-----------

s1_l1_1
s1_l1_1
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_14
s1_l1_14

-----------

Test 1.7:108

----------

e1_l1_1
e1_l1_1
e1_l1_2
e1_l1_2
e1_l1_3
e1_l1_3
e1_l1_4
e1_l1_4
e1_l1_5
e1_l1_5
e1_l1_6
e1_l1_6
e1_l1_7
e1_l1_7
Test 1.8:109
Test 1.9:110
--------------
s1_l1_1
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_14

--------------
Test 1.10:111
--------------
s1_l1_1
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_14

--------------
Test 1.11:112
--------------
e1_l1_1
e1_l1_2
e1_l1_3
e1_l1_4
e1_l1_5
e1_l1_6
e1_l1_7
e1_l1_8
e1_l1_9
e1_l1_10
e2_e1_l1_8
e2_e1_l1_8
e1_l1_9
e2_e1_l1_9
e2_e1_l1_9
e1_l1_10
e2_e1_l1_10
e2_e1_l1_10

e1_l1_11
e2_e1_l1_11
e2_e1_l1_11
e1_l1_12
e2_e1_l1_12
e2_e1_l1_12

e1_l1_13
e2_e1_l1_13
e2_e1_l1_13
e1_l1_14
e2_e1_l1_14

e2_e1_l1_14

================
Test 1.14:115
================

s1_l1_1
s2_s1_l1_1
s2_s1_l1_1
s1_l1_2
s2_s1_l1_2
s2_s1_l1_2
s1_l1_3
s2_s1_l1_3
s2_s1_l1_3
s1_l1_4
s2_s1_l1_4
s2_s1_l1_4
s1_l1_5
s2_s1_l1_5
s2_s1_l1_5
s1_l1_6
s2_s1_l1_6
s2_s1_l1_6
s1_l1_7
s2_s1_l1_7
s2_s1_l1_7
s1_l1_8
s2_s1_l1_8
s2_s1_l1_8
s1_ll_9
s2_s1_ll_9
s2_s1_ll_9
s1_ll_10
s2_s1_ll_10
s2_s1_ll_10
s1_ll_11
s2_s1_ll_11
s2_s1_ll_11
s1_ll_12
s2_s1_ll_12
s2_s1_ll_12
s1_ll_13
s2_s1_ll_13
s2_s1_ll_13
s1_ll_14
s2_s1_ll_14
s2_s1_ll_14

=============
Test 1.15:116
=============
e1_ll_1
s1_e1_ll_1
s1_e1_ll_1
e1_ll_2
s1_e1_ll_2
s1_e1_ll_2
e1_ll_3
s1_e1_ll_3
s1_e1_ll_3
e1_ll_4
s1_e1_ll_4
s1_e1_ll_4
e1_ll_5
s1_e1_ll_5
s1_e1_ll_5
e1_ll_6
s1_e1_ll_6
s1_e1_ll_6
e1_ll_7
s1_e1_ll_7
s1_e1_ll_7
e1_ll_8
s1_e1_ll_8
s1_e1_ll_8
e1_ll_9
s1_e1_ll_9
Test 1.16:117
Testing address ranges

Test 1.1:119

Test 2.1:120

Test 2.2:121

Test 2.3:122
Test 2.4:123
============
12_9
============

Test 2.5:124
============

Test 2.6:125
============
12_9
============

Test 2.7:126
============

Test 2.9:127
============
11_7
============

Test 2.10:128
============
11_7
============

Test 2.11:129
============
11_7
============

Test 2.12:130
============
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4

Test 2.13:131
============
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
Test 2.16:134

Test 2.17:135

11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14
12_1
12_2
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_14
12_1
12_2
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9

=============
Test 2.18:136
=============
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9

=============
Test 2.19:137
=============
11_12

=============
Test 2.20:138
=============
11_7
Brace and other grouping

=============
Test 3.1:139
=============
11_1
11_2
11_3
^11T4$
^11T5$
^11T6$
^11T7$
Test 3.2:140

Test 3.3:141

Test 3.4:142
Testing a c d and i commands

============= Test 4.1:143 =============

before_il1_1
after_ilbefore_il1_1
before_il1_2
after_ilbefore_il1_2
before_il1_3
after_ilbefore_il1_3
before_il1_4
after_ilbefore_il1_4
before_il1_5
after_ilbefore_il1_5
before_il1_6
after_ilbefore_il1_6
before_il1_7
after_ilbefore_il1_7
before_il1_8
after_ilbefore_il1_8
before_il1_9
after_ilbefore_il1_9
before_il1_10
after_ilbefore_il1_10
before_il1_11
after_ilbefore_il1_11
before_il1_12
after_ilbefore_il1_12
before_il1_13
after_ilbefore_il1_13
before_il1_14
after_ilbefore_il1_14
before_il2_1
after_ilbefore_il2_1
before_il2_2
after_ibefore_il2_2
before_il2_3
after_ibefore_il2_3
before_il2_4
after_ibefore_il2_4
before_il2_5
after_ibefore_il2_5
before_il2_6
inserted
after_ibefore_il2_6
before_il2_7
after_ibefore_il2_7
before_il2_8
after_ibefore_il2_8
before_il2_9
after_ibefore_il2_9

=============  
Test 4.2:144  
==============
before_al1_1
after_abefore_al1_1
before_al1_2
after_abefore_al1_2
before_al1_3
after_abefore_al1_3
before_al1_4
after_abefore_al1_4
before_a5-12l1_5
after_abefore_a5-12l1_5
appended
before_a5-12l1_6
after_abefore_a5-12l1_6
appended
before_a5-12l1_7
after_abefore_a5-12l1_7
appended
before_a5-12l1_8
after_abefore_a5-12l1_8
appended
before_a5-12l1_9
after_abefore_a5-12l1_9
appended
before_a5-12l1_10
after_abefore_a5-12l1_10
appended
before_a5-12l1_11
after_abefore_a5-12l1_11
appended
before_a5-12l1_12
after_abefore_a5-12l1_12
appended
before_al1_13
after_abefore_al1_13
before_al1_14
after_abefore_al1_14
before_al2_1
after_abefore_al2_1
before_al2_2
after_abefore_al2_2
before_al2_3
after_abefore_al2_3
before_al2_4
after_abefore_al2_4
before_al2_5
after_abefore_al2_5
before_al2_6
after_abefore_al2_6
before_al2_7
after_abefore_al2_7
before_al2_8
after_abefore_al2_8
before_al2_9
after_abefore_al2_9

============

Test 4.3:145
============

^l1_1
^l1_1$
applied
^l1_2
^l1_2$
applied
^l1_3
^l1_3$
applied
^l1_4
^l1_4$
applied
^l1_5
^l1_5$
applied
^l1_6
^l1_6$
appended
^11_7
^11_7$
appended
^11_8
appended
^11_8
11_9$
appended
^11_10
appended
^11_10
11_11$
appended
^11_12
^11_12$
appended
^11_13
^11_13$
appended
^11_14
^11_14$
appended
^12_1
^12_1$
^12_2
^12_2$
^12_3
^12_3$
^12_4
^12_4$
^12_5
^12_5$
^12_6
^12_6$
^12_7
^12_7$
^12_8
^12_8$
^12_9
^12_9$

=============
Test 4.4:146
=============
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello

============
Test 4.5:147
============
hello

============
Test 4.6:148
============
hello

============
Test 4.7:149
============
hello

============
Test 4.8:150
============
Testing labels and branching

============
Test 5.1:151
============
label2_11_1
label3_label2_11_1
label1_11_2
label1_11_3
label1_11_4
label1_11_5
label1_11_6
label1_11_7
label1_11_8
label1_11_9
label1_11_10
label1_11_11
label1_11_12
label2_11_13
label3_label2_11_13
Test 5.2:152

tested l2_1
tested l2_2
tested l2_3
tested l2_4
tested l2_5
tested l2_6
tested l2_7
tested l2_8
tested l2_9
tested l2_10
tested l2_11
tested l2_12
tested l2_13
tested l2_14

Test 5.3:153

^l1_1
^l1_1$
^l1_2
^l1_2$
^l1_3
^l1_3$
l1_5$
l1_6$
l1_7$
l1_8$

Test 5.4:154

^l1_1$
^l1_2$
^l1_3$
^l1_4$
^l1_5$
l1_6$
l1_7$
l1_8$
Test 5.5:155
==============
^11_1
^11_2
^11_4
^11_6
^11_8

Test 5.6:156
==============
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5

Test 5.7:157
==============
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
hello
11_5

Test 5.8:158
==============
m1_1
m1_2
m1_3
m1_4
m1_5
m1_6
m1_7
m1_8
m1_9
m1_10
Pattern space commands

Test 6.1:159

Test 6.2:160

Test 6.3:161
Test 6.6:164
Testing print and file routines

Test 7.1:165

Test 7.2:166

$
Testing substitution commands

Test 8.1:172

Test 8.2:173
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test 8.3:174</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l1_1</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>l1_14</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>l1X2</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>l1X4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l1X5</td>
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<td>l1X6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l1X7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l1X8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Open Source Used In IOx UCS V1.3.0

Test 8.6:177

Test 8.7:178

Test 8.8:179

x_x1xl1
x_x1xl2
u211
1
u212
1
u213
1
u214

--------------
Test 8.10:181
--------------
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X
11_X0
11_X1
11_X2
11_X3
11_X4

--------------
Test 8.11:182
--------------
IX_1
IX_2
IX_3
IX_4
IX_5
IX_6
IX_7
IX_8
IX_9
IX_10
IX_11
IX_12
IX_13
IX_14
s wfile results
IX_1
IX_2
IX_3
IX_4
IX_5
IX_6
IX_7
IX_8
IX_9
IX_10
IX_11
IX_12
IX_13
IX_14

============= Test 8.12:183 =============

IX_X
IX_X
IX_X
IX_4
IX_5
IX_6
IX_7
IX_8
IX_9
IX_X0
IX_XX
IX_XX
IX_X4

============= Test 8.13:184 =============

IX_8
IX_7
IX_6
IX_5
IX_4
IX_3
IX_2
IX_1
IX_0
IX_89
IX_88
IX_87
IX_86
I8_85

-------------------
Test 8.14:185
-------------------
I8_8
I8_7
I8_6
I8_5
I8_4
I8_3
I8_2
I8_1
I8_0
I8_89
I8_88
I8_87
I8_86
I8_85

-------------------
Test 8.15:186
-------------------
I1_1XI1_2
I1_3
I1_4
I1_5
I1_6
I1_7
I1_8
I1_9
I1_10
I1_11
I1_12
I1_13
I1_14

-------------------
Test 8.16:187
-------------------
eeeefff
Xeeefff
XYeefff
XYeYefff
XYeYYf
XYeYYY
XYeYYY
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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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**1.197 shared-mime-info 1.3**

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*
*@(#)glob.c 8.3 (Berkeley) 10/13/93
*/

/*
* glob(3) -- a superset of the one defined in POSIX 1003.2.
* 
* The ![...] convention to negate a range is supported (SysV, Posix, ksh).
* 
* Optional extra services, controlled by flags not defined by POSIX:
* 
* GLOB_MAGCHAR:
* Set in gl_flags if pattern contained a globbing character.
* GLOB_TILDE:
* expand ~user/foo to the /home/dir/of/user/foo
* GLOB_BRACE:
* expand {1,2}[a,b] to 1a 1b 2a 2b
* gl_matchc:
* Number of matches in the current invocation of glob.
*/

#include <config.h>

#ifndef HAVE_GLOB

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

#include <stdio.h>
#ifndef STDC_HEADERS
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#else
#ifdef HAVE_MALLOC_H && !defined(STDC_HEADERS)
#include <malloc.h>
#else
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
#include <string.h>
#else
#include <strings.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#endif /* STDC_HEADERS */
#endif /* HAVE_GLOB */
#ifdef HAVE_UNISTD_H
#include <unistd.h>
#endif /* HAVE_UNISTD_H */
#include <ctype.h>
#ifdef HAVE_DIRENT_H
#include <dirent.h>
#else
#define dirent direct
#ifdef HAVE_SYS_NDIR_H
#include <sys/ndir.h>
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_SYS_DIR_H
#include <sys/dir.h>
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_NDIR_H
#include <ndir.h>
#endif
#endif
#include <errno.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <pwd.h>

#include "sudo_compat.h"
#include "compat/glob.h"
#include "compat/charclass.h"

#define DOLLAR '$'
#define DOT '.'
#define EOS '0'
#define LBRACKET '['
#define NOT '!'
#define QUESTION '?'
#define QUOTE '\'
#define RANGE '-'
#define RBRACKET ']'
#define SEP '/'
#define STAR '*'
#define TILDE '~'
#define UNDERSCORE '_'
#define LBRACE '{'
#define RBRACE '}'
#define SLASH '/'
#define COMMA ','

#ifndef DEBUG
#define M_QUOTE 0x8000
#define M_PROTECT 0x4000
#endif
#define M_MASK 0xffff
#define M_ASCII 0x00ff

typedef unsigned short Char;

#else

#define M_QUOTE 0x80
#define M_PROTECT 0x40
#define M_MASK 0xff
#define M_ASCII 0x7f

typedef char Char;

#endif

#define CHAR(c) ((Char)((c)&M_ASCII))
#define META(c) ((Char)((c)|M_QUOTE))
#define M_ALL META('*')
#define M_END META(']')
#define M_NOT META('!')
#define M_ONE META('?')
#define M_RNG META('-')
#define M_SET META('[')
#define M_CLASS META(':')
#define ismeta(c) (((c)&M_QUOTE) != 0)

static int compare(const void *, const void *);
static int g_Ctoc(const Char *, char *, unsigned int);
static int g_lstat(Char *, struct stat *, glob_t *);
static DIR *g_opendir(Char *, glob_t *);
static Char *g_strchr(const Char *, int);
static int g_strncmp(const Char *, const char *, size_t);
static int g_stat(Char *, struct stat *, glob_t *);
static int glob0(const Char *, glob_t *);
static int glob1(Char *, Char *, glob_t *);
static int glob2(Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, glob_t *);
static int glob3(Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, glob_t *);
static int globextend(const Char *, glob_t *);
static const Char *globtilde(const Char *, Char *, size_t, glob_t *);
static int globexp1(const Char *, glob_t *);
static int globexp2(const Char *, const Char *, glob_t *, int *);
static int match(Char *, Char *, Char *);
#ifdef DEBUG
static void qprintf(const char *, Char *);
#endif

int
sudo_glob(const char *pattern, int flags, int (*errfunc)(const char *, int),
glob_t *pglob)
{
    const unsigned char *patnext;
    int c;
    Char *bufnext, *bufend, patbuf[PATH_MAX];

    patnext = (unsigned char *) pattern;
    if (!(flags & GLOB_APPEND)) {
        pglob->gl_pathc = 0;
        pglob->gl_pathv = NULL;
        if (!(flags & GLOB_DOOFFS))
            pglob->gl_offs = 0;
    }
    pglob->gl_flags = flags & ~GLOB_MAGCHAR;
    pglob->gl_errfunc = errfunc;
    pglob->gl_matchc = 0;

    bufnext = patbuf;
    bufend = bufnext + PATH_MAX - 1;
    if (flags & GLOB_NOESCAPE)
        while (bufnext < bufend && (c = *patnext++) != EOS)
            *bufnext++ = c;
    else {
        /* Protect the quoted characters. */
        while (bufnext < bufend && (c = *patnext++) != EOS)
            if (c == QUOTE) {
                if ((c = *patnext++) == EOS) {
                    c = QUOTE;
                    --patnext;
                }
                *bufnext++ = c | M_PROTECT;
            } else
                *bufnext++ = c;
    }
    *bufnext = EOS;

    if (flags & GLOB_BRACE)
        return globexp1(patbuf, pglob);
    else
        return glob0(patbuf, pglob);
}
/*
 * Expand recursively a glob { } pattern. When there is no more expansion
 * invoke the standard globbing routine to glob the rest of the magic
 * characters
 */

static int
globexp1(const Char *pattern, glob_t *pglob)
{
    const Char* ptr = pattern;
    int rv;

    /* Protect a single {}, for find(1), like csh */
        return glob0(pattern, pglob);

    while ((ptr = (const Char *) g_strchr(ptr, LBRACE)) != NULL)
        if (!globexp2(ptr, pattern, pglob, &rv))
            return rv;

    return glob0(pattern, pglob);
}

/*
 * Recursive brace globbing helper. Tries to expand a single brace.
 * If it succeeds then it invokes globexp1 with the new pattern.
 * If it fails then it tries to glob the rest of the pattern and returns.
 */

static int
globexp2(const Char *ptr, const Char *pattern, glob_t *pglob, int *rv)
{
    int     i;
    Char   *lm, *ls;
    const Char *pe, *pm, *pl;
    Char    patbuf[PATH_MAX];

    /* copy part up to the brace */
    for (lm = patbuf, pm = pattern; pm != ptr; *lm++ = *pm++)
        continue;
    *lm = EOS;
    ls = lm;

    /* Find the balanced brace */
    for (i = 0, pe = ++ptr; *pe != RBRACKET)
        if (*pe == LBRACKET)
            /* Ignore everything between [] */
            for (pm = pe++; *pe != RBRACKET && *pe != EOS, pe++)
                continue;

    /* copy part up to the brace */
    for (lm = patbuf, pm = pattern; pm != ptr; *lm++ = *pm++)
        continue;
    *lm = EOS;
    ls = lm;

    */
if (*pe == EOS) {
    /*
     * We could not find a matching RBRACKET.
     * Ignore and just look for RBRACE
     */
    pe = pm;
} else if (*pe == LBRACE) 
    i++;
else if (*pe == RBRACE) {
    if (i == 0)
        break;
    i--;
}

/* Non matching braces; just glob the pattern */
if (i != 0 || *pe == EOS) {
    *rv = glob0(patbuf, pglob);
    return 0;
}

for (i = 0, pl = pm = ptr; pm <= pe; pm++) {
    switch (*pm) {
    case LBRACKET:
        /* Ignore everything between [] */
        for (pl = pm++; *pm != RBRACKET && *pm != EOS; pm++)
            continue;
        if (*pm == EOS) {
            /*
             * We could not find a matching RBRACKET.
             * Ignore and just look for RBRACE
             */
            pm = pl;
        } 
        break;
    case LBRACE:
        i++;
        break;
    case RBRACE:
        if (i) {
            i--;
            break;
        } /* FALLTHROUGH */
    case COMMA:
        if (i && *pm == COMMA)
break;
else {
  /* Append the current string */
  for (lm = ls; (pl < pm); *lm++ = *pl++)
    continue;

  /*
   * Append the rest of the pattern after the
   * closing brace
   */
  for (pl = pe + 1; (*lm++ = *pl++) != EOS; )
    continue;

  /* Expand the current pattern */
  ifndef DEBUG
    qprintf("globexp2: ", patbuf);
  #endif
  *rv = globexp1(patbuf, pglob);

  /* move after the comma, to the next string */
  pl = pm + 1;
  }
  break;
}

default:
  break;
  }
  }
  *rv = 0;
return 0;
  }

/*
 * expand tilde from the passwd file.
 */
static const Char *
globtilde(const Char *pattern, Char *patbuf, size_t patbuf_len, glob_t *pglob)
{
  struct passwd *pwd;
  char *h;
  const Char *p;
  Char *b, *eb;

  if (*pattern != TILDE || !(pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_TILDE))
    return pattern;
/* Copy up to the end of the string or */
  eb = &patbuf[patbuf_len - 1];
  for (p = pattern + 1, h = (char *) patbuf;
       h < (char *)eb && *p && *p != SLASH; *h++ = *p++)
    continue;

  *h = EOS;

  if (((char *) patbuf)[0] == EOS) {
    /*
    * handle a plain ~ or ~/ by expanding $HOME
    * first and then trying the password file
    */
    if ((h = getenv("HOME")) == NULL) {
      if ((pwd = getpwuid(getuid())) == NULL)
        return pattern;
      else
        h = pwd->pw_dir;
    } else {
      /*
      * Expand a ~user
      */
      if ((pwd = getpwnam((char*) patbuf)) == NULL)
        return pattern;
      else
        h = pwd->pw_dir;
    }

  /* Copy the home directory */
  for (b = patbuf; b < eb && *h; *b++ = *h++)
    continue;

  /* Append the rest of the pattern */
  while (b < eb && (*b++ = *p++) != EOS)
    continue;
  *b = EOS;

  return patbuf;
}

static int
g_strcmp(const Char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n)
{
  int rv = 0;

  while (n--)
  {
    rv = *(Char *)s1 - *(const unsigned char *)s2++;
  
}
if (rv)
break;
if (*s1++ == '\0')
break;
}
return rv;
}

static int
g_charclass(const Char **patternp, Char **bufnextp)
{
const Char *pattern = *patternp + 1;
Char *bufnext = *bufnextp;
const Char *colon;
struct cclass *cc;
size_t len;

if ((colon = g_strchr(pattern, ':')) == NULL || colon[1] != ']')
return 1; /* not a character class */

len = (size_t)(colon - pattern);
for (cc = cclasses; cc->name != NULL; cc++) {
if (!g_strncmp(pattern, cc->name, len) && cc->name[len] == '\0')
break;
}
if (cc->name == NULL)
return -1; /* invalid character class */
*bufnext++ = M_CLASS;
*bufnext++ = (Char)(cc - &cclasses[0]);
*bufnextp = bufnext;
*patternp += len + 3;

return 0;
}

/*
 * The main glob() routine: compiles the pattern (optionally processing
 * quotes), calls glob1() to do the real pattern matching, and finally
 * sorts the list (unless unsorted operation is requested). Returns 0
 * if things went well, nonzero if errors occurred. It is not an error
 * to find no matches.
 */

static int
glob0(const Char *pattern, glob_t *pglob)
{
const Char *qpatnext;
int c, err, oldpathc;
Char *bufnext, patbuf[PATH_MAX];
qpatnext = globtild(pattern, patbuf, PATH_MAX, pglob);
oldpathc = pglob->gl_pathc;
bufnext = patbuf;

/* We don't need to check for buffer overflow any more. */
while ((c = *qpatnext++) != EOS) {
  switch (c) {
  case LBRACKET:
    c = *qpatnext;
    if (c == NOT)
      ++qpatnext;
    if (*qpatnext == EOS ||
        g_strchr(qpatnext+1, RBRACKET) == NULL) {
      *bufnext++ = LBRACKET;
      if (c == NOT)
        --qpatnext;
      break;
    }
    *bufnext++ = M_SET;
    if (c == NOT)
      *bufnext++ = M_NOT;
    c = *qpatnext++;
    do {
      if (c == LBRACKET && *qpatnext == ':') {
        do {
          err = g_charclass(&qpatnext,
            &bufnext);
          if (err)
            break;
          c = *qpatnext++;
        } while (c == LBRACKET && *qpatnext == ':');
        if (err == -1 &&
            !(pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_NOCHECK))
          return GLOB_NOMATCH;
        if (c == RBRACKET)
          break;
      }
      *bufnext++ = CHAR(c);
    } while (*qpatnext == RANGE &&
      (c = qpatnext[1]) != RBRACKET) {
      *bufnext++ = M_RNG;
      *bufnext++ = CHAR(c);
      qpatnext += 2;
    }
  } while ((c = *qpatnext++) != RBRACKET);
pglob->gl_flags |= GLOB_MAGCHAR;
*bufnext++ = M_END;
break;
case QUESTION:
    pglob->gl_flags |= GLOB_MAGCHAR;
    *bufnext++ = M_ONE;
    break;
case STAR:
    pglob->gl_flags |= GLOB_MAGCHAR;
    /* collapse adjacent stars to one,
     * to avoid exponential behavior
     */
    if (bufnext == patbuf || bufnext[-1] != M_ALL)
        *bufnext++ = M_ALL;
    break;
default:
    *bufnext++ = CHAR(c);
    break;
}
*bufnext = EOS;
#endif
qprintf("glob0:", patbuf);
#endif
if ((err = glob1(patbuf, patbuf + PATH_MAX - 1, pglob)) != 0)
    return err;
/*
 * If there was no match we are going to append the pattern
 * if GLOB_NOCHECK was specified.
 */
if (pglob->gl_pathc == oldpathc) {
    if (pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_NOCHECK)
        return globextend(pattern, pglob);
    else
        return GLOB_NOMATCH;
}
if (!pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_NOSORT))
    qsort(pglob->gl_pathv + pglob->gl_offs + oldpathc,
          pglob->gl_pathc - oldpathc, sizeof(char *), compare);
    return 0;
}

static int
compare(const void *p, const void *q)
{
    return strcmp(*(char **)p, *(char **)q);
}
static int
glob1(Char *pattern, Char *pattern_last, glob_t *pglob)
{
    Char pathbuf[PATH_MAX];

    /* A null pathname is invalid -- POSIX 1003.1 sect. 2.4. */
    if (*pattern == EOS)
        return 0;
    return glob2(pathbuf, pathbuf + PATH_MAX - 1,
                  pathbuf, pathbuf + PATH_MAX - 1,
                  pattern, pattern_last, pglob);
}

/*
 * The functions glob2 and glob3 are mutually recursive; there is one level
 * of recursion for each segment in the pattern that contains one or more
 * meta characters.
 */
static int
glob2(Char *pathbuf, Char *pathbuf_last, Char *pathend, Char *pathend_last,
       Char *pattern, Char *pattern_last, glob_t *pglob)
{
    struct stat sb;
    Char *p, *q;
    int anymeta;

    /*
     * Loop over pattern segments until end of pattern or until
     * segment with meta character found.
     */
    for (anymeta = 0;;) {
        if (*pattern == EOS) {
            *pathend = EOS;
            if (g_lstat(pathbuf, &sb, pglob))
                return 0;
            if (((pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_MARK) &&
                 pathend[-1] != SEP) &&
                 (S_ISDIR(sb.st_mode) ||
                  (S_ISLNK(sb.st_mode) &&
                   (g_stat(pathbuf, &sb, pglob) == 0) &&
                    S_ISDIR(sb.st_mode))))
                continue;
        }
        if (pathend+1 > pathend_last)
            return 1;
        *pathend++ = SEP;
        *pathend = EOS;
    }
    ++pglob->gl_matchc;
    return globextend(pathbuf, pglob);
/* Find end of next segment, copy tentatively to pathend. */
q = pathend;
p = pattern;
while (*p != EOS && *p != SEP) {
    if (ismeta(*p))
        anymeta = 1;
    if (q+1 > pathend_last)
        return 1;
    *q++ = *p++;
}
if (!anymeta) { /* No expansion, do next segment. */
    pathend = q;
pattern = p;
    while (*pattern == SEP) {
        if (pathend+1 > pathend_last)
            return 1;
        *pathend++ = *pattern++;
    }
} else
    /* Need expansion, recurse. */
return glob3(pathbuf, pathbuf_last, pathend,
            pathend_last, pattern, pattern_last,
            p, pattern_last, pglob);
/* NOTREACHED */
}

static int
glob3(Char *pathbuf, Char *pathbuf_last, Char *pathend, Char *pathend_last,
      Char *pattern, Char *pattern_last, Char *restpattern,
      Char *restpattern_last, glob_t *pglob)
{
    struct dirent *dp;
    DIR *dirp;
    int err;
    char buf[PATH_MAX];

    if (pathend > pathend_last)
        return 1;
    *pathend = EOS;
    errno = 0;

    if ((dirp = g_opendir(pathbuf, pglob)) == NULL) {
        /* TODO: don't call for ENOENT or ENOTDIR? */
        if (pglob->gl_errfunc) {
if (g_Ctoc(pathbuf, buf, sizeof(buf)))
return GLOB_ABORTED;
if (pglob->gl_errfunc(buf, errno) ||
    pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_ERR)
return GLOB_ABORTED;
}
return 0;
}

err = 0;

/* Search directory for matching names. */
while ((dp = readdir(dirp))) {
    unsigned char *sc;
    char *dc;

    /* Initial DOT must be matched literally. */
    if (dp->d_name[0] == DOT && *pattern != DOT)
        continue;
    dc = pathend;
    sc = (unsigned char *) dp->d_name;
    while (dc < pathend_last && (*dc++ = *sc++) != EOS)
        continue;
    if (dc >= pathend_last) {
        *dc = EOS;
        err = 1;
        break;
    }

    if (!match(pathend, pattern, restpattern)) {
        *pathend = EOS;
        continue;
    }
    err = glob2(pathbuf, pathbuf_last, --dc, pathend_last,
               restpattern, restpattern_last, pglob);
    if (err)
        break;
}

closedir(dirp);
return err;
}

/*
 * Extend the gl_pathv member of a glob_t structure to accommodate a new item,
 * add the new item, and update gl_pathc.
 *
 * This assumes the BSD realloc, which only copies the block when its size
* crosses a power-of-two boundary; for v7 realloc, this would cause quadratic
* behavior.
*
* Return 0 if new item added, error code if memory couldn't be allocated.
*
* Invariant of the glob_t structure:
* Either gl_pathc is zero and gl_pathv is NULL; or gl_pathc > 0 and
* gl_pathv points to (gl_offs + gl_pathc + 1) items.
*/

static int
globextend(const Char *path, glob_t *pglob)
{
char **pathv;
int i;
unsigned int newsize, len;
char *copy;
const Char *p;

newsize = sizeof(*pathv) * (2 + pglob->gl_pathc + pglob->gl_offs);
pathv = pglob->gl_pathv ?
    (char **)realloc((char *)pglob->gl_pathv, newsize) :
    (char **)malloc(newsize);
if (pathv == NULL) {
    if (pglob->gl_pathv)
        free(pglob->gl_pathv);
    pglob->gl_pathv = NULL;
    return GLOB_NOSPACE;
}

if (pglob->gl_pathv == NULL && pglob->gl_offs > 0) {
/* first time around -- clear initial gl_offs items */
    pathv += pglob->gl_offs;
    for (i = pglob->gl_offs; --i >= 0; )
        *--pathv = NULL;
    pglob->gl_pathv = NULL;
}

if (pglob->gl_pathv == NULL &amp;&amp; pglob->gl_offs > 0) {
/* first time around -- clear initial gl_offs items */
    pathv += pglob->gl_offs;
    for (i = pglob->gl_offs; --i >= 0; )
        *--pathv = NULL;
    pglob->gl_pathv = pathv;

    for (p = path; *p++;
         continue;
    len = (size_t)(p - path);
    if ((copy = malloc(len)) != NULL) {
        if (g_Ctoc(path, copy, len)) {
            free(copy);
            return GLOB_NOSPACE;
        }
        pathv[pglob->gl_offs + pglob->gl_pathc++] = copy;
    }
pathv[pglob->gl_offs + pglob->gl_pathc] = NULL;

return copy == NULL ? GLOB_NOSPACE : 0;
}

/*
* pattern matching function for filenames. Each occurrence of the *
* pattern causes a recursion level.
*/
static int
match(Char *name, Char *pat, Char *patend)
{
    int ok, negate_range;
    Char c, k;

    while (pat < patend) {
        c = *pat++;
        switch (c & M_MASK) {
            case M_ALL:
                if (pat == patend)
                    return 1;
                do {
                    if (match(name, pat, patend))
                        return 1;
                } while (*name++ != EOS);
                return 0;
            case M_ONE:
                if (*name++ == EOS)
                    return 0;
                break;
            case M_SET:
                ok = 0;
                if ((k = *name++) == EOS)
                    return 0;
                if ((negate_range = ((*pat & M_MASK) == M_NOT)) != EOS)
                    ++pat;
                while (((c = *pat++) & M_MASK) != M_END) {
                    if ((c & M_MASK) == M_CLASS) {
                        int idx = *pat & M_MASK;
                        if (idx < NCCLASSES &&
                            cclasses[idx].isctype(k))
                            ok = 1;
                    }
                    if ((*pat & M_MASK) == M_RNG) {
                        if (c <= k && k <= pat[1])
                            ok = 1;
                    }
                    ++pat;
                }
                break;
            default:
                break;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
} else if (c == k)
  ok = 1;
}
if (ok == negate_range)
  return 0;
break;
default:
  if (*name++ != c)
    return 0;
  break;
}
}
return *name == EOS;
}

/* Free allocated data belonging to a glob_t structure. */
void
sudo_globfree(glob_t *pglob)
{
  int i;
  char **pp;

  if (pglob->gl_pathv != NULL) {
    pp = pglob->gl_pathv + pglob->gl_offs;
    for (i = pglob->gl_pathc; i--; ++pp)
      if (*pp)
        free(*pp);
    free(pglob->gl_pathv);
    pglob->gl_pathv = NULL;
  }
}

static DIR *
g_opendir(Char *str, glob_t *pglob)
{
  char buf[PATH_MAX];

  if (!*str) {
    buf[0] = '\n';
    buf[1] = '0';
  } else {
    if (g_Ctoc(str, buf, sizeof(buf)))
      return NULL;
  }
  return opendir(buf);
}

static int
g_lstat(Char *fn, struct stat *sb, glob_t *pglob)
{
    char buf[PATH_MAX];

    if (g_Ctoc(fn, buf, sizeof(buf)))
        return -1;
    return lstat(buf, sb);
}

static int
g_stat(Char *fn, struct stat *sb, glob_t *pglob)
{
    char buf[PATH_MAX];

    if (g_Ctoc(fn, buf, sizeof(buf)))
        return -1;
    return stat(buf, sb);
}

static Char *
g_strchr(const Char *str, int ch)
{
    do {
        if (*str == ch)
            return (Char *)str;
    } while (*str++);
    return NULL;
}

static int
g_Ctoc(const Char *str, char *buf, unsigned int len)
{
    while (len--)
    {
        if ((*buf++ = *str++) == EOS)
            return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}

#ifdef DEBUG
static void
qprintf(const char *str, Char *s)
{
    Char *p;

    (void)printf("%s:\n", str);
    for (p = s; *p; p++)
(void)printf("\%c", CHAR(*p));
(void)printf("\n");
for (p = s; *p; p++)
(void)printf("\%c", *p & M_PROTECT ? '"' : ' ');
(void)printf("\n");
for (p = s; *p; p++)
(void)printf("\%c", ismeta(*p) ? '_' : ' ');
(void)printf("\n");
}
#endif /* DEBUG */
#endif /* HAVE_GLOB */
/*$OpenBSD: fnmatch.c,v 1.15 2011/02/10 21:31:59 stsp Exp$*/

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*/

/* Authored by William A. Rowe Jr. <wrowe; apache.org, vmware.com>, April 2011 */
/*
 Derived from The Open Group Base Specifications Issue 7, IEEE Std 1003.1-2008
 * as described in;
 * http://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/functions/fnmatch.html
 *
 * Filename pattern matches defined in section 2.13, "Pattern Matching Notation"
 * from chapter 2. "Shell Command Language"
 * http://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/utilities/V3_chap02.html#tag_18_13

---

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where; 1. A bracket expression starting with an unquoted <circumflex> ‘^’
   * character CONTINUES to specify a non-matching list; 2. an explicit <period> ‘.’
   * in a bracket expression matching list, e.g. "[.abc]" does NOT match a leading
   * <period> in a filename; 3. a <left-square-bracket> ‘[’ which does not introduce
   * a valid bracket expression is treated as an ordinary character; 4. a differing
   * number of consecutive slashes within pattern and string will NOT match;
   * 5. a trailing ‘\’ in FNM_ESCAPE mode is treated as an ordinary ‘\’ character.

* Bracket expansion defined in section 9.3.5, "RE Bracket Expression",
* from chapter 9, "Regular Expressions"
* http://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/basedefs/V1_chap09.html#tag_09_03_05
* with no support for collating symbols, equivalence class expressions or
* character class expressions. A partial range expression with a leading
* hyphen following a valid range expression will match only the ordinary
* <hyphen> and the ending character (e.g. “[a-m-z]” will match characters
* ‘a’ through ‘m’, a <hyphen> ‘-’, or a ‘z’).

* Supports BSD extensions FNM_LEADING_DIR to match pattern to the end of one
* path segment of string, and FNM_CASEFOLD to ignore alpha case.

* NOTE: Only POSIX/C single byte locales are correctly supported at this time.
* Notably, non-POSIX locales with FNM_CASEFOLD produce undefined results,
* particularly in ranges of mixed case (e.g. "[A-z]”) or spanning alpha and
* nonalpha characters within a range.

* XXX comments below indicate porting required for multi-byte character sets
* and non-POSIX locale collation orders; requires mbr* APIs to track shift
* state of pattern and string (rewinding pattern and string repeatedly).

* Certain parts of the code assume 0x00-0x3F are unique with any MBCS (e.g.
* UTF-8, SHIFT-JIS, etc). Any implementation allowing ‘\’ as an alternate
* path delimiter must be aware that 0x5C is NOT unique within SHIFT-JIS.
*/

#include <config.h>

#ifndef HAVE_FNMATCH

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
# include <string.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
# include <strings.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#include <limits.h>
#include "sudo_compat.h"
#include "compat/charclass.h"
#include "compat/fnmatch.h"

#define RANGE_MATCH 1
#define RANGE_NOMATCH 0
#define RANGE_ERROR(-1)

static int
classmatch(const char *pattern, char test, int foldcase, const char **ep)
{
    const char * const mismatch = pattern;
    const char *colon;
    struct cclass *cc;
    int rval = RANGE_NOMATCH;
    size_t len;

    if (pattern[0] != '[' || pattern[1] != ':') {
        *ep = mismatch;
        return RANGE_ERROR;
    }
    pattern += 2;

    if ((colon = strchr(pattern, ':')) == NULL || colon[1] != ']') {
        *ep = mismatch;
        return RANGE_ERROR;
    }
    *ep = colon + 2;
    len = (size_t)(colon - pattern);

    if (foldcase && strncmp(pattern, "upper:]", 7) == 0)
        pattern = "lower:];"
    for (cc = cclasses; cc->name != NULL; cc++) {
        if (!strncmp(pattern, cc->name, len) && cc->name[len] == '\0') {
            if (cc->isctype((unsigned char)test))
                rval = RANGE_MATCH;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (cc->name == NULL) {
        /* invalid character class, treat as normal text */
        *ep = mismatch;
        return RANGE_ERROR;
    }
    return rval;
}
/* Most MBCS/collation/case issues handled here. Wildcard '*' is not handled.
* EOS '\0' and the FNM_PATHNAME '/' delimiters are not advanced over,
* however the '/' sequence is advanced to '/'.
*
* Both pattern and string are **char to support pointer increment of arbitrary
* multibyte characters for the given locale, in a later iteration of this code
*/
static int fnmatch_ch(const char **pattern, const char **string, int flags)
{
    const char * const mismatch = *pattern;
    const int nocase = !!(flags & FNM_CASEFOLD);
    const int escape = !(flags & FNM_NOESCAPE);
    const int slash = !!(flags & FNM_PATHNAME);
    int result = FNM_NOMATCH;
    const char *startch;
    int negate;

    if (**pattern == '[')
    {
        ++*pattern;

        /* Handle negation, either leading ! or ^ operators (never both) */
        negate = ((**pattern == '!') || (**pattern == '^'));
        if (negate)
            ++*pattern;

        /* ']' is an ordinary character at the start of the range pattern */
        if (**pattern == ']')
            goto leadingclosebrace;

        while (**pattern)
        {
            if (**pattern == ']') {
                ++*pattern;

                /* XXX: Fix for MBCS character width */
                ++*string;
                return (result ^ negate);
            }

            if (escape && (**pattern == '\')) {
                ++*pattern;

                /* Patterns must be terminated with ']', not EOS */
                if (!**pattern)
                    break;
            }
        }
    }

    if (escape && (**pattern == '\\')) {
        ++*pattern;

        /* Patterns must be terminated with ']', not EOS */
        if (!**pattern)
            break;
    }
/* Patterns must be terminated with ']' not '/' */
if (slash && (**pattern == '/'))
    break;

/* Match character classes. */
if (classmatch(*pattern, **string, nocase, pattern)
    == RANGE_MATCH) {
    result = 0;
    continue;
}

leadingclosebrace:
/* Look at only well-formed range patterns;
 * "x-[]" is not allowed unless escaped ("x-\[]")
 * XXX: Fix for locale/MBCS character width */
if (((*pattern)[1] == '-') && ((*pattern)[2] != ']')){
    startch = *pattern;
    *pattern += (escape && ((*pattern)[2] == '\')) ? 3 : 2;

    /* NOT a properly balanced [expr] pattern, EOS terminated
    * or ranges containing a slash in FNM_PATHNAME mode pattern
    * fall out to to the rewind and test ['[ literal code path
    */
    if (!**pattern || (slash && (**pattern == '/'))
        break;

    /* XXX: handle locale/MBCS comparison, advance by MBCS char width */
    if ((**string >= *startch) && (**string <= **pattern))
        result = 0;
    else if (nocase && isupper((unsigned char)**string) ||
        isupper((unsigned char)**pattern))
        result = 0;

    ++*pattern;
    continue;
}

/* XXX: handle locale/MBCS comparison, advance by MBCS char width */
if (**string == **pattern)
    result = 0;
else if (nocase && isupper((unsigned char)**string) ||
    isupper((unsigned char)**pattern))
    result = 0;

    ++*pattern;
    continue;
}
result = 0;

++*pattern;
}

/* NOT a properly balanced [expr] pattern; Rewind
* and reset result to test '[' literal
*/
*pattern = mismatch;
result = FNM_NOMATCH;
}
else if (**pattern == '?') {
/* Optimize '?' match before unescaping **pattern */
if (!**string || (slash && (**string == '/')))
    return FNM_NOMATCH;
result = 0;
goto fnmatch_ch_success;
}
else if (escape && (**pattern == '\') && (*pattern)[1]) {
    ++*pattern;
}

/* XXX: handle locale/MBCS comparison, advance by the MBCS char width */
if (**string == **pattern)
    result = 0;
else if (nocase && (isupper((unsigned char)**string) || isupper((unsigned char)**pattern))
    && (tolower((unsigned char)**string) == tolower((unsigned char)**pattern)))
    result = 0;

/* Refuse to advance over trailing slash or nulls */
if (!**string || !**pattern || (slash && ((**string == '/') || (**pattern == '/'))))
    return result;

fnmatch_ch_success:
    ++*pattern;
    ++*string;
    return result;
}

int sudo_fnmatch(const char *pattern, const char *string, int flags)
{
    static const char dummystring[2] = {' ', 0};
    const int escape = !(flags & FNM_NOESCAPE);
    const int slash = !!(flags & FNM_PATHNAME);
    const int leading_dir = !!(flags & FNM_LEADING_DIR);
    const char *strendseg;
    const char *dummyptr;
const char *matchptr;
int wild;

/* For '*' wild processing only; suppress 'used before initialization'
 * warnings with dummy initialization values;
 */
const char *strstartseg = NULL;
const char *mismatch = NULL;
int matchlen = 0;

if (strlen(pattern) > PATH_MAX || strlen(string) > PATH_MAX)
    return FNM_NOMATCH;

if (*pattern == '*')
    goto firstsegment;

while (*pattern && *string)
{
    /* Pre-decode "\" which has no special significance, and
     * match balanced slashes, starting a new segment pattern
     */
    if (slash && escape && (*pattern == '\') && (pattern[1] == '/'))
        ++pattern;
    if (slash && (*pattern == '/') && (*string == '/')) {
        ++pattern;
        ++string;
    }
}

firstsegment:

    /* At the beginning of each segment, validate leading period behavior.
     */
    if ((flags & FNM_PERIOD) && (*string == '.'))
    {
        if (*pattern == '.')
            ++pattern;
        else if (escape && (*pattern == '\') && (pattern[1] == '.'))
            pattern += 2;
        else
            return FNM_NOMATCH;
        ++string;
    }

    /* Determine the end of string segment
    *
    * Presumes '/' character is unique, not composite in any MBCS encoding
    */
    if (slash) {
        strendseg = strchr(string, '/');
        if (!strendseg)
strendseg = strchr(string, '\0');
}
else {
    strendseg = strchr(string, '\0');
}

/* Allow pattern '*' to be consumed even with no remaining string to match */
while (*pattern)
{
    if ((string > strendseg)
        || ((string == strendseg) && (*pattern != '*')))
        break;

    if (slash && (*pattern == '/')
        || (escape && (*pattern == '\')
            && (pattern[1] == '/')))
        break;

    /* Reduce groups of '*' and '?' to n '?' matches
     * followed by one '*' test for simplicity
     */
    for (wild = 0; (*pattern == '*') || (*pattern == '?'); ++pattern)
    {
        if (*pattern == '*')
            wild = 1;
        else if (string < strendseg) /* && (*pattern == '?') */
            /* XXX: Advance 1 char for MBCS locale */
            ++string;
        else /* (string >= strendseg) && (*pattern == '?') */
            return FNM_NOMATCH;
    }

    if (wild)
    {
        strstartseg = string;
        mismatch = pattern;

        /* Count fixed (non '*') char matches remaining in pattern
         * excluding '/' (or '\') and '*'
         */
        for (matchptr = pattern, matchlen = 0; 1; ++matchlen)
        {
            if (*matchptr == '\0')
                || (slash && (*matchptr == '/'))
|| (escape \&\& (*matchptr == \\)
    \&\& (matchptr[1] == ')'))}
{
    /* Compare precisely this many trailing string chars,
    * the resulting match needs no wildcard loop
    */
    /* XXX: Adjust for MBCS */
    if (string + matchlen > strendseg)
        return FNM_NOMATCH;

    string = strendseg - matchlen;
    wild = 0;
    break;
}

if (*matchptr == '*')
{
    /* Ensure at least this many trailing string chars remain
    * for the first comparison
    */
    /* XXX: Adjust for MBCS */
    if (string + matchlen > strendseg)
        return FNM_NOMATCH;

    /* Begin first wild comparison at the current position */
    break;
}

/* Skip forward in pattern by a single character match
 * Use a dummy fnmatch_ch() test to count one "[range]" escape
 */
/* XXX: Adjust for MBCS */
if (escape \&\& (*matchptr == \) \&\& matchptr[1]) {
    matchptr += 2;
}
else if (*matchptr == ']') {
    dummyptr = dummystring;
    fnmatch_ch(&matchptr, &dummyptr, flags);
}
else {
    ++matchptr;
}
}

/* Incrementally match string against the pattern */
/*
    while (*pattern \&\& (string < strendseg))
/* Success; begin a new wild pattern search */
if (*pattern == '*')
    break;

if (slash && (*string == '/')
    || (*pattern == '/')
    || (escape && (*pattern == '\')
        && (pattern[1] == '/')))
    break;

/* Compare ch's (the pattern is advanced over "\" to the ",
* but slashes will mismatch, and are not consumed) */
if (!fnmatch_ch(&pattern, &string, flags))
    continue;

/* Failed to match, loop against next char offset of string segment
* until not enough string chars remain to match the fixed pattern */
if (wild) {
    /* XXX: Advance 1 char for MBCS locale */
    string = ++strstartseg;
    if (string + matchlen > strendseg)
        return FNM_NOMATCH;

    pattern = mismatch;
    continue;
}
else
    return FNM_NOMATCH;
}

if (*string && !((slash || leading_dir) && (*string == '/')))
    return FNM_NOMATCH;

if (*pattern && !((slash) && (*pattern == '/'))
    || (escape && (*pattern == '\')
        && (pattern[1] == '/')))
    return FNM_NOMATCH;

if (leading_dir && !*pattern && *string == '/')
    return 0;
}

/* Where both pattern and string are at EOS, declare success */
/*
if (!*string && !*pattern)
    return 0;

/* pattern didn't match to the end of string */
return FNM_NOMATCH;
}
#endif /* HAVE_FNMATCH */
/*
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* SUCH DAMAGE.
*/

#include <config.h>

#ifdef HAVE_GETCWD

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

#include <errno.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef STDC_HEADERS
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#endif

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# include <stddef.h>
#else
#endif /* STDC_HEADERS */
#else
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_H */
#endif /* HAVE_MALLOC_H && !STDC_HEADERS */
#endif /* HAVE_UNISTD_H */
#endif /* HAVE_DIRENT_H */
#define NAMLEN(dirent) strlen((dirent)->d_name)
#else
#define dirent direct
#define NAMLEN(dirent) (dirent)->d_namlen
#endif /* HAVE_SYS_NDIR_H */
#endif /* HAVE_SYS_DIR_H */
#endif /* HAVE_NDIR_H */
#include "sudo_compat.h"

#define ISDOT(dp) 
    (dp->d_name[0] == '.' && (dp->d_name[1] == '0' || 
      (dp->d_name[1] == '.' && dp->d_name[2] == '0')))

char *
sudo_getcwd(char *pt, size_t size)
{
    struct dirent *dp;
    DIR *dir = NULL;
    dev_t dev;
    ino_t ino;
int first;
char *bpt, *bup;
struct stat s;
dev_t root_dev;
ino_t root_ino;
size_t ptsize, upsize;
int save_errno;
char *ept, *eup, *up;

/*
 * If no buffer specified by the user, allocate one as necessary.
 * If a buffer is specified, the size has to be non-zero. The path
 * is built from the end of the buffer backwards.
 */
if (pt) {
    ptsize = 0;
    if (!size) {
        errno = EINVAL;
        return NULL;
    }
    ept = pt + size;
} else {
    if ((pt = malloc(ptsize = 1024 - 4)) == NULL)
        return NULL;
    ept = pt + ptsize;
}
bpt = ept - 1;
*bpt = '\0';

/*
 * Allocate bytes (1024 - malloc space) for the string of "./"'s.
 * Should always be enough (it's 340 levels). If it's not, allocate
 * as necessary. Special * case the first stat, it's "./" not "./".
 */
if ((up = malloc(upsize = 1024 - 4)) == NULL)
    goto err;
eup = up + PATH_MAX;
bup = up;
up[0] = '.';
up[1] = '\0';
/* Save root values, so know when to stop. */
if (stat('/', &s))
    goto err;
root_dev = s.st_dev;
root_ino = s.st_ino;
errno = 0; /* XXX readdir has no error return. */
for (first = 1; first = 0) {
    /* Stat the current level. */
    if (lstat(up, &s))
        goto err;

    /* Save current node values. */
    ino = s.st_ino;
    dev = s.st_dev;

    /* Check for reaching root. */
    if (root_dev == dev && root_ino == ino) {
        *--bpt = '/';

        /* It's unclear that it's a requirement to copy the
        * path to the beginning of the buffer, but it's always
        * been that way and stuff would probably break. */
        bcopy(bpt, pt, ept - bpt);
        free(up);
        return pt;
    }

    /* Build pointer to the parent directory, allocating memory
    * as necessary. Max length is 3 for "./.", the largest
    * possible component name, plus a trailing NULL. */
    if (bup + 3 + MAXNAMLEN + 1 >= eup) {
        char *nup;

        if (!((nup = realloc(up, upsize *= 2)) == NULL))
            goto err;
        up = nup;
        bup = up;
        eup = up + upsize;
    }
    *bup++ = '.';
    *bup++ = '.';
    *bup = '\0';

    /* Open and stat parent directory. */
    if (!((dir = opendir(up)) || fstat(dirfd(dir), &s)))
        goto err;

    /* Add trailing slash for next directory. */
    *bup++ = '/';
/*
 * If it's a mount point, have to stat each element because
 * the inode number in the directory is for the entry in the
 * parent directory, not the inode number of the mounted file.
 */
save_errno = 0;
if (s.st_dev == dev) {
  for (;;) {
    if (!(dp = readdir(dir)))
      goto notfound;
    if (dp->d_fileno == ino)
      break;
  }
} else
  for (;;) {
    if (!(dp = readdir(dir)))
      goto notfound;
    if (ISDOT(dp))
      continue;
bcopy(dp->d_name, bup, NAMLEN(dp) + 1);

    /* Save the first error for later. */
    if (lstat(up, &s)) {
      if (!save_errno)
        save_errno = errno;
      errno = 0;
      continue;
    }
    if (s.st_dev == dev && s.st_ino == ino)
      break;
  }

/*
 * Check for length of the current name, preceding slash,
 * leading slash.
 */
if (bpt - pt <= NAMLEN(dp) + (first ? 1 : 2)) {
  size_t len, off;
  char *npt;

  if (!ptsise) {
    errno = ERANGE;
    goto err;
  }
  off = bpt - pt;
  len = ept - bpt;
  if ((npt = realloc(pt, ptsize *= 2)) == NULL)
    goto err;
pt = npt;
bpt = pt + off;
ept = pt + ptsize;
bcopy(bpt, ept - len, len);
bpt = ept - len;
}
if (!first)
  *bpt = '\';
bpt -= NAMLEN(dp);
bcopy(dp->d_name, bpt, NAMLEN(dp));
(void)closedir(dir);

/* Truncate any file name. */
*bup = '\0';
}

notfound:
/*
 * If readdir set errno, use it, not any saved error; otherwise,
 * didn't find the current directory in its parent directory, set
 * errno to ENOENT.
 */
if (!errno)
  errno = save_errno ? save_errno : ENOENT;
/* FALLTHROUGH */
err:
if (ptsize)
  free(pt);
if (up)
  free(up);
if (dir)
  (void)closedir(dir);
return NULL;
}
#endif /* HAVE_GETCWD */
/*
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This file defines four types of data structures: singly-linked lists, singly-linked tail queues, lists and tail queues.

A singly-linked list is headed by a single forward pointer. The elements are singly linked for minimum space and pointer manipulation overhead at the expense of O(n) removal for arbitrary elements. New elements can be added to the list after an existing element or at the head of the list. Elements being removed from the head of the list should use the explicit macro for this purpose for optimum efficiency. A singly-linked list may only be traversed in the forward direction. Singly-linked lists are ideal for applications with large datasets and few or no removals or for implementing a LIFO queue.

A singly-linked tail queue is headed by a pair of pointers, one to the head of the list and the other to the tail of the list. The elements are singly linked for minimum space and pointer manipulation overhead at the expense of O(n) removal for arbitrary elements. New elements can be added to the list after an existing element, at the head of the list, or at the end of the list. Elements being removed from the head of the tail queue should use the explicit macro for this purpose for optimum efficiency. A singly-linked tail queue may only be traversed in the forward direction. Singly-linked tail queues are ideal for applications with large datasets and few or no removals or for implementing a FIFO queue.

A list is headed by a single forward pointer (or an array of forward

```c
#ifndef _SUDO_QUEUE_H_
#define _SUDO_QUEUE_H_

/*
 * This file defines four types of data structures: singly-linked lists,
 * singly-linked tail queues, lists and tail queues.
 *
 * A singly-linked list is headed by a single forward pointer. The elements
 * are singly linked for minimum space and pointer manipulation overhead at
 * the expense of O(n) removal for arbitrary elements. New elements can be
 * added to the list after an existing element or at the head of the list.
 * Elements being removed from the head of the list should use the explicit
 * macro for this purpose for optimum efficiency. A singly-linked list may
 * only be traversed in the forward direction. Singly-linked lists are ideal
 * for applications with large datasets and few or no removals or for
 * implementing a LIFO queue.
 *
 * A singly-linked tail queue is headed by a pair of pointers, one to the
 * head of the list and the other to the tail of the list. The elements are
 * singly linked for minimum space and pointer manipulation overhead at the
 * expense of O(n) removal for arbitrary elements. New elements can be added
 * to the list after an existing element, at the head of the list, or at the
 * end of the list. Elements being removed from the head of the tail queue
 * should use the explicit macro for this purpose for optimum efficiency.
 * A singly-linked tail queue may only be traversed in the forward direction.
 * Singly-linked tail queues are ideal for applications with large datasets
 * and few or no removals or for implementing a FIFO queue.
 *
 * A list is headed by a single forward pointer (or an array of forward
```
* pointers for a hash table header. The elements are doubly linked
* so that an arbitrary element can be removed without a need to
* traverse the list. New elements can be added to the list before
* or after an existing element or at the head of the list. A list
* may be traversed in either direction.
*
* A tail queue is headed by a pair of pointers, one to the head of the
* list and the other to the tail of the list. The elements are doubly
* linked so that an arbitrary element can be removed without a need to
* traverse the list. New elements can be added to the list before or
* after an existing element, at the head of the list, or at the end of
* the list. A tail queue may be traversed in either direction.
*
* A headless tail queue lacks a head structure. The first element acts
* as a de facto list head. It uses the same entry struct as a regular
* tail queue for easy conversion from headless to headful.
* It is capable of concatenating queues as well as individual elements.
* Traversing in reverse is more expensive due to lack of a list head.
* Note: elements must be initialized before use.
*
* For details on the use of these macros, see the queue(3) manual page.
*
* _SLIST
* _LIST
* _STAILQ
* _TAILQ
* _HEAD
* _HEAD_INITIALIZER
* _ENTRY
* _INIT
* _EMPTY
* _FIRST
* _NEXT
* _PREV
* _LAST
* _FOREACH
* _FOREACH_FROM
* _FOREACH_SAFE
* _FOREACH_FROM_SAFE
* _FOREACH_REVERSE
* _FOREACH_REVERSE_FROM
* _FOREACH_REVERSE_SAFE
* _FOREACH_REVERSE_FROM_SAFE
* _INSERT_HEAD
* _INSERT_BEFORE
* _INSERT_AFTER
* _INSERT_TAIL
* _CONCAT
* _REMOVE_AFTER
* _REMOVE_HEAD
* _REMOVE++++*
* _SWAP++++*
* 
* /
#else
#endif QUEUE_MACRO_DEBUG
/* Store the last 2 places the queue element or head was altered */
struct qm_trace {
 unsigned long lastline;
 unsigned long prevline;
 const char *lastfile;
 const char *prevfile;
};

#undef TRACEBUF
#define TRACEBUF struct qm_trace trace;
#undef TRACEBUF_INITIALIZER
#define TRACEBUF_INITIALIZER { __FILE__, __LINE__, NULL, 0 },
#undef TRASHIT
#define TRASHIT(x) do {(x) = (void *)-1;} while (0)
#undef QMD_SAVELINK
#define QMD_SAVELINK(name, link) void **name = (void *)&(link)

#undef QMD_TRACE_HEAD
#define QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head) do {
 (head)->trace.prevline = (head)->trace.lastline;
 (head)->trace.prevfile = (head)->trace.lastfile;
 (head)->trace.lastline = __LINE__;
 (head)->trace.lastfile = __FILE__;
 } while (0)

#undef QMD_TRACE_ELEM
#define QMD_TRACE_ELEM(elem) do {
 (elem)->trace.prevline = (elem)->trace.lastline;
 (elem)->trace.prevfile = (elem)->trace.lastfile;
 (elem)->trace.lastline = __LINE__;
 (elem)->trace.lastfile = __FILE__;
 } while (0)

#else
#define QMD_TRACE_ELEM(elem)
#define QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head)
#define QMD_SAVELINK
#define QMD_SAVELINK(name, link) void **name = (void *)&(link)
#define TRACEBUF
#define TRACEBUF_INITIALIZER
#define TRACEBUF_INITIALIZER
#undef TRASHIT
#define TRASHIT(x)
#endif /* QUEUE_MACRO_DEBUG */

/*
 * Singly-linked List declarations.
 */
#undef SLIST_HEAD
#define SLIST_HEAD(name, type)
struct name {
  struct type *slh_first; /* first element */
}
#undef SLIST_HEAD_INITIALIZER
#define SLIST_HEAD_INITIALIZER(head)
{ NULL }
#undef SLIST_ENTRY
#define SLIST_ENTRY(type)
struct {
  struct type *sle_next; /* next element */
}

/*
 * Singly-linked List functions.
 */
#undef SLIST_EMPTY
#define SLIST_EMPTY(head)
((head)->slh_first == NULL)
#undef SLIST_FIRST
#define SLIST_FIRST(head)
((head)->slh_first)
#undef SLIST_FOREACH
#define SLIST_FOREACH(var, head, field)
for ((var) = SLIST_FIRST((head));
    (var);
    (var) = SLIST_NEXT((var), field))
#undef SLIST_FOREACH_FROM
#define SLIST_FOREACH_FROM(var, head, field)
for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : SLIST_FIRST((head)));
    (var);
    (var) = SLIST_NEXT((var), field))
#undef SLIST_FOREACH_SAFE
#define SLIST_FOREACH_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar)
for ((var) = SLIST_FIRST((head));
    (var);
    (var) = SLIST_NEXT((var), field))
(var) && ((tvar) = SLIST_NEXT((var), field), 1);
(var) = (tvar))

#undef SLIST_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE
#define SLIST_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar)
for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : SLIST_FIRST((head)));
   (var) && ((tvar) = SLIST_NEXT((var), field), 1);
   (var) = (tvar))

#undef SLIST_FOREACH_PREVPTR
#define SLIST_FOREACH_PREVPTR(var, varp, head, field)
for ((varp) = &SLIST_FIRST((head));
   ((var) = *(varp)) != NULL;
   (varp) = &SLIST_NEXT((var), field))

#undef SLIST_INIT
#define SLIST_INIT(head) do {
   SLIST_FIRST((head)) = NULL;
} while (0)

#undef SLIST_INSERT_AFTER
#define SLIST_INSERT_AFTER(slistelm, elm, field) do {
   SLIST_NEXT((elm), field) = SLIST_NEXT((slistelm), field);
   SLIST_NEXT((slistelm), field) = (elm);
} while (0)

#undef SLIST_INSERT_HEAD
#define SLIST_INSERT_HEAD(head, elm, field) do {
   SLIST_NEXT((elm), field) = SLIST_FIRST((head));
   SLIST_FIRST((head)) = (elm);
} while (0)

#undef SLIST_NEXT
#define SLIST_NEXT(elm, field)((elm)->field.sle_next)

#undef SLIST_REMOVE
#define SLIST_REMOVE(head, elm, type, field) do {
   QMD_SAVELINK(oldnext, (elm)->field.sle_next);
   if (SLIST_FIRST((head)) == (elm)) {
      SLIST_REMOVE_HEAD((head), field);
   } else {
      struct type *curelm = SLIST_FIRST((head));
      while (SLIST_NEXT(curelm, field) != (elm))
         curelm = SLIST_NEXT(curelm, field);
      SLIST_REMOVE_AFTER(curelm, field);
   }
   TRASHIT(*oldnext);
}
while (0)

#define SLIST_REMOVE_AFTER
#define SLIST_REMOVE_AFTER(elm, field) do {
  SLIST_NEXT(elm, field) =
  SLIST_NEXT(SLIST_NEXT(elm, field), field);
} while (0)

#define SLIST_REMOVE_HEAD
#define SLIST_REMOVE_HEAD(head, field) do {
  SLIST_FIRST((head)) = SLIST_NEXT(SLIST_FIRST((head)), field);
} while (0)

#define SLIST_SWAP
#define SLIST_SWAP(head1, head2, type) do {
  struct type *swap_first = SLIST_FIRST(head1);
  SLIST_FIRST(head1) = SLIST_FIRST(head2);
  SLIST_FIRST(head2) = swap_first;
} while (0)

/*
 * Singly-linked Tail queue declarations.
 */
#define STAILQ_HEAD
#define STAILQ_HEAD(name, type)
  struct name {
    struct type *stqh_first;/* first element */
    struct type **stqh_last;/* addr of last next element */
  }

#define STAILQ_HEAD_INITIALIZER
#define STAILQ_HEAD_INITIALIZER(head)
  { NULL, &(head).stqh_first }

#define STAILQ_ENTRY
#define STAILQ_ENTRY(type)
  struct {
    struct type *stqe_next;/* next element */
  }

/*
 * Singly-linked Tail queue functions.
 */
#define STAILQ_CONCAT
#define STAILQ_CONCAT(head1, head2) do {
  if (!STAILQ_EMPTY((head2))) {
    *(head1)->stqh_last = (head2)->stqh_first;
    (head1)->stqh_last = (head2)->stqh_last;
  }
} while (0)
STAILQ_INIT((head2));
"
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_EMPTY
#define STAILQ_EMPTY(head)((head)->stqh_first == NULL)

#undef STAILQ_FIRST
#define STAILQ_FIRST(head)((head)->stqh_first)

#undef STAILQ_FOREACH
#define STAILQ_FOREACH(var, head, field) for ((var) = STAILQ_FIRST((head));
(var);
(var) = STAILQ_NEXT((var), field))

#undef STAILQ_FOREACH_FROM
#define STAILQ_FOREACH_FROM(var, head, field) for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : STAILQ_FIRST((head)));
(var);
(var) = STAILQ_NEXT((var), field))

#undef STAILQ_FOREACH_SAFE
#define STAILQ_FOREACH_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar) for ((var) = STAILQ_FIRST((head));
(var) && ((tvar) = STAILQ_NEXT((var), field), 1);
(var) = (tvar))

#undef STAILQ_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE
#define STAILQ_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar) for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : STAILQ_FIRST((head)));
(var) && ((tvar) = STAILQ_NEXT((var), field), 1);
(var) = (tvar))

#undef STAILQ_INIT
#define STAILQ_INIT(head) do {
STAILQ_FIRST((head)) = NULL;
(head)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_FIRST((head));
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_INSERT_AFTER
#define STAILQ_INSERT_AFTER(head, tqelm, elm, field) do {
if ((STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = STAILQ_NEXT((tqelm), field)) == NULL)
(head)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);
STAILQ_NEXT((tqelm), field) = (elm);
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_INSERT_HEAD
#define STAILQ_INSERT_HEAD(head, elm, field) do { 
	if ((STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = STAILQ_FIRST((head))) == NULL) 
	(thead)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);
STAILQ_FIRST((head)) = (elm);
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_INSERT_TAIL
#define STAILQ_INSERT_TAIL(head, elm, field) do { 
STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = NULL;
*(head)->stqh_last = (elm);
(thead)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_LAST
#define STAILQ_LAST(head, type, field) 
(STAILQ_EMPTY((head)) ? NULL :
__containerof((head)->stqh_last, struct type, field.stqe_next))

#undef STAILQ_NEXT
#define STAILQ_NEXT(elm, field)((elm)->field.stqe_next)

#undef STAILQ_REMOVE
#define STAILQ_REMOVE(head, elm, type, field) do { 
QMD_SAVELINK(oldnext, (elm)->field.stqe_next);
if (STAILQ_FIRST((head)) == (elm)) {
STAILQ_REMOVE_HEAD((head), field);
} else {
struct type *curelm = STAILQ_FIRST((head));
while (STAILQ_NEXT(curelm, field) != (elm))
curelm = STAILQ_NEXT(curelm, field);
STAILQ_REMOVE_AFTER(head, curelm, field);
} 
TRASHIT(*oldnext);
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_REMOVE_AFTER
#define STAILQ_REMOVE_AFTER(head, elm, field) do { 
if ((STAILQ_NEXT(elm, field) =
STAILQ_NEXT(STAILQ_NEXT(elm, field), field)) == NULL)
(thead)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_REMOVE_HEAD
#define STAILQ_REMOVE_HEAD(head, field) do { 
if ((STAILQ_FIRST((head)) =
STAILQ_NEXT(STAILQ_FIRST((head)), field)) == NULL)
(thead)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_FIRST((head));
} while (0)
/*
* List declarations.
*/

#define LIST_HEAD(name, type) 
struct name {
    struct type *lh_first;/* first element */
}

#define LIST_HEAD_INITIALIZER(head)     
{ NULL }

#define LIST_ENTRY(type) 
struct { 
    struct type *le_next;/* next element */
    struct type **le_prev;/* address of previous next element */
}

/*
* List functions.
*/

#define LIST_EMPTY(head) ((head)->lh_first == NULL)
#define LIST_FIRST(head) ((head)->lh_first)

#define LIST_FOREACH(var, head, field)
for ((var) = LIST_FIRST((head));
   (var);
   (var) = LIST_NEXT((var), field))

#undef LIST_FOREACH_FROM
#define LIST_FOREACH_FROM(var, head, field)
for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : LIST_FIRST((head)));
   (var);
   (var) = LIST_NEXT((var), field))

#undef LIST_FOREACH_SAFE
#define LIST_FOREACH_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar)
for ((var) = LIST_FIRST((head));
   (var) && ((tvar) = LIST_NEXT((var), field), 1);
   (var) = (tvar))

#undef LIST_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE
#define LIST_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar)
for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : LIST_FIRST((head)));
   (var) && ((tvar) = LIST_NEXT((var), field), 1);
   (var) = (tvar))

#undef LIST_INIT
#define LIST_INIT(head) do {
   LIST_FIRST((head)) = NULL;
} while (0)

#undef LIST_INSERT_AFTER
#define LIST_INSERT_AFTER(listelm, elm, field) do {
   if ((LIST_NEXT((elm), field) = LIST_NEXT((listelm), field)) != NULL)
   LIST_NEXT((listelm), field)->field.le_prev =
   &LIST_NEXT((elm), field);
   LIST_NEXT((listelm), field) = (elm);
   *(listelm)->field.le_prev = &LIST_NEXT((listelm), field);
} while (0)

#undef LIST_INSERT_BEFORE
#define LIST_INSERT_BEFORE(listelm, elm, field) do {
   (elm)->field.le_prev = (listelm)->field.le_prev;
   LIST_NEXT((elm), field) = (listelm);
   *(listelm)->field.le_prev = (elm);
   (listelm)->field.le_prev = &LIST_NEXT((elm), field);
} while (0)

#undef LIST_INSERT_HEAD
#define LIST_INSERT_HEAD(head, elm, field) do {
   if ((LIST_NEXT((elm), field) = LIST_FIRST((head))) != NULL)
   LIST_FIRST((head))->field.le_prev = &LIST_NEXT((elm), field);
} while (0)
LIST_FIRST((head)) = (elm);
(elm)->field.le_prev = &LIST_FIRST((head));
} while (0)

#undef LIST_NEXT
#define LIST_NEXT(elm, field)((elm)->field.le_next)

#undef LIST_PREV
#define LIST_PREV(elm, head, type, field)
((elm)->field.le_prev == &LIST_FIRST((head)) ? NULL :
  __containerof((elm)->field.le_prev, struct type, field.le_next))

#undef LIST_REMOVE
#define LIST_REMOVE(elm, field) do {
QMD_SAVELINK(oldnext, (elm)->field.le_next);
QMD_SAVELINK(oldprev, (elm)->field.le_prev);
if (LIST_NEXT((elm), field) != NULL)
  LIST_NEXT((elm), field)->field.le_prev =
    *(elm)->field.le_prev;
*(elm)->field.le_prev = LIST_NEXT((elm), field);
TRASHIT(*oldnext);
TRASHIT(*oldprev);
} while (0)

#undef LIST_SWAP
#define LIST_SWAP(head1, head2, type, field) do {
  struct type *swap_tmp = LIST_FIRST((head1));
  LIST_FIRST((head1)) = LIST_FIRST((head2));
  LIST_FIRST((head2)) = swap_tmp;
  if ((swap_tmp = LIST_FIRST((head1))) != NULL)
    swap_tmp->field.le_prev = &LIST_FIRST((head1));
  if ((swap_tmp = LIST_FIRST((head2))) != NULL)
    swap_tmp->field.le_prev = &LIST_FIRST((head2));
} while (0)

/*
 * Tail queue declarations.
 */
#undef TAILQ_HEAD
#define TAILQ_HEAD(name, type)
struct name {
  struct type *tqh_first; /* first element */
  struct type **tqh_last; /* addr of last next element */
  TRACEBUF
}

#undef TAILQ_HEAD_INITIALIZER
#define TAILQ_HEAD_INITIALIZER(head)

{ NULL, &(head).tqh_first, TRACEBUF_INITIALIZER }

#undef TAILQ_ENTRY
#define TAILQ_ENTRY(type)
struct {
    struct type *tqe_next;/* next element */
    struct type **tqe_prev;/* address of previous next element */
} TRACEBUF

/*
 * Tail queue functions.
 */
#undef TAILQ_CONCAT
#define TAILQ_CONCAT(head1, head2, field) do {
    if (!TAILQ_EMPTY(head2)) {
        *(head1)->tqh_last = (head2)->tqh_first;
        (head2)->tqh_first->field.tqe_prev = (head1)->tqh_last;
        (head1)->tqh_last = (head2)->tqh_last;
        TAILQ_INIT((head2));
        QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head1);
        QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head2);
    }
} while (0)
#undef TAILQ_EMPTY
#define TAILQ_EMPTY(head)((head)->tqh_first == NULL)

#undef TAILQ_FIRST
#define TAILQ_FIRST(head)((head)->tqh_first)

#undef TAILQ_FOREACH
#define TAILQ_FOREACH(var, head, field) for ((var) = TAILQ_FIRST((head));
                        (var);
                        (var) = TAILQ_NEXT((var), field))

#undef TAILQ_FOREACH_FROM
#define TAILQ_FOREACH_FROM(var, head, field) for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : TAILQ_FIRST((head)));
                                       (var);
                                       (var) = TAILQ_NEXT((var), field))

#undef TAILQ_FOREACH_SAFE
#define TAILQ_FOREACH_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar) for ((var) = TAILQ_FIRST((head));
                                                    (var) && ((tvar) = TAILQ_NEXT((var), field), 1);
                                                    (var) = (tvar))

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#undef TAILQ_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE
#define TAILQ_FOREACH_FROM_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar)
for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : TAILQ_FIRST((head)));
   (var) && ((tvar) = TAILQ_NEXT((var), field), 1);
   (var) = (tvar))

#undef TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE
#define TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE(var, head, headname, field)
for ((var) = TAILQ_LAST((head), headname);
   (var);
   (var) = TAILQ_PREV((var), headname, field))

#undef TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_FROM
#define TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_FROM(var, head, headname, field)
for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : TAILQ_LAST((head), headname);
   (var);
   (var) = TAILQ_PREV((var), headname, field))

#undef TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_SAFE
#define TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_SAFE(var, head, headname, field, tvar)
for ((var) = TAILQ_LAST((head), headname);
   (var) && ((tvar) = TAILQ_PREV((var), headname, field), 1);
   (var) = (tvar))

#undef TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_FROM_SAFE
#define TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_FROM_SAFE(var, head, headname, field, tvar)
for ((var) = ((var) ? (var) : TAILQ_LAST((head), headname);
   (var) && ((tvar) = TAILQ_PREV((var), headname, field), 1);
   (var) = (tvar))

#undef TAILQ_INIT
#define TAILQ_INIT(head) do {\n   TAILQ_FIRST((head)) = NULL;\n   (head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_FIRST((head));\n   QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head);\n} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_AFTER
#define TAILQ_INSERT_AFTER(head, listelm, elm, field)
if ((TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = TAILQ_NEXT((listelm), field)) != NULL)\n   TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field)->field.tqe_prev = \n      &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);\nelse {\n   (head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);\n   QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head);\n}\
TAILQ_NEXT((listelm), field) = (elm);\n
(elm)->field.tqe_prev = &TAILQ_NEXT((listelm), field);\nQMD_TRACE_ELEM(&elm->field);\nQMD_TRACE_ELEM(listelm->field);\n} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_BEFORE
#define TAILQ_INSERT_BEFORE(listelm, elm, field) do {\n(elm)->field.tqe_prev = (listelm)->field.tqe_prev;\nTAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = (listelm);\n*(listelm)->field.tqe_prev = (elm);\n(listelm)->field.tqe_prev = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);\nQMD_TRACE_ELEM(&elm->field);\nQMD_TRACE_ELEM(listelm->field);\n} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_HEAD
#define TAILQ_INSERT_HEAD(head, elm, field) do {\nif ((TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = TAILQ_FIRST((head))) != NULL)\nTAILQ_FIRST((head))->field.tqe_prev = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);\n&TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);\nelse\n(head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);\nTAILQ_FIRST((head)) = (elm);\n(elm)->field.tqe_prev = &TAILQ_FIRST((head));\nQMD_TRACE_HEAD(head);\nQMD_TRACE_ELEM(&elm->field);\n} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_TAIL
#define TAILQ_INSERT_TAIL(head, elm, field) do {\nTAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = NULL;\n(elm)->field.tqe_prev = (head)->tqh_last;\n*(head)->tqh_last = (elm);\n(head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);\nQMD_TRACE_HEAD(head);\nQMD_TRACE_ELEM(&elm->field);\n} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_LAST
#define TAILQ_LAST(head, headname)\n(*(((struct headname *)((head)->tqh_last))->tqh_last))

#undef TAILQ_NEXT
#define TAILQ_NEXT(elm, field) ((elm)->field.tqe_next)
#undef TAILQ_REMOVE
#define TAILQ_REMOVE(head, elm, field) do {
    QMD_SAVELINK(oldnext, (elm)->field.tqe_next);
    QMD_SAVELINK(oldprev, (elm)->field.tqe_prev);
    if ((TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field)) != NULL) {
        TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field)->field.tqe_prev = (elm)->field.tqe_prev;
    } else {
        (head)->tqh_last = (elm)->field.tqe_prev;
    }
    *(elm)->field.tqe_prev = TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field);
    TRASHIT(*oldnext);
    TRASHIT(*oldprev);
    QMD_TRACE_ELEM(&(elm)->field);
} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_SWAP
#define TAILQ_SWAP(head1, head2, type, field) do {
    struct type *swap_first = (head1)->tqh_first;
    struct type **swap_last = (head1)->tqh_last;
    (head1)->tqh_first = (head2)->tqh_first;
    (head1)->tqh_last = (head2)->tqh_last;
    (head2)->tqh_first = swap_first;
    (head2)->tqh_last = swap_last;
    if ((swap_first = (head1)->tqh_first) != NULL) {
        swap_first->field.tqe_prev = &(head1)->tqh_first;
    } else {
        (head1)->tqh_last = &(head1)->tqh_first;
    }
    if ((swap_first = (head2)->tqh_first) != NULL) {
        swap_first->field.tqe_prev = &(head2)->tqh_first;
    } else {
        (head2)->tqh_last = &(head2)->tqh_first;
    }
} while (0)

/*
 * Headless Tail queue definitions.
 */
#undef HLTQ_ENTRY
#define HLTQ_ENTRY(type)
#define HLTQ_INIT(entry, field) do {
    (entry)->field.tqe_next = NULL;
    (entry)->field.tqe_prev = &(entry)->field.tqe_next;
} while (0)
#undef HLTQ_INITIALIZER
#define HLTQ_INITIALIZER(entry, field)    
{ NULL, &(entry)->field.tqe_next }  

#undef HLTQ_FIRST
#define HLTQ_FIRST(elm) (elm)  

#undef HLTQ_END
#define HLTQ_END(elm) NULL  

#undef HLTQ_NEXT
#define HLTQ_NEXT(elm, field) ((elm)->field.tqe_next)  

#undef HLTQ_LAST
#define HLTQ_LAST(elm, type, field) ((elm)->field.tqe_next == NULL ? (elm) :  
__containerof((elm)->field.tqe_prev, struct type, field.tqe_next))  

#undef HLTQ_PREV
#define HLTQ_PREV(elm, type, field) (*((elm)->field.tqe_prev == NULL ? NULL :  
__containerof((elm)->field.tqe_prev, struct type, field.tqe_next)))  

#undef HLTQ_FOREACH
#define HLTQ_FOREACH(var, head, field)  
for ((var) = HLTQ_FIRST(head);  
(var) != HLTQ_END(head);  
(var) = HLTQ_NEXT(var, field))  

#undef HLTQ_FOREACH_SAFE
#define HLTQ_FOREACH_SAFE(var, head, field, tvar)  
for ((var) = HLTQ_FIRST(head);  
(var) != HLTQ_END(head) &&  
((tvar) = HLTQ_NEXT(var, field), 1);  
(var) = (tvar))  

#undef HLTQ_FOREACH_REVERSE
#define HLTQ_FOREACH_REVERSE(var, head, headname, field)  
for ((var) = HLTQ_LAST(head, headname);  
(var) != HLTQ_END(head);  
(var) = HLTQ_PREV(var, headname, field))  

#undef HLTQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_SAFE
#define HLTQ_FOREACH_REVERSE_SAFE(var, head, headname, field, tvar)  
for ((var) = HLTQ_LAST(head, headname);  
(var) != HLTQ_END(head) &&  
((tvar) = HLTQ_PREV(var, headname, field), 1);  
(var) = (tvar))
/* Concatenate queue2 to the end of queue1. */
#undef HLTQ_CONCAT
#define HLTQ_CONCAT(queue1, queue2, field) do {
  (queue2)->field.tqe_prev = (queue1)->field.tqe_prev;
  *(queue1)->field.tqe_prev = (queue2);
  (queue1)->field.tqe_prev = &(queue2)->field.tqe_next;
} while (0)

/* Convert a headless tailq to a headful one. */
#define HLTQ_TO_TAILQ(head, hl, field) do {
  (head)->tqh_first = (hl);
  (head)->tqh_last = (hl)->field.tqe_prev;
  (hl)->field.tqe_prev = &(head)->tqh_first;
} while (0)

/* Concatenate a headless tail queue to the end of a regular tail queue. */
#define TAILQ_CONCAT_HLTQ(head, hl, field) do {
  void *last = (hl)->field.tqe_prev;
  (hl)->field.tqe_prev = (head)->tqh_last;
  *(head)->tqh_last = (hl);
  (head)->tqh_last = last;
} while (0)

#endif /* !_SUDO_QUEUE_H_ */

/*
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*
* From: @(#)vfprintf.c 8.1 (Berkeley) 6/4/93
*/

/*
 * v?snprintf/v?asprintf based on 4.4BSD stdio.
 * NOTE: does not support floating point.
 */

#include <config.h>

#if !defined(HAVE_VSNPRINTF) || !defined(HAVE_SNPRINTF) ||
!defined(HAVE_VASPRINTF) || !defined(HAVE_ASPRINTF) ||
defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <stdio.h>
#endif

#ifndef STDC_HEADERS
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#else
#ifdef HAVE_STDLIB_H
#include <stdlib.h>
#else
#endif /* STDC_HEADERS */
#endif

#ifdef HAVE_STDINT_H
#include <stdint.h>
#elif defined(HAVE_INTTYPES_H)
#include <inttypes.h>
#else
#endif

#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
#else
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */

if defined(HAVE_STRING_H) &&& !defined(STDC_HEADERS)
#include <memory.h>
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_STRING_H
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */

#ifdef HAVE_MEMORY_H
#include <string.h>
#endif

#include <strings.h>
static int xxxprintf(char **, size_t, int, const char *, va_list);

/*
 * Macros for converting digits to letters and vice versa
 */
#define to_digit(c) ((c) - '0')
#define is_digit(c) ((unsigned int)to_digit(c) <= 9)
#define to_char(n) ((n) + '0')

/*
 * Flags used during conversion.
 */
#define ALT 0x001 /* alternate form */
#define HEXPREFIX 0x002 /* add 0x or 0X prefix */
#define LADJUST 0x004 /* left adjustment */
#define LONGDBL 0x008 /* long double; unimplemented */
#define LONGINT 0x010 /* long integer */
#define LLONGINT 0x020 /* quad integer */
#define SHORTINT 0x040 /* short integer */
#define ZEROPAD 0x080 /* zero (as opposed to blank) pad */

#define BUF 68

/*
 * Convert an unsigned long to ASCII for printf purposes, returning
 * a pointer to the first character of the string representation.
 * Octal numbers can be forced to have a leading zero; hex numbers
 * use the given digits.
 */
static char *
__ultoa(unsigned long val, char *endp, int base, int octzero, char *xdigs)
{
    char *cp = endp;
    long sval;

    /*
     * Handle the three cases separately, in the hope of getting
     * better/faster code.
     */
switch (base) {
    case 10:
        if (val < 10) {/* many numbers are 1 digit */
            *--cp = to_char(val);
            return cp;
        }

        /*
        * On many machines, unsigned arithmetic is harder than
        * signed arithmetic, so we do at most one unsigned mod and
        * divide; this is sufficient to reduce the range of
        * the incoming value to where signed arithmetic works.
        */
        if (val > LONG_MAX) {
            *--cp = to_char(val % 10);
            sval = val / 10;
        } else
            sval = val;
        do {
            *--cp = to_char(sval % 10);
            sval /= 10;
        } while (sval != 0);
        break;

    case 8:
        do {
            *--cp = to_char(val & 7);
            val >>= 3;
        } while (val);
        if (octzero && *cp != '0')
            *--cp = '0';
        break;

    case 16:
        do {
            *--cp = xdigs[val & 15];
            val >>= 4;
        } while (val);
        break;

    default: /* oops */
        abort();
        return cp;
}

/* Identical to __ultoa, but for quads. */
#if SIZEOF_LONG_INT == 8
# define __ulltoa(v, e, b, o, x) __ultoa((unsigned long)(v), (e), (b), (o), (x))
#endif
else
static char *
__ulltoa(unsigned long long val, char *endp, int base, int octzero, char *xdigs)
{
char *cp = endp;
long long sval;

/* quick test for small values: __ultoa is typically much faster */
/* (perhaps instead we should run until small, then call __ultoa?) */
if (val <= (unsigned long long)ULONG_MAX)
    return __ultoa((unsigned long)val, endp, base, octzero, xdigs);
switch (base) {
    case 10:
        if (val < 10) {
            *--cp = to_char(val % 10);
            return cp;
        }
        if (val > LLONG_MAX) {
            *--cp = to_char(val % 10);
            sval = val / 10;
        } else
            sval = val;
        do {
            *--cp = to_char(sval % 10);
            sval /= 10;
        } while (sval != 0);
        break;

    case 8:
        do {
            *--cp = to_char(val & 7);
            val >>= 3;
        } while (val);
        if (octzero && *cp != '0')
            *--cp = '0';
        break;

    case 16:
        do {
            *--cp = xdigs[val & 15];
            val >>= 4;
        } while (val);
        break;

    default:// oops */
        abort();
}
return cp;
static int
xxxprintf(char **strp, size_t strsize, int alloc, const char *fmt0, va_list ap)
{
    char *fmt;/* format string */
    int ch;/* character from fmt */
    int n;/* handy integer (short term usage) */
    char *cp;/* handy char pointer (short term usage) */
    int flags;/* flags as above */
    int ret;/* return value accumulator */
    int width;/* width from format (%8d), or 0 */
    int prec;/* precision from format (%.3d), or -1 */
    char sign;/* sign prefix (' ', '+', '-', or \0) */
    unsigned long ulval = 0; /* integer arguments %[diouxX] */
    unsigned long long ullval = 0; /* long long arguments %ll[diouxX] */
    int base;/* base for [diouxX] conversion */
    int dprec;/* a copy of prec if [diouxX], 0 otherwise */
    int fieldsz;/* field size expanded by sign, etc */
    int realsz;/* field size expanded by dprec */
    int size;/* size of converted field or string */
    char *xdigs = ""; /* digits for [xX] conversion */
    char buf[BUF];/* space for %c, %[diouxX], %[eEfgG] */
    char ox[2];/* space for 0x hex-prefix */
    char *str;/* pointer to string to fill */
    char *estr;/* pointer to last char in str */

    /* Choose PADSIZ to trade efficiency vs. size. If larger printf
    * fields occur frequently, increase PADSIZ and make the initialisers
    * below longer.
    */
    #define	PADSIZ	16	/* pad chunk size */
    static char blanks[PADSIZ] =
        {' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' '};
    static char zeroes[PADSIZ] =
        {'0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0'};

    /* Print chars to "str", (allocate as needed if alloc is set). */
    #definePRINT(ptr, len) do { \[ //
        const char *p = ptr; \
        const char *endp = ptr + len; \\
        while (p < endp && (str < estr || alloc)) { \
            if (alloc && str >= estr) { \
                \}

/* Actual printf innards. */
*/
char *t; \
strsize = (strsize << 1) + 1; 
if (!((t = (char *)realloc(*strp, strsize))) { 
    free(str); \
*strp = NULL; 
    ret = -1; 
    goto done; 
} 
str = t + (str - *strp); 
estr = t + strsize - 1; 
*strp = t; 
} 
*str++ = *p++; 
} 
} while (0)

/* BEWARE, PAD uses `n'. */
#define PAD(plen, pstr) do { 
    if ((n = (plen)) > 0) { 
        while (n > PADSIZE) { 
            PRINT(pstr, PADSIZE); 
            n -= PADSIZE; 
        } 
        PRINT(pstr, n); 
    } 
} while (0)

/*
 * To extend shorts properly, we need both signed and unsigned
 * argument extraction methods.
 */
#define SARG() 
    (flags&LONGINT ? va_arg(ap, long) : 
    flags&SHORTINT ? (long)(short)va_arg(ap, int) : 
    (long)va_arg(ap, int))
#define UARG() 
    (flags&LONGINT ? va_arg(ap, unsigned long) : 
    flags&SHORTINT ? (unsigned long)(unsigned short)va_arg(ap, int) : 
    (unsigned long)va_arg(ap, unsigned int))

fmt = (char *)fmt0;
ret = 0;

if (alloc) {
    strsize = 128;
    *strp = str = (char *)malloc(strsize);
    if (str == NULL) {
        ret = -1;
    } else { 
        *str++ = *p++; 
    } 
} 
} while (0)
goto done;
}
estr = str + 127;
} else {
str = *strp;
if (strsize)
estr = str + strsize - 1;
else
estr = NULL;
}

/*
 * Scan the format for conversions (`%' character).
 */
for (;;) {
for (cp = fmt; (ch = *fmt) != \0 && ch != `%'; fmt++)
/* void */;
if ((n = fmt - cp) != 0) {
PRINT(cp, n);
ret += n;
}
if (ch == \0)
goto done;
fmt++; /* skip over `%' */

flags = 0;
pdprec = 0;
width = 0;
prec = -1;
sign = `'0';

rflag: ch = *fmt++;
reswitch: switch (ch) {
case `'':
/*
 * ```If the space and + flags both appear, the space
 * flag will be ignored.```
 *-- ANSI X3J11
 */
if (!sign)
sign = `'';
goto rflag;
case `#':
flags |= ALT;
goto rflag;
case `*':
/*
 * ```A negative field width argument is taken as a

```
* - flag followed by a positive field width."
*-- ANSI X3J11
* They don't exclude field widths read from args.
*/
if ((width = va_arg(ap, int)) >= 0)
goto rflag;
width = -width;
/* FALLTHROUGH */
case '-':
flags |= LADJUST;
goto rflag;
case '+':
sign = '+';
goto rflag;
case '.':
if ((ch = *fmt++) == '*') {
  n = va_arg(ap, int);
  prec = n < 0 ? -1 : n;
goto rflag;
}
  n = 0;
while (is_digit(ch)) {
  n = 10 * n + to_digit(ch);
  ch = *fmt++;
}
  prec = n < 0 ? -1 : n;
goto reswitch;
case '0':
/*
* "Note that 0 is taken as a flag, not as the
* beginning of a field width."
*-- ANSI X3J11
*/
flags |= ZEROPAD;
goto rflag;
case '1': case '2': case '3': case '4':
case '5': case '6': case '7': case '8': case '9':
n = 0;
do {
  n = 10 * n + to_digit(ch);
  ch = *fmt++;
} while (is_digit(ch));
width = n;
goto reswitch;
case 'h':
flags |= SHORTINT;
goto rflag;
case 'T':
if (*fmt == 'l') {
    fmt++;
    flags |= LLONGINT;
} else {
    flags |= LONGINT;
}
goto rflag;
case 'c':
    *(cp = buf) = va_arg(ap, int);
    size = 1;
    sign = '\0';
    break;
case 'D':
    flags |= LONGINT;
    /*FALLTHROUGH*/
case 'd':
    case 'i':
        if (flags & LLONGINT) {
            ullval = va_arg(ap, long long);
            if (((long long)ullval < 0) {
                ullval = -ullval;
                sign = '-';
            } else {
                ulval = SARG();
                if (((long)ulval < 0) {
                    ulval = -ulval;
                    sign = '-';
                }
            }
        } else {
            base = 10;
            goto number;
        }
case 'n':
        if (flags & LLONGINT)
            *va_arg(ap, long long *) = ret;
        else if (flags & LONGINT)
            *va_arg(ap, long *) = ret;
        else if (flags & SHORTINT)
            *va_arg(ap, short *) = ret;
        else
            *va_arg(ap, int *) = ret;
        continue; /* no output */
case 'O':
    flags |= LONGINT;
    /*FALLTHROUGH*/
case 'o':
        if (flags & LLONGINT)
            ullval = va_arg(ap, unsigned long long);
else
ulval = UARG();
base = 8;
goto nosign;
case 'p':
/*
 * ``The argument shall be a pointer to void. The
 * value of the pointer is converted to a sequence
 * of printable characters, in an implementation-
 * defined manner.''
 *-- ANSI X3J11
*/
ulval = (unsigned long)va_arg(ap, void *);
base = 16;
xdigs = "0123456789abcdef";
flags = (flags & ~LLONGINT) | HEXPREFIX;
ch = 'x';
goto nosign;
case 's':
if ((cp = va_arg(ap, char *)) == NULL)
    cp = "(null)";
if (prec >= 0) {
/*
 * can't use strlen; can only look for the
 * NUL in the first `prec' characters, and
 * strlen() will go further.
 */
    char *p = memchr(cp, 0, prec);
    if (p != NULL) {
        size = p - cp;
        if (size > prec)
            size = prec;
    } else
        size = prec;
    else
        size = strlen(cp);
    sign = '\0';
bbreak;
case 'U':
flags |= LONGINT;
/*FALLTHROUGH*/
case 'u':
    if (flags & LLONGINT)
        ullval = va_arg(ap, unsigned long long);
    else
        ulval = UARG();
    base = 10;
goto nosign;
case 'X':
    xdigits = "0123456789ABCDEF";
goto hex;
case 'x':
    xdigits = "0123456789abcdef";

hex:
if (flags & LLONGINT)
    ullval = va_arg(ap, unsigned long long);
else
    ulval = UARG();
base = 16;
/* leading 0x/X only if non-zero */
if (flags & ALT &&
    (flags & LLONGINT ? ullval != 0 : ulval != 0))
    flags |= HEXPREFIX;
/* unsigned conversions */

nosign: sign = '\0';
/*
 * "... diouXx conversions ... if a precision is
 * specified, the 0 flag will be ignored."
 *-- ANSI X3J11
 */
   number:
       if ((dprec = prec) >= 0)
           flags &= ~ZEROPAD;
/*
 * "The result of converting a zero value with an
 * explicit precision of zero is no characters."
 *-- ANSI X3J11
 */
cp = buf + BUF;
if (flags & LLONGINT) {
    if (ullval != 0 || prec != 0)
        cp = __ulltoa(ullval, cp, base,
                       flags & ALT, xdigits);
} else {
    if (ulval != 0 || prec != 0)
        cp = __ultoa(ulval, cp, base,
                      flags & ALT, xdigits);
}
size = buf + BUF - cp;
break;
default:/ * "%?" prints ?, unless ? is NUL */
if (ch == '\0')
goto done;
/* pretend it was %c with argument ch */
cp = buf;
*cp = ch;
size = 1;
sign = ’0’;
break;
}

/*
 * All reasonable formats wind up here. At this point, `cp'
 * points to a string which (if not flags&LJUST) should be
 * padded out to `width' places. If flags&ZEROPAD, it should
 * first be prefixed by any sign or other prefix; otherwise,
 * it should be blank padded before the prefix is emitted.
 * After any left-hand padding and prefixing, emit zeroes
 * required by a decimal [diouxX] precision, then print the
 * string proper, then emit zeroes required by any leftover
 * floating precision; finally, if LJUST, pad with blanks.
 *
 * Compute actual size, so we know how much to pad.
 * fieldsz excludes decimal prec; realsz includes it.
 */
fieldsz = size;
if (sign)
fieldsz++;
else if (flags & HEXPREFIX)
fieldsz += 2;
realsz = dprec > fieldsz ? dprec : fieldsz;

/* right-adjusting blank padding */
if ((flags & (LJUST|ZEROPAD)) == 0)
PAD(width - realsz, blanks);

/* prefix */
if (sign) {
PRINT(&sign, 1);
} else if (flags & HEXPREFIX) {
ox[0] = ’0’;
ox[1] = ch;
PRINT(ox, 2);
}

/* right-adjusting zero padding */
if ((flags & (LJUST|ZEROPAD)) == ZEROPAD)
PAD(width - realsz, zeroes);

/* leading zeroes from decimal precision */
PAD(dprec - fieldsz, zeroes);
/* the string or number proper */
PRINT(cp, size);

/* left-adjusting padding (always blank) */
if (flags & LADJUST)
    PAD(width - realsz, blanks);

/* finally, adjust ret */
ret += width > realsz ? width : realsz;
}
done:
if (strsize)
    *str = '\0';
return ret;
/* NOTREACHED */
}

#if !defined(HAVE_VSNPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_vsnprintf(char *str, size_t n, const char *fmt, va_list ap)
{
    return xxxprintf(&str, n, 0, fmt, ap);
}
#endif /* !HAVE_VSNPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

#if !defined(HAVE_SNPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_snprintf(char *str, size_t n, char const *fmt, ...)
{
    int ret;
    va_list ap;
    va_start(ap, fmt);
    ret = xxxprintf(&str, n, 0, fmt, ap);
    va_end(ap);
    return ret;
}
#endif /* !HAVE_SNPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

#if !defined(HAVE_VASPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_vasprintf(char **str, const char *fmt, va_list ap)
{
    return xxxprintf(str, 0, 1, fmt, ap);
}
#endif /* !HAVE_VASPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */
#if !defined(HAVE_ASPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_asprintf(char **str, char const *fmt, ...)
{
  int ret;
  va_list ap;

  va_start(ap, fmt);
  ret = xxxprintf(str, 0, 1, fmt, ap);
  va_end(ap);
  return ret;
}
#endif /* !HAVE_ASPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

#endif /* !HAVE_VSNPRINTF || !HAVE_SNPRINTF || !HAVE_VASPRINTF || !HAVE_ASPRINTF ||
PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

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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.
Henke, Joachim
Hideaki, YOSHIFUJI
Hieb, Dave
Holloway, Nick
Hoover, Adam
Hunter, Michael T.
Irrgang, Eric
Jackson, Brian
Jackson, John R.
Jackson, Richard L., Jr.
Janssen, Mark
Jepeway, Chris
Juhani, Timo
KIKUCHI, Ayamura
Kadow, Kevin
Kasal, Stepan
Kienenberger, Mike
King, Dale
King, Michael
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
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
Percival, Ted
Perera, Andres
Peron, Christian S.J.
Peslyak, Alexander
Peterson, Toby
Petten, Diego Elio
Pickett, Joel
Plotnick, Alex
de Raadt, Theo
Rasch, Gudleik
Reid, Steve
Richards, Matt
Rossum, Guido van
Rouillard, John P.
Rowe, William A., Jr.
Roy, Alain
Ruusame, Elan
Ryabinkin, Eygene
SATO, Yuichi
Sánchez, Wilfredo
Saucier, Jean-Francois
Schoenfeld, Patrick
Schuring, Arno
Schwarze, Ingo
Scott, Dougal
Sieger, Nick
Simon, Thor Lancelot
Slemko, Marc
Smith, Andy
Sobrado, Igor
Spangler, Aaron
Spradling, Cloyce D.
Stier, Matthew
Stoeckmann, Tobias
Street, Russell
Stritzky, Tilo
Stroucken, Michael
Tarrall, Robert
Thomas, Matthew
Todd, Giles
Toft, Martin
Torek, Chris
Tucker, Darren
Uhl, Robert
Uzel, Petr
Valery, Reznic
Van Dinter, Theo
Venckus, Martynas
Wagner, Klaus
Walsh, Dan
Warburton, John
Webb, Kirk
Wetzel, Timm
Wieringen, Marco van
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
Chernoivan, Yuri
Diguez, Francisco
Ferreira, Rafael
Gezer, Volkan
Hamasaki, Takeshi
Hamming, Peter
Hansen, Joe
Hein, Jochen
Jerovek, Damir
Karvonen, Jorma
Koir, Klemen
Kozlov, Yuri
Kramer, Jakob
Krznar, Tomislav
Marchal, Frédric
Margevičius, Algimantas
Maryanov, Pavel
Nikoli, Miroslav
Nylander, Daniel
Psa, Petr
Qun, Trn Ngc
Regueiro, Leandro
Sarer, zgr
Sendn, Abel
Sikrom, ka
Spingos, Dimitris
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   Todd C. Miller <Todd.Miller@courtesan.com>

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Jean-loup Gailly        Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org          madler@alumni.caltech.edu

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Active SWIG Developers:
William Fulton (wsf@fulton designs.co.uk) (SWIG core, Java, C#, Windows, Cygwin)
Olly Betts (olly@survex.com) (PHP)
Joseph Wang (joequant@gmail.com) (R)
Xavier Delacour (xavier.delacour@gmail.com) (Octave)
David Nadlinger (code@klickverbot.at) (D)
Oliver Buchta (oliver.buchta@gmail.com) (Javascript)
Neha Narang (narang.neha03@gmail.com) (Javascript)

Past SWIG developers and major contributors include:
Dave Beazley (dave-swig@dabeaz.com) (SWIG core, Python, Tcl, Perl)
Henning Thielemann (swing@henning-thielemann.de) (Modula3)
Matthias Kppe (mkoeppe@mail.math.uni-magdeburg.de) (Guile, MzScheme)
Luigi Ballabio (luigi.ballabio@fastwebnet.it) (STL wrapping)
Mikel Bancroft (mikel@franz.com) (Allegro CL)
Surendra Singh (fuzzyzone@netscape.net) (CLISP, CFFI)
Marcelo Matus (mmatus@acms.arizona.edu) (SWIG core, Python, UTL[python,perl,tcl,ruby])
Art Yerkes (ayerkes@speakeasy.net) (Ocaml)
Lyle Johnson (lyle@users.sourceforge.net) (Ruby)
Charlie Savage (cfis@interserv.com) (Ruby)
Thien- Thi Nguyen (ttngl@glug.org) (build/test/misc)
Richard Palmer (richard@magicality.org) (PHP)
Sam Liddicott - Ananova Ltd (saml@liddicott.com) (PHP)
Tim Hockin - Sun Microsystems (thockin@sun.com) (PHP)
Kevin Ruland (PHP)
Shibukawa Yoshiaki (Japanese Translation)
Jason Stewart (jason@openinformatics.com) (Perl5)
Loic Dachary (Perl5)
David Fletcher (Perl5)
Gary Holt (Perl5)
Masaki Fukushima (Ruby)
Scott Michel (scottm@cs.ucla.edu) (Java directors)
Tiger Feng (songyanf@cs.uchicago.edu) (SWIG core)
Mark Rose (mrose@stm.lbl.gov) (Directors)
Jonah Beckford (beckford@usermail.com) (CHICKEN)
Almon Dancy (dancy@franz.com) (Allegro CL)
Dirk Gerrits (Allegro CL)
Neil Cawse (C#)
Harco de Hilster (Java)
Alexey Dyachenko (dyachenko@fromru.com) (Tcl)
Bob Techetin (Tcl)
Martin Froehlich <MartinFroehlich@ACM.org> (Guile)
Marcio Luis Teixeira <marciot@holly.colostate.edu> (Guile)
Duncan Temple Lang (R)
Miklos Vajna <vmiklos@frugalware.org> (PHP directors)
Mark Gossage (mark@gossage.cjb.net) (Lua)
Raman Gopalani (ramangopalan@gmail.com) (eLua)
Gonzalo Garramuno (ggarra@advancedsl.com.ar) (Ruby, Ruby's UTL)
John Lenz (Guile, MzScheme updates, Chicken module, runtime system)
Ian Lance Taylor (Go)
Vadim Zeitlin (PCRE)
Stefan Zager (szager@gmail.com) (Python)

Past contributors include:
(See CHANGES and CHANGES.current and the bug tracker for a more complete list).

Past students:
Songyan Feng (Chicago).
Xinghua Shi (Chicago).
Jing Cao (Chicago).
Aquinas Hobor (Chicago).

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Adam Hupp, Arthur Smyles, Brad Clements, Brett Williams, Buck Hodges,
Burkhard Kloss, Chia-Liang Kao, Craig Files, Dennis Marsa, Dieter Baron,
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Greg Anderson, Greg Kochanski, Greg Troxel, Henry Rowley, Irina Kotlova,
Israel Taller, James Bailey, Jim Fulton, Joel Reed, Jon Travis,
Junio Hamano, Justin Heyes-Jones, Karl Forner, Keith Davidson,
Krzysztof Kozminski, Larry Virden, Luke J Crook, Magnus Ljung, Marc Zonzon,
Mark Howson, Micahel Scharf, Michel Sanner, Mike Romberg, Mike Simons,
Mike Weiblen, Paul Brannan, Ram Bhamidipaty, Reinhard Fobbe, Rich Wales,
Richard Salz, Roy Lecates, Rudy Albachten, Scott Drummonds
Scott Michel, Shaun Lowry, Steve Galser, Tarn Weisner Burton,
Thomas Weidner, Tony Seward, Uwe Steinmann, Vadim Chugunov, Wyss Clemens,
Zhong Ren.

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The of the start-stop-daemon

* A rewrite of the original Debian's start-stop-daemon Perl script
* in C (faster - it is executed many times during system startup).
* * Written by Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>,
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1.206 tar 1.28
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This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

1.210 tslib 1.1

1.210.1 Available under license:

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

Preamble

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

This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some specially designated Free Software Foundation software, and to any other libraries whose authors decide to use it. You can use it for your libraries, too.

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

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library, or if you modify it.
For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link a program 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.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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

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

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

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

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

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

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

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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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
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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.

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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.

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

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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.

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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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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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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: 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 ordinary General Public License).

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

1.211 tzcode-native 2015b

1.211.1 Available under license:

README for the tz distribution

"What time is it?" -- Richard Deacon as The King
"Any time you want it to be." -- Frank Baxter as The Scientist
(from the Bell System film "About Time")

The Time Zone Database (often called tz or zoneinfo) contains code and data that represent the history of local time for many representative locations around the globe. It is updated periodically to reflect changes made by political bodies to time zone boundaries, UTC offsets, and daylight-saving rules.

Unless otherwise specified, all files in the tz code and data are in the public domain, so clarified as of 2009-05-17 by Arthur David Olson. The few exceptions are code derived from BSD, which uses the BSD license.

Here is a recipe for acquiring, building, installing, and testing the tz distribution on a GNU/Linux or similar host.

```
mkdir tz
  cd tz
  wget --retr-symlinks 'ftp://ftp.iana.org/tz/tz*-latest.tar.gz'
gzip -dc tzcode-latest.tar.gz | tar -xf -
gzip -dc tzdata-latest.tar.gz | tar -xf -
```

Be sure to read the comments in "Makefile" and make any changes needed to make things right for your system, especially if you are using some platform other than GNU/Linux. Then run the following commands.
substituting your desired installation directory for "$HOME/tzdir":

make TOPDIR=$HOME/tzdir install
$HOME/tzdir/etc/zdump -v America/Los_Angeles

Historical local time information has been included here to:

*provide a compendium of data about the history of civil time
that is useful even if not 100% accurate;

*give an idea of the variety of local time rules that have
existed in the past and thus an idea of the variety that may be
expected in the future;

*provide a test of the generality of the local time rule description
system.

The information in the time zone data files is by no means authoritative;
fixes and enhancements are welcome. Please see the file CONTRIBUTING
for details.

Thanks to these Time Zone Caballeros who've made major contributions to the
time conversion package: Keith Bostic; Bob Devine; Paul Eggert; Robert Elz;
Guy Harris; Mark Horton; John Mackin; and Bradley White. Thanks also to
Michael Bloom, Art Neilson, Stephen Prince, John Sovereign, and Frank Wales
for testing work, and to Gwillim Law for checking local mean time data.
Thanks in particular to Arthur David Olson, the project's founder and first
maintainer, to whom the time zone community owes the greatest debt of all.
None of them are responsible for remaining errors.

Look in <ftp://ftp.iana.org/tz/releases/> for updated versions of these files.

Please send comments or information to tz@iana.org.
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1.212 tzdata 2015b

1.212.1 Available under license:

# This file is in the public domain, so clarified as of
# 2009-05-17 by Arthur David Olson.

# This file is by no means authoritative; if you think you know better,
# go ahead and edit the file (and please send any changes to
# tz@iana.org for general use in the future). For more, please see
# the file CONTRIBUTING in the tz distribution.

# From Paul Eggert (2014-10-31):
#
# Unless otherwise specified, the source for data through 1990 is:
# Thomas G. Shanks and Rique Pottenger, The International Atlas (6th edition),
# Unfortunately this book contains many errors and cites no sources.
# #
# Gwillim Law writes that a good source
# for recent time zone data is the International Air Transport
# Association's Standard Schedules Information Manual (IATA SSIM),
# published semiannually. Law sent in several helpful summaries
# of the IATA's data after 1990. Except where otherwise noted,
# IATA SSIM is the source for entries after 1990.
# #
# Another source occasionally used is Edward W. Whitman, World Time Differences,
# Whitman Publishing Co, 2 Niagara Av, Ealing, London (undated), which
# I found in the UCLA library.
# #
# For data circa 1899, a common source is:
# http://www.jstor.org/stable/1774359
# #
# For Russian data circa 1919, a source is:
# Byalokoz EL. New Counting of Time in Russia since July 1, 1919.
# (See the 'europe' file for a fuller citation.)
#
# A reliable and entertaining source about time zones is
#
# I invented the abbreviations marked '*' in the following table;
# the rest are from earlier versions of this file, or from other sources.
# Corrections are welcome!
#
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>std</th>
<th>dst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>Local Mean Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 EET</td>
<td>EESTEastern European Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 IST</td>
<td>IDTIIsrael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 AST</td>
<td>ADTArabia*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 IRST</td>
<td>IRDTIran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 GSTGulf*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30 ISTIndia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 ICTIndochina, most times and locations*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 WIBwest Indonesia (Waktu Indonesia Barat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 WITAcenral Indonesia (Waktu Indonesia Tengah)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 CSTChina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 IDTIndochina, 1943-45, 1947-55, 1960-75 (some locations)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 JWSTWestern Standard Time (Japan, 1896/1937)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 JCSTCentral Standard Time (Japan, 1896/1937)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 WITeast Indonesia (Waktu Indonesia Timur)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 IST</td>
<td>JDTJapan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 KST</td>
<td>KDTKorea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 ACSTAustralian Central Standard Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
#
# See the 'europe' file for Russia and Turkey in Asia.
#
# From Guy Harris:
# Incorporates data for Singapore from Robert Elz' asia 1.1, as well as
# additional information from Tom Yap, Sun Microsystems Intercontinental
# Technical Support (including a page from the Official Airline Guide -
# Worldwide Edition). The names for time zones are guesses.

###############################################################################

# These rules are stolen from the 'europe' file.
# RuleNAMEFROMTYPETYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
RuleEUAsia1981max-MarlastSun 1:00u1:00S
RuleEUAsia19791995-SeplastSun 1:00u0-
RuleEUAsia1996max-OctlastSun 1:00u0-
Rule E-EurAsia1981max-MarlastSun 0:01:00S
Rule E-EurAsia19791995-SeplastSun 0:00-
Rule E-EurAsia1996max-OctlastSun 0:00-
Rule RussiaAsia19811984-Aprl 0:001:00S
Rule RussiaAsia19811983-Oct 1 0:00-
Rule RussiaAsia19841991-Sep last Sun 2:00s 0-
Rule RussiaAsia19851991-Mar last Sun 2:00s 1:00S
Rule RussiaAsia1992only-Mar last Sat 23:00:1:00S
Rule RussiaAsia1992only- Sep last Sat 23:00-
Rule RussiaAsia1993max-Mar last Sun 2:00s 1:00S
Rule RussiaAsia19931995-Sep last Sun 2:00s 0-
Rule RussiaAsia1996max-Oct last Sun 2:00s 0-

# Afghanistan
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Kabul:36:48 -LMT1890
4:00-AFT1945
4:30-AFT

# Armenia
# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
# Shanks & Pottenger have Yerevan switching to 3:00 (with Russian DST)
# in spring 1991, then to 4:00 with no DST in fall 1995, then
# readopting Russian DST in 1997. Go with Shanks & Pottenger, even
# when they disagree with others. Edgar Der-Danieliantz
# reported (1996-05-04) that Yerevan probably wouldn't use DST
# Armenia switched from 3:00 to 4:00 in 1998 and observed DST after 1991,
# but started switching at 3:00s in 1998.

# From Arthur David Olson (2011-06-15):
# While Russia abandoned DST in 2011, Armenia may choose to
# follow Russia's "old" rules.

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2012-02-10):
# According to News Armenia, on Feb 9, 2012,
# http://newsarmenia.ru/society/20120209/42609695.html
# The Armenia National Assembly adopted final reading of Amendments to the
# Law "On procedure of calculation time on the territory of the Republic of
# Armenia" according to which Armenia [is] abolishing Daylight Saving Time.
# or
# (brief)
# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_armenia03.html
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Yerevan:2:58:00 -LMT1924 May 2
3:00-YERT1957 Mar  # Yerevan Time
4:00 RussiaAsia YER%sT1991 Mar 31 2:00s
3:001:00YERST1991 Sep 23 # independence
3:00 RussiaAsiaAM%sT1995 Sep 24 2:00s
4:00-AMT1997
4:00 RussiaAsiaAM%sT2012 Mar 25 2:00s
# Azerbijan
# From Rustam Aliyev of the Azerbaijan Internet Forum (2005-10-23):
# According to the resolution of Cabinet of Ministers, 1997
# Resolution available at: http://aif.az/docs/daylight_res.pdf
# Rule
# NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
# Rule Azer1997max-MarlastSun 4:00:00S
# Rule Azer1997max-OctlastSun 5:00-
# Zone
# NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
# Zone Asia/Baku 3:19:24 - LMT 1924 May 2
# 3:00-BAKT1957 Mar # Baku Time
# 4:00 RussiaAsia BAK%sT1991 Mar 31 2:00s
# 3:001:00BAKST1991 Aug 30 # independence
# 3:00 RussiaAsiaAZ%sT1992 Sep lastSat 23:00
# 4:00-AZT1996 # Azerbaijan Time
# 4:00EUAsiaAZ%sT1997
# 4:00AzerAZ%sT

# Bahrain
# See Asia/Qatar.

# Bangladesh
# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-05-13):
# According to newspaper Asian Tribune (May 6, 2009) Bangladesh may introduce
# Daylight Saving Time from June 16 to Sept 30
# Bangladesh to introduce daylight saving time likely from June 16
# http://www.asiantribune.com/?q=node/17288
# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_bangladesh02.html
# "... Bangladesh government has decided to switch daylight saving time from
# June
# 16 till September 30 in a bid to ensure maximum use of daylight to cope with
# crippling power crisis."
# The switch will remain in effect from June 16 to Sept 30 (2009) but if
# implemented the next year, it will come in force from April 1, 2010

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-06-02):
# They have finally decided now, but changed the start date to midnight between
# the 19th and 20th, and they have not set the end date yet.
# Some sources:
# http://in.reuters.com/article/southAsiaNews/idINIndia-40017620090601
# Our wrap-up:

From A. N. M. Kamrus Saadat (2009-06-15):
Finally we've got the official mail regarding DST start time where DST start
time is mentioned as Jun 19 2009, 23:00 from BTRC (Bangladesh
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission).

No DST end date has been announced yet.

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-09-25):
Bangladesh won't go back to Standard Time from October 1, 2009,
instead it will continue DST measure till the cabinet makes a fresh decision.

Following report by same newspaper-"The Daily Star Friday":
"DST change awaits cabinet decision-Clock won't go back by 1-hr from Oct 1"

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-10-13):
IANS (Indo-Asian News Service) now reports:
Bangladesh has decided that the clock advanced by an hour to make
maximum use of daylight hours as an energy saving measure would
"continue for an indefinite period."

One of many places where it is published:

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-12-24):
According to Bangladesh newspaper "The Daily Star,"
Bangladesh will change its clock back to Standard Time on Dec 31, 2009.

Clock goes back 1-hr on Dec 31 night.
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_bangladesh05.html

"...The government yesterday decided to put the clock back by one hour
on December 31 midnight and the new time will continue until March 31,
2010 midnight. The decision came at a cabinet meeting at the Prime
Minister's Office last night..."

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2010-03-22):
According to Bangladesh newspaper "The Daily Star,"
Cabinet cancels Daylight Saving Time
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_bangladesh06.html

#RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>GMTOFF</th>
<th>RULES</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>[UNTIL]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Dhaka</td>
<td>6:01:40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5:53:20</td>
<td>HMT</td>
<td>1941 Oct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>BURT</td>
<td>1942 May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>IST</td>
<td>1942 Sep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>DACT</td>
<td>1971 Mar</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Dacca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>BDST</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Thimphu</td>
<td>5:58:36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>IST</td>
<td>1987 Oct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>BTT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian/Chagos</td>
<td>4:49:40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>IOT</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>BIOT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>IOT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Brunei</td>
<td>7:39:40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>BNT</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>BNT</td>
<td></td>
<td>1933</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Rangoon</td>
<td>6:24:40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:24:40</td>
<td>RMT</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>BURT</td>
<td>1942 May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>JST</td>
<td>1945 May</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>MMT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Bhutan

# British Indian Ocean Territory

# Whitman and the 1995 CIA time zone map say 5:00, but the
# 1997 and later maps say 6:00. Assume the switch occurred in 1996.
# We have no information as to when standard time was introduced;
# assume it occurred in 1907, the same year as Mauritius (which
# then contained the Chagos Archipelago).

# Brunei

# Zone/NAME/GMTOFF/RULES/FORMAT/[UNTIL]

# Burma / Myanmar

# Milne says 6:24:40 was the meridian of the time ball observatory at Rangoon.

# Zone/NAME/GMTOFF/RULES/FORMAT/[UNTIL]

# Cambodia
# See Asia/Bangkok.

# China

# From Guy Harris:
# People's Republic of China. Yes, they really have only one time zone.

# From Bob Devine (1988-01-28):
# No they don't. See TIME mag. 1986-02-17 p.52. Even though
# China is across 4 physical time zones, before Feb 1, 1986 only the
# Peking (Beijing) time zone was recognized. Since that date, China
# has two of 'em - Peking's and Ürümqi (named after the capital of
# the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region). I don't know about DST for it.
# . . .I just deleted the DST table and this editor makes it too
# painful to suck in another copy. So, here is what I have for
# DST start/end dates for Peking's time zone (info from AP):
# 1986 May 4 - Sept 14
# 1987 mid-April - ??

# From U. S. Naval Observatory (1989-01-19):
# CHINA 8 H AHEAD OF UTC ALL OF CHINA, INCL TAIWAN
# CHINA 9 H AHEAD OF UTC APR 17 - SEP 10

# From Paul Eggert (2008-02-11):
# Jim Mann, "A clumsy embrace for another western custom: China on daylight
# time - sort of", Los Angeles Times, 1986-05-05 ... [says] that China began
# observing daylight saving time in 1986.

# From Paul Eggert (2014-06-30):
# Shanks & Pottenger have China switching to a single time zone in 1980, but
# this doesn't seem to be correct. They also write that China observed summer
# DST from 1986 through 1991, which seems to match the above commentary, so
# go with them for DST rules as follows:
# NameFromToTypeTimeZoneSaveDAcceptLetter/S
# Shang 1940 only-Jun 30 0:00 0:00 D
# Shang 1940-41 Oct 10 0:00 0:00 S
# Shang 1941 only-Mar 160 0:00 0:00 D
# PRC 1986 only-May 40:00 0:00 D
# PRC 1986-91-SepSun>=110:00 0:00 S
# PRC 1987-91-AprSun>=100:00 0:00 D

# From Anthony Fok (2001-12-20):
# BTW, I did some research on-line and found some info regarding these five
# historic timezones from some Taiwan websites. And yes, there are official
# Chinese names for these locales (before 1949).
From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2006-07-14):
I have investigated the timezones around 1970 on the
http://www.astro.com/atlas site [with provinces and county
boundaries summarized below].... A few other exceptions were two
counties on the Sichuan side of the Xizang-Sichuan border,
counties Dege and Baiyu which lies on the Sichuan side and are
therefore supposed to be GMT+7, Xizang region being GMT+6, but Dege
county is GMT+8 according to astro.com while Baiyu county is GMT+6
(could be true), for the moment I am assuming that those two
counties are mistakes in the astro.com data.

From Paul Eggert (2014-06-30):
Alois Treindl kindly sent me translations of the following two sources:

(1)
Guo Qingsheng (National Time-Service Center, CAS, Xi'an 710600, China)
Beijing Time at the Beginning of the PRC
China Historical Materials of Science and Technology
It gives evidence that at the beginning of the PRC, Beijing time was
officially apparent solar time! However, Guo also says that the
evidence is dubious, as the relevant institute of astronomy had not
been taken over by the PRC yet. It's plausible that apparent solar
time was announced but never implemented, and that people continued
to use UT+8. As the Shanghai radio station (and I presume the
observatory) was still under control of French missionaries, it
could well have ignored any such mandate.

(2)
Guo Qing-sheng (Shaanxi Astronomical Observatory, CAS, Xi'an 710600, China)
A Study on the Standard Time Changes for the Past 100 Years in China
[undated and unknown publication location]
It says several things:
* The Qing dynasty used local apparent solar time throughout China.
* The Republic of China instituted Beijing mean solar time effective
  the official calendar book of 1914.
* The French Concession in Shanghai set up signal stations in
  French docks in the 1890s, controlled by Xujiahui (Zikawei)
  Observatory and set to local mean time.
* "From the end of the 19th century" it changed to UT+8.
* Chinese Customs (by then reduced to a tool of foreign powers)
  eventually standardized on this time for all ports, and it
  became used by railways as well.
* In 1918 the Central Observatory proposed dividing China into
  five time zones (see below for details). This caught on
  at first only in coastal areas observing UT+8.
* During WWII all of China was in theory was at UT+7. In practice
this was ignored in the west, and I presume was ignored in Japanese-occupied territory.

* Japanese-occupied Manchuria was at UT+9, i.e., Japan time.

The five-zone plan was resurrected after WWII and officially put into place (with some modifications) in March 1948. It's not clear how well it was observed in areas under Nationalist control.

The People's Liberation Army used UT+8 during the civil war.

An AP article "Shanghai Internat'l Area Little Changed" in the Lewiston (ME) Daily Sun (1939-05-29), p 17, said "Even the time is different - the occupied districts going by Tokyo time, an hour ahead of that prevailing in the rest of Shanghai." Guess that the Xujiahui Observatory was under French control and stuck with UT+8.

In earlier versions of this file, China had many separate Zone entries, but this was based on what were apparently incorrect data in Shanks & Pottenger. This has now been simplified to the two entries Asia/Shanghai and Asia/Urumqi, with the others being links for backward compatibility.

Proposed in 1918 and theoretically in effect until 1949 (although in practice mainly observed in coastal areas), the five zones were:

Changbai Time ("Long-white Time", Long-white = Heilongjiang area) UT+8.5
Asia/Harbin (currently a link to Asia/Shanghai)
Heilongjiang (except Mohe county), Jilin

Zhongyuan Time ("Central plain Time") UT+8
Asia/Shanghai
most of China
This currently represents most other zones as well,
as apparently these regions have been the same since 1970.
Milne gives 8:05:43.2 for Xujiahui Observatory time; round to nearest.
Guo says Shanghai switched to UT+8 "from the end of the 19th century".

Long-shu Time (probably due to Long and Shu being two names of that area) UT+7
Asia/Chongqing (currently a link to Asia/Shanghai)
Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Ningxia, Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Yunnan;
most of Gansu; west Inner Mongolia; west Qinghai; and the Guangdong counties Deqing, Enping, Kaiping, Luoding, Taishan, Xinxing,
Yangchun, Yangjiang, Yu'nan, and Yunfu.

Xin-zang Time ("Xinjiang-Tibet Time") UT+6
Asia/Urumqi
This currently represents Kunlun Time as well,
as apparently the two regions have been the same since 1970.
The Gansu counties Aksay, Anxi, Dunhuang, Subei; west Qinghai;
the Guangdong counties Xuwen, Haikang, Suixi, Lianjiang,
Zhanjiang, Wuchuan, Huazhou, Gaozhou, Maoming, Dianbai, and Xinyi;
est Tibet, including Lhasa, Chamdo, Shigaise, Jimsar, Shawan and Hutubi;
# Kunlun Time UT+5.5
# Asia/Kashgar (currently a link to Asia/Urumqi)
# West Tibet, including Pulan, Aheqi, Shufu, Shule;
# West Xinjiang, including Aksu, Atushi, Yining, Hetian, Cele, Luopu, Nileke,
# Zhaosu, Tekesi, Gongliu, Chabuchaer, Huocheng, Bole, Pishan, Suiding,
# and Yarkand.

# From Luther Ma (2009-10-17):
# Almost all (>99.9%) ethnic Chinese (properly ethnic Han) living in
# Xinjiang use Chinese Standard Time. Some are aware of Xinjiang time,
# but have no need of it. All planes, trains, and schools function on
# what is called "Beijing time." When Han make an appointment in Chinese
# they implicitly use Beijing time.
#
# On the other hand, ethnic Uyghurs, who make up about half the
# population of Xinjiang, typically use "Xinjiang time" which is two
# hours behind Beijing time, or UTC +0600. The government of the Xinjiang
# Uyghur Autonomous Region, (XAUR, or just Xinjiang for short) as well as
# local governments such as the Ürümqi city government use both times in
# publications, referring to what is popularly called Xinjiang time as
# "Ürümqi time." When Uyghurs make an appointment in the Uyghur language
# they almost invariably use Xinjiang time.
#
# (Their ethnic Han compatriots would typically have no clue of its
# widespread use, however, because so extremely few of them are fluent in
# Uyghur, comparable to the number of Anglo-Americans fluent in Navajo.)
#
# (...As with the rest of China there was a brief interval ending in 1990
# or 1991 when summer time was in use. The confusion was severe, with
# the province not having dual times but four times in use at the same
# time. Some areas remained on standard Xinjiang time or Beijing time and
# others moving their clocks ahead.)

# From Luther Ma (2009-11-19):
# With the risk of being redundant to previous answers these are the most common
# English "transliterations" (w/o using non-English symbols):
#
# 1. Wulumuqi...
# 2. Kashi...
# 3. Urumqi...
# 4. Kashgar...
# ...
# 5. It seems that Uyghurs in Ürümqi has been using Xinjiang since at least the
# 1960's. I know of one Han, now over 50, who grew up in the surrounding
countryside and used Xinjiang time as a child.
#
# 6. Likewise for Kashgar and the rest of south Xinjiang I don't know of any
# start date for Xinjiang time.
#
# Without having access to local historical records, nor the ability to legally
# publish them, I would go with October 1, 1949, when Xinjiang became the Uyghur
# Autonomous Region under the PRC. (Before that Uyghurs, of course, would also
# not be using Beijing time, but some local time.)

# From David Cochrane (2014-03-26):
# Just a confirmation that Ürümqi time was implemented in Ürümqi on 1 Feb 1986:
# http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,960684,00.html

# From Luther Ma (2014-04-22):
# I have interviewed numerous people of various nationalities and from
# different localities in Xinjiang and can confirm the information in Guo's
# report regarding Xinjiang, as well as the Time article reference by David
# Cochrane. Whether officially recognized or not (and both are officially
# recognized), two separate times have been in use in Xinjiang since at least
# the Cultural Revolution: Xinjiang Time (XJT), aka Ürümqi Time or local time;
# and Beijing Time. There is no confusion in Xinjiang as to which name refers
# to which time. Both are widely used in the province, although in some
# population groups might be use one to the exclusion of the other. The only
# problem is that computers and smart phones list Ürümqi (or Kashgar) as
# having the same time as Beijing.

# From Paul Eggert (2014-06-30):
# In the early days of the PRC, Tibet was given its own time zone (UT+6) but
# this was withdrawn in 1959 and never reinstated; see Tubten Khétsun,
# 978-0231142861 (2008), translator's introduction by Matthew Akester, p x.
# As this is before our 1970 cutoff, Tibet doesn't need a separate zone.

# Xinjiang Time is well-documented as being officially recognized. E.g., see
# "The Working-Calendar for The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Government"
# Unfortunately, we have no good records of time in Xinjiang before 1986.
# During the 20th century parts of Xinjiang were ruled by the Qing dynasty,
# the Republic of China, various warlords, the First and Second East Turkestan
# Republics, the Soviet Union, the Kuomintang, and the People's Republic of
# China, and tracking down all these organizations' timekeeping rules would be
# quite a trick. Approximate this lost history by a transition from LMT to
# XJT at the start of 1928, the year of accession of the warlord Jin Shuren,
# which happens to be the date given by Shanks & Pottenger (no doubt as a
# guess) as the transition from LMT. Ignore the usage of UT+8 before
# 1986-02-01 under the theory that the transition date to UT+8 is unknown and
# that the sort of users who prefer Asia/Urumqi now typically ignored the
# UT+8 mandate back then.

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
# Beijing time, used throughout China; represented by Shanghai.
Zone Asia/Shanghai 8:05:43 - LMT 1901
8:00 Sha NgC%ST 1949
8:00 PRC%ST

# Xinjiang time, used by many in western China; represented by Ürümqi / Ürümchi
# / Wulumuqi. (Please use Asia/Shanghai if you prefer Beijing time.)
Zone Asia/Urumqi 5:50:20 - LMT 1928
6:00 XJT

# Hong Kong (Xianggang)

# Milne gives 7:36:41.7; round this.

# From Lee Yiu Chung (2009-10-24):
# I found there are some mistakes for the... DST rule for Hong
# Kong. [According] to the DST record from Hong Kong Observatory (actually,
# it is not [an] observatory, but the official meteorological agency of HK,
# and also serves as the official timing agency), there are some missing
# and incorrect rules. Although the exact switch over time is missing, I
# think 3:30 is correct. The official DST record for Hong Kong can be
# obtained from
# http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/time/Summertime.htm

# From Arthur David Olson (2009-10-28):
# Here are the dates given at
# http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/time/Summertime.htm
# as of 2009-10-28:
# Year Period
# 1941 1 Apr to 30 Sep
# 1942 Whole year
# 1943 Whole year
# 1944 Whole year
# 1945 Whole year
# 1946 20 Apr to 1 Dec
# 1947 13 Apr to 30 Dec
# 1948 2 May to 31 Oct
# 1949 3 Apr to 30 Oct
# 1950 2 Apr to 29 Oct
# 1951 1 Apr to 28 Oct
# 1952 6 Apr to 25 Oct
# 1953 5 Apr to 1 Nov
# 1954 21 Mar to 31 Oct
# 1955 20 Mar to 6 Nov
# 1956        18 Mar to 4 Nov
# 1957        24 Mar to 3 Nov
# 1958        23 Mar to 2 Nov
# 1959        22 Mar to 1 Nov
# 1960        20 Mar to 6 Nov
# 1961        19 Mar to 5 Nov
# 1962        18 Mar to 4 Nov
# 1963        24 Mar to 3 Nov
# 1964        22 Mar to 1 Nov
# 1965        18 Apr to 17 Oct
# 1966        17 Apr to 16 Oct
# 1967        16 Apr to 22 Oct
# 1968        21 Apr to 20 Oct
# 1969        20 Apr to 19 Oct
# 1970        19 Apr to 18 Oct
# 1971        18 Apr to 17 Oct
# 1972        16 Apr to 22 Oct
# 1973        22 Apr to 21 Oct
# 1973/74     30 Dec 73 to 20 Oct 74
# 1975        20 Apr to 19 Oct
# 1976        18 Apr to 17 Oct
# 1977        Nil
# 1978        Nil
# 1979        13 May to 21 Oct
# 1980 to Now Nil
# The page does not give start or end times of day.
# The page does not give a start date for 1942.
# The page does not give an end date for 1945.
# The Japanese occupation of Hong Kong began on 1941-12-25.
# The Japanese surrender of Hong Kong was signed 1945-09-15.
# For lack of anything better, use start of those days as the transition times.

# RuleNAMEFROMTYPETYPEINATSAVELETTER/S
RuleHK1941only-Apr13:301:00S
RuleHK1941only-Sep303:300-
RuleHK1946only-Apr203:301:00S
RuleHK1946only-Dec13:300-
RuleHK1947only-Apr133:301:00S
RuleHK1947only-Dec303:300-
RuleHK1948only-May23:301:00S
RuleHK19481951-OctlastSun3:300-
RuleHK1952only-Oct253:300-
RuleHK19491953-AprSun>=13:301:00S
RuleHK1953only-Nov13:300-
RuleHK19541964-MarSun>=183:301:00S
RuleHK1954only-Oct313:300-
RuleHK19551964-NovSun>=13:300-
RuleHK19651976-AprSun>=163:301:00S

Open Source Used In IOx UCS V1.3.0
RuleHK1965-1976-OctSun>=163:300-
RuleHK1973-only-Dec30:3:01:00S
RuleHK1979-only-MaySun>=163:300-
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Hong_Kong7:36:42 -LMT1904 Oct 30
8:00HKHK%ST1941 Dec 25
9:00-JST1945 Sep 15
8:00HKHK%ST

# Taiwan

# From smallufo (2010-04-03):
# According to Taiwan's CWB [Central Weather Bureau],
# Taipei has DST in 1979 between July 1st and Sep 30.

# From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2013-07-12):
# On Dec 28, 1895, the Meiji Emperor announced Ordinance No. 167 of
# Meiji Year 28 "The clause about standard time", mentioned that
# Taiwan and Penghu Islands, as well as Yaeyama and Miyako Islands
# (both in Okinawa) adopt the Western Standard Time which is based on
# 120E. The adoption began from Jan 1, 1896. The original text can be
# found on Wikisource:
# http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/_()
# ...This could be the first adoption of time zone in Taiwan, because
# during the Qing Dynasty, it seems that there was no time zone
# declared officially.
#
# # Later, in the beginning of World War II, on Sep 25, 1937, the Showa
# Emperor announced Ordinance No. 529 of Showa Year 12 "The clause of
# revision in the ordinance No. 167 of Meiji year 28 about standard
# time", in which abolished the adoption of Western Standard Time in
# western islands (listed above), which means the whole Japan
# territory, including later occupations, adopt Japan Central Time
# (UTC+9). The adoption began on Oct 1, 1937. The original text can
# be found on Wikisource:
# http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/
#
# # That is, the time zone of Taipei switched to UTC+9 on Oct 1, 1937.

# From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2014-07-02):
# I've found more evidence about when the time zone was switched from UTC+9
# back to UTC+8 after WW2. I believe it was on Sep 21, 1945. In a document
# during Japanese era [1] in which the officer told the staff to change time
# zone back to Western Standard Time (UTC+8) on Sep 21. And in another
# history page of National Cheng Kung University [2], on Sep 21 there is a
# note "from today, switch back to Western Standard Time". From these two
# materials, I believe that the time zone change happened on Sep 21. And
# today I have found another monthly journal called "The Astronomical Herald"
# from The Astronomical Society of Japan [3] in which it mentioned the fact
# that:
# 1. Standard Time of the Country (Japan) was adopted on Jan 1, 1888, using
# the time at 135E (GMT+9)
# 2. Standard Time of the Country was renamed to Central Standard Time, on Jan
# 1, 1898, and on the same day, the new territories Taiwan and Penghu islands,
# as well as Yaeyama and Miyako islands, adopted a new time zone called
# Western Standard Time, which is in GMT+8.
# 3. Western Standard Time was deprecated on Sep 30, 1937. From then all the
# territories of Japan adopted the same time zone, which is Central Standard
# Time.
# [1] Academica Historica, Taiwan:
# [2] Nat'l Cheng Kung University 70th Anniversary Special Site:
# http://www.ncku.edu.tw/~ncku70/menu/001/01_01.htm
# Yu-Cheng Chuang (2014-07-03):
# I finally have found the real official gazette about changing back to
# Western Standard Time on Sep 21 in Taiwan. It's Taiwan Governor-General
# Bulletin No. 386 in Showa 20 years (1945), published on Sep 19, 1945. [1]...
# It abolishes Bulletin No. 207 in Showa 12 years (1937), which is a local
# bulletin in Taiwan for that Ordinance No. 529. It also mentioned that 1am on
# Sep 21, 1945 will be 12am on Sep 21. I think this bulletin is much more
# official than the one I mentioned in my first mail, because it's from the
# top-level government in Taiwan. If you're going to quote any resource, this
# would be a good one.
# [1] Taiwan Governor-General Gazette, No. 1018, Sep 19, 1945:
# http://db2.th.gov.tw/db2/view/viewImg.php?imgcode=0072031018a&num=19&bgn=019&end=019&otherImg=&type=gener
#
# From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2014-07-02):
# In 1946, DST in Taiwan was from May 15 and ended on Sep 30. The info from
# Central Weather Bureau website was not correct.
# [Original Bulletin:
# http://subtpg.tpg.gov.tw/og/image.asp?f=03502F0AKM1AF
# http://subtpg.tpg.gov.tw/og/image.asp?f=0350300AKM1B0 (cont.)
In 1947, DST in Taiwan was expanded to Oct 31. There is a backup of that telegram announcement from Taiwan Province Government:


Here is a brief translation:

The Summer Time this year is adopted from midnight Apr 15 until Sep 20 midnight. To save (energy?) consumption, we're expanding Summer Time adoption till Oct 31 midnight.

The Central Weather Bureau website didn't mention that, however it can be found from historical government announcement database.

From Paul Eggert (2014-07-03):
As per Yu-Cheng Chuang, say that Taiwan was at UT+9 from 1937-10-01 until 1945-09-21 at 01:00, overriding Shanks & Pottenger.
Likewise, use Yu-Cheng Chuang's data for DST in Taiwan.

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Rule Macau 1963 only-MarSun>=160:001:00S
Rule Macau 1964 only-MarSun>=163:301:00S
Rule Macau 1965 only-MarSun>=160:001:00S
Rule Macau 1965 only-Oct 310:000-
Rule Macau 1966 1971-AprSun>=163:301:00S
Rule Macau 1966 1971-Oct Sun>=163:300-
Rule Macau 1972 1974-AprSun>=150:001:00S
Rule Macau 1972 1973-Oct Sun>=150:000-
Rule Macau 1974 1977-Oct Sun>=153:300-
Rule Macau 1975 1977-AprSun>=153:301:00S
Rule Macau 1978 1980-AprSun>=150:001:00S
Rule Macau 1978 1980-Oct Sun>=150:000-

# Zone NAME GMT OFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Macau 7:34:20 - LMT 1912 Jan 1
8:00 Macau MO%ST 1999 Dec 20 # return to China
8:00 PRC%ST

# Cyprus
#
# Milne says the Eastern Telegraph Company used 2:14:00. Stick with LMT.
#
# Rule NAME FROM TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Cyprus 1975 only-Apr 130:001:00S
Rule Cyprus 1975 only-Oct 120:000-
Rule Cyprus 1976 only-May 150:001:00S
Rule Cyprus 1976 only-Oct 110:000-
Rule Cyprus 1977 1980-Apr Sun>=10:001:00S
Rule Cyprus 1977 only-Sep 250:000-
Rule Cyprus 1978 only-Oct 20:000-
Rule Cyprus 1979 1997-Seplast Sun=0:000-
Rule Cyprus 1981 1998-Marlast Sun=0:001:00S

# Zone NAME GMT OFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Nicosia 2:13:28 - LMT 1921 Nov 14
2:00 Cyprus EE%ST 1999 Sep
2:00 EU Asia EE%ST

# IATA SSIM (1998-09) has Cyprus using EU rules for the first time.

# Classically, Cyprus belongs to Asia; e.g. see Herodotus, Histories, I.72.

# However, for various reasons many users expect to find it under Europe.
Link Asia/Nicosia Europe/Nicosia

# Georgia
# From Paul Eggert (1994-11-19):
# Today's _Economist_ (p 60) reports that Georgia moved its clocks forward
# an hour recently, due to a law proposed by Zurab Murvanidze,
# an MP who went on a hunger strike for 11 days to force discussion about it!
# We have no details, but we'll guess they didn't move the clocks back in fall.
#
# From Mathew Englander, quoting AP (1996-10-23 13:05-04):
# Instead of putting back clocks at the end of October, Georgia
# will stay on daylight savings time this winter to save energy,
# President Eduard Shevardnadze decreed Wednesday.
#
# From the BBC via Joseph S. Myers (2004-06-27):
#
# Georgia moved closer to Western Europe on Sunday... The former Soviet
# republic has changed its time zone back to that of Moscow. As a result it
# is now just four hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, rather than five hours
# ahead. The switch was decreed by the pro-Western president of Georgia,
# Mikheil Saakashvili, who said the change was partly prompted by the process
# of integration into Europe.

# From Teimuraz Abashidze (2005-11-07):
# Government of Georgia ... decided to NOT CHANGE daylight savings time on
# [Oct.] 30, as it was done before during last more than 10 years.
# Currently, we are in fact GMT +4:00, as before 30 October it was GMT
# +3:00.... The problem is, there is NO FORMAL LAW or governmental document
# about it. As far as I can find, I was told, that there is no document,
# because we just DIDNT ISSUE document about switching to winter time....
# I don't know what can be done, especially knowing that some years ago our
# DST rules where changed THREE TIMES during one month.

# Milne 1899 says Tbilisi (Tiflis) time was 2:59:05.7.
# Byalokoz 1919 says Georgia was 2:59:11.
# Go with Byalokoz.

# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Tbilisi2:59:11 -LMT1880
2:59:11-TBMT1924 May  2 # Tbilisi Mean Time
3:00-TB1T1957 Mar    # Tbilisi Time
4:00 RussiaAsia TBI%sT1991 Mar 31 2:00s
3:001:00TBIST1991 Apr 9 # independence
3:00 RussiaAsia GE%sT1992    # Georgia Time
3:00 E-EurAsiaGE%sT1994 Sep lastSun
4:00 E-EurAsiaGE%sT1996 Oct lastSun
4:001:00GEST1997 Mar lastSun
4:00 E-EurAsiaGE%sT2004 Jun 27
3:00 RussiaAsiaGE%sT2005 Mar lastSun 2:00
4:00-GET

# East Timor

# See Indonesia for the 1945 transition.
# From João Carrascalão, brother of the former governor of East Timor, in
# East Timor may be late for its millennium
# <http://etan.org/et99c/december/26-31/30ETMAY.htm> (1999-12-26/31):
# Portugal tried to change the time forward in 1974 because the sun
# rises too early but the suggestion raised a lot of problems with the
# Timorese and I still don't think it would work today because it
# conflicts with their way of life.

# From Paul Eggert (2000-12-04):
# We don't have any record of the above attempt.
# Most likely our records are incomplete, but we have no better data.

# From Manoel de Almeida e Silva, Deputy Spokesman for the UN Secretary-General
# (2000-08-16):
# The Cabinet of the East Timor Transition Administration decided
# today to advance East Timor's time by one hour. The time change,
# which will be permanent, with no seasonal adjustment, will happen at
# midnight on Saturday, September 16.

# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Dili:8:22:20 -LMT1912 Jan 1
8:00-TLT1942 Feb 21 23:00 # E Timor Time
9:00-JST1945 Sep 23
9:00-TLT1976 May 3
8:00-WITA2000 Sep 17 0:00
9:00-TLT

# India
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Kolkata:5:53:28 -LMT1880 # Kolkata
5:53:20-HMT1941 Oct # Howrah Mean Time?
6:30-BURT1942 May 15 # Burma Time
5:30-IST1942 Sep
5:301:00IST1945 Oct 15
5:30-IST
# The following are like Asia/Kolkata:
#Andaman Is
#Lakshadweep (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Is)
#Nicobar Is

# Indonesia
#
# From Paul Eggert (2014-09-06):
# The 1876 Report of the Secretary of the [US] Navy, p 306 says that Batavia
# civil time was 7:07:12.5; round to even for Jakarta.
#
# From Gwillim Law (2001-05-28), overriding Shanks & Pottenger:
# http://www.sumatera-inc.com/go_to_invest/about_indonesia.asp#standtime
# says that Indonesia's time zones changed on 1988-01-01. Looking at some
# time zone maps, I think that must refer to Western Borneo (Kalimantan Barat
# and Kalimantan Tengah) switching from UTC+8 to UTC+7.
#
# # From Paul Eggert (2007-03-10):
# Here is another correction to Shanks & Pottenger.
# JohnTWB writes that Japanese forces did not surrender control in
# Indonesia until 1945-09-01 00:00 at the earliest (in Jakarta) and
# other formal surrender ceremonies were September 9, 11, and 13, plus
# September 12 for the regional surrender to Mountbatten in Singapore.
# These would be the earliest possible times for a change.
# Régimes horaires pour le monde entier, by Henri Le Corre, (Éditions
# Traditionnelles, 1987, Paris) says that Java and Madura switched
# from JST to UTC+07:30 on 1945-09-23, and gives 1944-09-01 for Jayapura
# (Hollandia). For now, assume all Indonesian locations other than Jayapura
# switched on 1945-09-23.
#
# # From Paul Eggert (2013-08-11):
# Normally the tz database uses English-language abbreviations, but in
# Indonesia it's typical to use Indonesian-language abbreviations even
# when writing in English. For example, see the English-language
# summary published by the Time and Frequency Laboratory of the
# Research Center for Calibration, Instrumentation and Metrology,
# The abbreviations are:
#
# WIB - UTC+7 - Waktu Indonesia Barat (Indonesia western time)
# WITA - UTC+8 - Waktu Indonesia Tengah (Indonesia central time)
# WIT - UTC+9 - Waktu Indonesia Timur (Indonesia eastern time)
#
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
# Java, Sumatra
Zone Asia/Jakarta:7:07:12 -LMT1867 Aug 10
# Shanks & Pottenger say the next transition was at 1924 Jan 1 0:13,
# but this must be a typo.
7:07:12-BMT1923 Dec 31 23:47:12 # Batavia
7:20-JAVT1932 Nov # Java Time
7:30-WIB1942 Mar 23
9:00-JST1945 Sep 23
7:30-WIB1948 May
8:00-WIB1950 May
7:30-WIB1964
7:00-WIB
# west and central Borneo
Zone Asia/Pontianak:7:17:20-LMT1908 May
7:17:20-PMT1932 Nov # Pontianak MT
7:30-WIB1942 Jan 29
9:00-JST1945 Sep 23
7:30-WIB1948 May
8:00-WIB1950 May
7:30-WIB1964
8:00-WITA1988 Jan 1
7:00-WIB
# Sulawesi, Lesser Sundas, east and south Borneo
Zone Asia/Makassar7:57:36 -LMT1920
7:57:36-MMT1932 Nov  # Macassar MT
8:00-WITA1942 Feb 9
9:00-JST1945 Sep 23
8:00-WITA
# Maluku Islands, West Papua, Papua
Zone Asia/Jayapura9:22:48 -LMT1932 Nov
9:00-WIT1944 Sep 1
9:30-ACST1964
9:00-WIT

# Iran

# From Roozbeh Pournader (2003-03-15):
# This is an English translation of what I just found (originally in Persian).
# The Gregorian dates in brackets are mine:
#
#Official Newspaper No. 13548-1370/6/25 [1991-09-16]
#No. 16760/T233 H1370/6/10 [1991-09-01]
#
#The Rule About Change of the Official Time of the Country
#
#The Board of Ministers, in the meeting dated 1370/5/23 [1991-08-14],
#based on the suggestion number 2221/D dated 1370/4/22 [1991-07-13]
#of the Country's Organization for Official and Employment Affairs,
#and referring to the law for equating the working hours of workers
#and officers in the whole country dated 1359/4/23 [1980-07-14], and
#for synchronizing the official times of the country, agreed that:
#
#The official time of the country will should move forward one hour
#at the 24[:00] hours of the first day of Farvardin and should return
#to its previous state at the 24[:00] hours of the 30th day of
#Shahrivar.
#
#First Deputy to the President - Hassan Habibi
#
#From personal experience, that agrees with what has been followed
#for at least the last 5 years. Before that, for a few years, the
#date used was the first Thursday night of Farvardin and the last
#Thursday night of Shahrivar, but I can't give exact dates....
# I have also changed the abbreviations to what is considered correct here in Iran, IRST for regular time and IRDT for daylight saving time.
#
# From Roozbeh Pournader (2005-04-05):
# The text of the Iranian law, in effect since 1925, clearly mentions
# that the true solar year is the measure, and there is no arithmetic
# leap year calculation involved. There has never been any serious
# plan to change that law....
#
# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
# Go with Shanks & Pottenger before Sept. 1991, and with Pournader thereafter.
# I used Ed Reingold's cal-persia in GNU Emacs 21.2 to check Persian dates,
# stopping after 2037 when 32-bit time_t's overflow.
# That cal-persia used Birashk's approximation, which disagrees with the solar
# calendar predictions for the year 2025, so I corrected those dates by hand.
#
# From Oscar van Vlijmen (2005-03-30), writing about future
# discrepancies between cal-persia and the Iranian calendar:
# For 2091 solar-longitude-after yields 2091-03-20 08:40:07.7 UT for
# the vernal equinox and that gets so close to 12:00 some local
# Iranian time that the definition of the correct location needs to be
# known exactly, amongst other factors. 2157 is even closer:
# 2157-03-20 08:37:15.5 UT. But the Gregorian year 2025 should give
# no interpretation problem whatsoever. By the way, another instant
# in the near future where there will be a discrepancy between
# arithmetical and astronomical Iranian calendars will be in 2058:
# vernal equinox on 2058-03-20 09:03:05.9 UT. The Java version of
# Reingold's/Dershowitz' calculator gives correctly the Gregorian date
# 2058-03-21 for 1 Farvardin 1437 (astronomical).
#
# From Steffen Thorsen (2006-03-22):
# Several of my users have reported that Iran will not observe DST anymore:
#
# From Reuters (2007-09-16), with a heads-up from Jesper Nørgaard Welen:
# ... the Guardian Council ... approved a law on Sunday to re-introduce
# daylight saving time ...
# http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKBLA65048420070916
#
# From Roozbeh Pournader (2007-11-05):
# This is quoted from Official Gazette of the Islamic Republic of
# Iran, Volume 63, Number 18242, dated Tuesday 1386/6/24
# [2007-10-16]. I am doing the best translation I can....
# The official time of the country will be moved forward for one hour
# on the 24 hours of the first day of the month of Farvardin and will
# be changed back to its previous state on the 24 hours of the
# thirtieth day of Shahrivar.
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<td>0:00</td>
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<td>Rule</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<td>Sep 21</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mar</td>
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<td>only</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>Mar</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>Sep 21</td>
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<td>Rule</td>
<td>Iran</td>
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<td>2029</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>2031</td>
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<td>Sep</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0:00</td>
<td>0:00S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ZoneGMTOFFRULES FORMAT[UNTIL]

## Tehran Mean Time
- **Zone:** Asia/Tehran
- **GMTOFF:** 3:25:44
- **RULES:** LMT
- **[UNTIL]:** 1916
  - **Format:** 4:00
  - **NAME:** IR
  - **S:** T

---

## Iraq

### From Jonathan Lennox (2000-06-12):

An article in this week's Economist ("Inside the Saddam-free zone", p. 50 in the U.S. edition) on the Iraqi Kurds contains a paragraph:

"The three northern provinces ... switched their clocks this spring and are an hour ahead of Baghdad."

### From Rives McDow (2000-06-18) quotes a contact in Iraqi-Kurdistan as follows:

- In the past, some Kurdish nationalists, as a protest to the Iraqi Government, did not adhere to daylight saving time. They referred to daylight saving as Saddam time. But, as of today, the time zone in Iraqi-Kurdistan is on standard time with Baghdad, Iraq.

### From Steffen Thorsen (2008-03-10):

- The cabinet in Iraq abolished DST last week, according to the following news sources (in Arabic):
  - http://www.aswataliraq.info/look/article.tpl?id=2047&IdLanguage=17&IdPublication=4&NrArticle=71743&NrIssue=1&NrSection=10

- We have published a short article in English about the change:

### IATA SSIM (1991/1996) says Apr 1 12:01am UTC; guess the ':01' is a typo.

### Shanks & Pottenger say Iraq did not observe DST 1992/1997; ignore this.

---

## Rule

### Iraq

- **Rule:** Iraq
- **FROM:** 1982
- **TO:** 2007
- **NAME:** LMT
- **IN:** 4:00
- **ON:** 0:00
- **AT:** 3:00s
- **SAVE:** D

---

# Summary

- The time zone in Iraqi-Kurdistan is on standard time with Baghdad, Iraq.
- The cabinet in Iraq abolished DST last week.
- We have published a short article in English about the change.
- The time zone in Iraqi-Kurdistan is on standard time with Baghdad, Iraq.
RuleIraq19912007-Oct 13:00s0S
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Baghdad2:57:40-LMT1890
2:57:36-BMT1918   # Baghdad Mean Time?
3:00-AST1982 May
3:00IraqA%sT

# Israel

# From Ephraim Silverberg (2001-01-11):
#
# I coined "IST/IDT" circa 1988. Until then there were three
# different abbreviations in use:
#
# JST  Jerusalem Standard Time [Danny Braniss, Hebrew University]
# IZT  Israel Zonal (sic) Time [Prof. Haim Papo, Technion]
# EEST Eastern Europe Standard Time [used by almost everyone else]
#
# Since timezones should be called by country and not capital cities,
# I ruled out JST. As Israel is in Asia Minor and not Eastern Europe,
# EEST was equally unacceptable. Since "zonal" was not compatible with
# any other timezone abbreviation, I felt that 'IST' was the way to go
# and, indeed, it has received almost universal acceptance in timezone
# settings in Israeli computers.
#
# In any case, I am happy to share timezone abbreviations with India,
# high on my favorite-country list (and not only because my wife's
# family is from India).
#
# From Shanks & Pottenger:
# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
RuleZion1940only-Jun 10:001:00D
RuleZion19421944-Nov 10:000S
RuleZion1943only-Apr 12:001:00D
RuleZion1944only-Apr 10:001:00D
RuleZion1945only-Apr160:001:00D
RuleZion1945only-Nov 12:000S
RuleZion1946only-Apr162:001:00D
RuleZion1946only-Nov 10:000S
RuleZion1948only-May230:002:00DD
RuleZion1948only-Sep 10:001:00D
RuleZion19481949-Nov 12:000S
RuleZion1949only-May 10:001:00D
RuleZion1950only-Apr160:001:00D
RuleZion1950only-Sep153:000S
RuleZion1951only-Apr 10:001:00D
RuleZion1951only-Nov113:000S
RuleZion1952only-Apr202:001:00D
RuleZion1952only-Oct193:000S
RuleZion1953only-Apr122:001:00D
RuleZion1953only-Sep133:000S
RuleZion1954only-Jun130:001:00D
RuleZion1954only-Sep120:000S
RuleZion1955only-Jun112:001:00D
RuleZion1955only-Sep110:000S
RuleZion1956only-Jun 30:001:00D
RuleZion1956only-Sep303:000S
RuleZion1957only-Apr292:001:00D
RuleZion1957only-Sep220:000S
RuleZion1974only-Jul 70:001:00D
RuleZion1974only-Oct130:000S
RuleZion1975only-Apr200:001:00D
RuleZion1975only-Aug310:000S
RuleZion1985only-Apr140:001:00D
RuleZion1985only-Sep150:000S
RuleZion1986only-May180:001:00D
RuleZion1986only-Sep 70:000S
RuleZion1987only-Apr150:001:00D
RuleZion1987only-Sep130:000S

# From Avigdor Finkelstein (2014-03-05):
# I check the Parliament (Knesset) records and there it's stated that the
# [1988] transition should take place on Saturday night, when the Sabbath
# ends and changes to Sunday.
RuleZion1988only-Apr100:001:00D
RuleZion1988only-Sep40:000S

# From Ephraim Silverberg
# and 2005-02-17):

# According to the Office of the Secretary General of the Ministry of
# Interior, there is NO set rule for Daylight-Savings/Standard time changes.
# One thing is entrenched in law, however: that there must be at least 150
# days of daylight savings time annually. From 1993-1998, the change to
# daylight savings time was on a Friday morning from midnight IST to
# 1 a.m IDT; up until 1998, the change back to standard time was on a
# Saturday night from midnight daylight savings time to 11 p.m. standard
# time. 1996 is an exception to this rule where the change back to standard
# time took place on Sunday night instead of Saturday night to avoid
# conflicts with the Jewish New Year. In 1999, the change to
# daylight savings time was still on a Friday morning but from
# 2 a.m. IST to 3 a.m. IDT; furthermore, the change back to standard time
was also on a Friday morning from 2 a.m. IDT to 1 a.m. IST for 1999 only. In the year 2000, the change to daylight savings time was similar to 1999, but although the change back will be on a Friday, it will take place from 1 a.m. IDT to midnight IST. Starting in 2001, all changes to/from will take place at 1 a.m. old time, but now there is no rule as to what day of the week it will take place in as the start date (except in 2003) is the night after the Passover Seder (i.e. the eve of the 16th of Nisan in the lunar Hebrew calendar) and the end date (except in 2002) is three nights before Yom Kippur [Day of Atonement] (the eve of the 7th of Tishrei in the lunar Hebrew calendar).

Rule
NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
RuleZion1989only-Apr 300:00 0:00 D
RuleZion1989only-Sep 300:00 S
RuleZion1990only-Mar 250:00 0:00 D
RuleZion1990only-Aug 260:00 S
RuleZion1991only-Mar 240:00 0:00 D
RuleZion1991only-Sep 10000 S
RuleZion1992only-Mar 290:00 0:00 D
RuleZion1992only-Sep 60000 S
RuleZion1993only-Apr 20010:00 D
RuleZion1993only-Sep 50000 S

The dates for 1994-1995 were obtained from Office of the Spokeswoman for the Ministry of Interior, Jerusalem, Israel. The spokeswoman can be reached by calling the office directly at 972-2-6701447 or 972-2-6701448.

Rule
NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
RuleZion1994only-Apr 10010:00 D
RuleZion1994only-Aug 280000 S
RuleZion1995only-Mar 310001 0:00 D
RuleZion1995only-Sep 30000 S

The dates for 1996 were determined by the Minister of Interior of the time, Haim Ramon. The official announcement regarding 1996-1998 (with the dates for 1997-1998 no longer being relevant) can be viewed at:


The dates for 1997-1998 were altered by his successor, Rabbi Eli Suissa.

The official announcements for the years 1997-1999 can be viewed at:


where YYYY is the relevant year.

Rule
NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
# The Knesset Interior Committee has changed the dates for 2000 for
# the third time in just over a year and have set new dates for the
# years 2001-2004 as well.
#
# The official announcement for the start date of 2000 can be viewed at:
#
#
# The official announcement for the end date of 2000 and the dates
# for the years 2001-2004 can be viewed at:
#

# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
RuleZion1996only-Mar150:001:00D
RuleZion1996only-Sep160:000S
RuleZion1997only-Mar210:001:00D
RuleZion1997only-Sep140:000S
RuleZion1998only-Mar200:001:00D
RuleZion1998only-Sep60:000S
RuleZion1999only-Apr220:001:00D
RuleZion1999only-Sep32:000S

# The proposed law agreed upon by the Knesset Interior Committee on
# 2005-02-14 is that, for 2005 and beyond, DST starts at 02:00 the
# last Friday before April 2nd (i.e. the last Friday in March or April
# 1st itself if it falls on a Friday) and ends at 02:00 on the Saturday
# night _before_ the fast of Yom Kippur.
#
# Those who can read Hebrew can view the announcement at:
#

# From Paul Eggert (2012-10-26):
# I used Ephraim Silverberg's dst-israel.el program
# along with Ed Reingold's cal-hebrew in GNU Emacs 21.4,
# to generate the transitions from 2005 through 2012.
# (I replaced "lastFri" with "Fri>=26" by hand.)
# The spring transitions all correspond to the following Rule:
#
# RuleZion20052012-MarFri>=262:001:00D
#
# but older zic implementations (e.g., Solaris 8) do not support
# "Fri>=26" to mean April 1 in years like 2005, so for now we list the
# springtime transitions explicitly.

# RuleNAMEFROMTYPETYPEINATSAVELETTER/S
RuleZion2005only-Apr 12:001:00D
RuleZion2005only-Oct 92:000S
RuleZion20062010-MarFri>=262:001:00D
RuleZion2006only-Oct 12:000S
RuleZion2007only-Sep162:000S
RuleZion2008only-Oct 52:000S
RuleZion2009only-Sep272:000S
RuleZion2010only-Sep122:000S
RuleZion2011only-Apr 12:001:00D
RuleZion2011only-Oct 22:000S
RuleZion2012only-MarFri>=262:001:00D
RuleZion2012only-Sep232:000S

# From Ephraim Silverberg (2013-06-27):
# On June 23, 2013, the Israeli government approved changes to the
# Time Decree Law. The next day, the changes passed the First Reading
# in the Knesset. The law is expected to pass the Second and Third
# (final) Readings by the beginning of September 2013.
#
# As of 2013, DST starts at 02:00 on the Friday before the last Sunday
# in March. DST ends at 02:00 on the last Sunday of October.

# RuleNAMEFROMTYPETYPEINATSAVELETTER/S
RuleZion2013max-MarFri>=232:001:00D
RuleZion2013max-OctlastSun2:000S

# ZoneNAMEGTMTOFFRULESFOMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Jerusalem:2:20:54 -LMT1880
2:20:40-JMT1918 # Jerusalem Mean Time?
2:00ZionI%sT

*******************************************************************************

# Japan
# '9:00' and 'JST' is from Guy Harris.

# From Paul Eggert (1995-03-06):
# Today's _Asahi Evening News_ (page 4) reports that Japan had
daylight saving between 1948 and 1951, but "the system was discontinued
# because the public believed it would lead to longer working hours."

# From Mayumi Negishi in the 2005-08-10 Japan Times:
# http://www.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/getarticle.pl5?nn20050810f2.htm
# Occupation authorities imposed daylight-saving time on Japan on
# [1948-05-01].... But lack of prior debate and the execution of
daylight-saving time just three days after the bill was passed generated
# deep hatred of the concept.... The Diet unceremoniously passed a bill to
dump the unpopular system in October 1951, less than a month after the San
# Francisco Peace Treaty was signed. (A government poll in 1951 showed 53%  
# of the Japanese wanted to scrap daylight-saving time, as opposed to 30% who  
# wanted to keep it.)

# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
# Shanks & Pottenger write that DST in Japan during those years was as follows:
# RuleNAMEFROMTOTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
# RuleJapan1948only-MaySun>=12:001:00D  
# RuleJapan19481951-SepSat>=82:0000S
# RuleJapan1949only-AprSun>=12:001:00D  
# RuleJapan19501951-MaySun>=12:001:00D
# but the only locations using it (for birth certificates, presumably, since
# their audience is astrologers) were US military bases. For now, assume
# that for most purposes daylight-saving time was observed; otherwise, what
# would have been the point of the 1951 poll?

# From Hideyuki Suzuki (1998-11-09):
# 'Tokyo' usually stands for the former location of Tokyo Astronomical
# Observatory: 139 degrees 44' 40.90" E (9h 18m 58.727s),
# 35 degrees 39' 16.0" N.
# This data is from 'Rika Nenpyou (Chronological Scientific Tables) 1996'
# edited by National Astronomical Observatory of Japan....
# JST (Japan Standard Time) has been used since 1888-01-01 00:00 (JST).
# The law is enacted on 1886-07-07.

# From Hideyuki Suzuki (1998-11-16):
# The ordinance No. 51 (1886) established "standard time" in Japan,
# which stands for the time on 135 degrees E.
# In the ordinance No. 167 (1895), "standard time" was renamed to "central
# standard time". And the same ordinance also established "western standard
# time", which stands for the time on 120 degrees E.... But "western standard
# time" was abolished in the ordinance No. 529 (1937). In the ordinance No.
# 167, there is no mention regarding for what place western standard time is
# standard....
I wrote "ordinance" above, but I don't know how to translate.
In Japanese it's "chokurei", which means ordinance from emperor.

From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2013-07-12):
...the Meiji Emperor announced Ordinance No. 167 of Meiji Year 28 "The clause about standard time" ... The adoption began from Jan 1, 1896.
http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/_()

...the Showa Emperor announced Ordinance No. 529 of Showa Year 12 ... which means the whole Japan territory, including later occupations, adopt Japan Central Time (UTC+9). The adoption began on Oct 1, 1937.
http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/

Zone | NAME | GMTOFF | RULES | FORMAT | [UNTIL]
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Asia/Tokyo | 9:18:59 | - | LMT | 1887 Dec 31 15:00u
9:00 | - | JST | 1896 Jan 1
9:00 | - | JCST | 1937 Oct 1
9:00 | Japan | J%ST

Since 1938, all Japanese possessions have been like Asia/Tokyo.

Jordan

From <http://star.arabia.com/990701/JO9.html>
Clocks in Jordan were forwarded one hour on Wednesday at midnight,
in accordance with the government's decision to implement summer time
all year round.

Winter time starts today Thursday, 30 September. Clocks will be turned back
by one hour. This is the latest government decision and it's final!
The decision was taken because of the increase in working hours in
government's departments from six to seven hours.

From Paul Eggert (2005-11-22):
Starting 2003 transitions are from Steffen Thorsen's web site timeanddate.com.

From Steffen Thorsen (2005-11-23):
For Jordan I have received multiple independent user reports every year
about DST end dates, as the end-rule is different every year.

From Steffen Thorsen (2006-10-01), after a heads-up from Hilal Malawi:
http://www.petranews.gov.jo/nepras/2006/Sep/05/4000.htm
"Jordan will switch to winter time on Friday, October 27".
# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-04-02):
# This single one might be good enough, (2009-03-24, Arabic):
# http://petra.gov.jo/Artical.aspx?Lng=2&Section=8&Artical=95279
#
# Google's translation:
#
# > The Council of Ministers decided in 2002 to adopt the principle of timely
# > submission of the summer at 60 minutes as of midnight on the last Thursday
# > of the month of March of each year.
#
# So - this means the midnight between Thursday and Friday since 2002.
#
# From Arthur David Olson (2009-04-06):
# We still have Jordan switching to DST on Thursdays in 2000 and 2001.
#
# From Steffen Thorsen (2012-10-25):
# Yesterday the government in Jordan announced that they will not
# switch back to standard time this winter, so the will stay on DST
# until about the same time next year (at least).
#
# From Steffen Thorsen (2013-12-11):
# Jordan Times and other sources say that Jordan is going back to
# UTC+2 on 2013-12-19 at midnight:
# http://jordantimes.com/govt-decides-to-switch-back-to-wintertime
# Official, in Arabic:
# ... Our background/permalink about it
# ...
# ... says midnight for the coming one and 1:00 for the ones in the future
# (and they will use DST again next year, using the normal schedule).
#
# From Paul Eggert (2013-12-11):
# As Steffen suggested, consider the past 21-month experiment to be DST.
#
# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
# RuleJordan1973only-Jun60:001:00S
# RuleJordan19731975-Oct10:000-
# RuleJordan19741977-May10:001:00S
# RuleJordan1976only-Nov10:000-
# RuleJordan1977only-Oct10:000-
# RuleJordan1978only-Apr300:001:00S
# RuleJordan1978only-Sep300:000-
# RuleJordan1985only-Apr10:001:00S
RuleJordan1985only-Oct10:00-
RuleJordan19861988-AprFri>=10:00:00S
RuleJordan19861990-OctFri>=10:00-
RuleJordan1989only-May80:001:00S
RuleJordan1990only-Apr270:001:00S
RuleJordan1991only-Apr170:001:00S
RuleJordan1991only-Sep270:000-
RuleJordan1992only-Apr100:001:00S
RuleJordan19921993-OctFri>=10:00-
RuleJordan19931998-AprFri>=10:001:00S
RuleJordan1994only-SepFri>=15:000-
RuleJordan19951998-SepFri>=150:00s0-
RuleJordan1999only-Jul 100:00s1:00S
RuleJordan19992000-SeplastFri0:00s-
RuleJordan20002001-MarlastThu0:00s1:00S
RuleJordan2002212-MarlastThu24:001:00S
RuleJordan2003only-Oct240:00s0-
RuleJordan2004only-Oct150:00s0-
RuleJordan2005only-SeplastFri0:00s-
RuleJordan20062011-OctlastFri0:00s0-
RuleJordan2013only-Dec200:000-
RuleJordan2014max-MarlastThu24:001:00S
RuleJordan2014max-OctlastFri0:00s0-

# Zone
NAME	GMTOFF	RULES
[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Amman2:23:44 -LMT1931
2:00JordanEE%sT

# Kazakhstan

# From Paul Eggert (1996-11-22):
# Andrew Evtichov (1996-04-13) writes that Kazakhstan
# stayed in sync with Moscow after 1990, and that Aqtobe (formerly Aktyubinsk)
# and Aqtau (formerly Shevchenko) are the largest cities in their zones.
# Guess that Aqtau and Aqtobe diverged in 1995, since that's the first time
# IATA SSIM mentions a third time zone in Kazakhstan.

# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
# German Iofis, ELSI, Almaty (2001-10-09) reports that Kazakhstan uses
# RussiaAsia rules, instead of switching at 00:00 as the IATA has it.
# Go with Shanks & Pottenger, who have them always using RussiaAsia rules.
# Also go with the following claims of Shanks & Pottenger:
#
# - Kazakhstan did not observe DST in 1991.
# - Qyzylorda switched from +5:00 to +6:00 on 1992-01-19 02:00.
# - Oral switched from +5:00 to +4:00 in spring 1989.

# From Kazakhstan Embassy's News Bulletin #11
The Government of Kazakhstan passed a resolution March 15 abolishing daylight saving time citing lack of economic benefits and health complications coupled with a decrease in productivity.

... what happened was that the former Kazakhstan Eastern time zone was "blended" with the Central zone. Therefore, Kazakhstan now has two time zones, and difference between them is one hour. The zone closer to UTC is the former Western zone (probably still called the same), encompassing four provinces in the west: Aqtobe, Atyrau, Mangghystau, and West Kazakhstan. The other zone encompasses everything else.... I guess that would make Kazakhstan time zones de jure UTC+5 and UTC+6 respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>GMTOFF</th>
<th>RULES</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>[UNTIL]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Almaty</td>
<td>5:07:48</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1924 May 2 # or Alma-Ata 5:00</td>
<td>ALMT 1991</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>6:00 RussiaAsia ALM%sT1991</td>
</tr>
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<td>6:00 RussiaAsiaALM%sT2005 Mar 15</td>
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<td>6:00-ALMT</td>
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<td>4:21:52</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1924 May 2 4:00</td>
<td>KIZT1930 Jun 21 # Kizilorda Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>5:00-KIZT1981 Apr 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5:00:00KIZST1981 Oct 1</td>
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<td>6:00-KIZT1982 Apr 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5:00 RussiaAsiaKIZ%sT1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5:00-KIZT1991 Dec 16 # independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>5:00-QYZT1992 Jan 19 2:00</td>
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<td>6:00 RussiaAsiaQYZ%sT2005 Mar 15</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>6:00-QYZT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Aqtobe</td>
<td>3:48:40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>LMT</td>
<td>1924 May 2 4:00</td>
<td>AKTT1930 Jun 21 # Aktyubinsk Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5:00-AKTT1981 Apr 1</td>
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<td>5:00:00AKTST1981 Oct 1</td>
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<td>6:00-AKTT1982 Apr 1</td>
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<td>5:00 RussiaAsiaAKT%sT1991</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5:00-AKTT1991 Dec 16 # independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5:00 RussiaAsiaAQT%sT2005 Mar 15 # Aqtobe Time</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5:00-AQTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangghystau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Aqtau was not founded until 1963, but it represents an inhabited region,
# so include time stamps before 1963.
ZoneAsia/Aqtau:3:21:04-LMT1924 May 2
4:00-FORT1930 Jun 21 # Fort Shevchenko T
5:00-FORT1963
5:00-SHET1981 Oct 1 # Shevchenko Time
6:00-SHET1982 Apr 1
5:00 RussiaAsiaSHE%sT1991
5:00-SHET1991 Dec 16 # independence
5:00 RussiaAsiaAQT%sT1995 Mar lastSun 2:00 # Aqtau Time
4:00 RussiaAsiaAQT%sT2005 Mar 15
5:00-AQTT

# West Kazakhstan
ZoneAsia/Oral:3:25:24-LMT1924 May 2 # or Ural'sk
4:00-URAT1930 Jun 21 # Ural'sk time
5:00-URAT1981 Apr 1
5:001:00URAST1981 Oct 1
6:00-URAT1982 Apr 1
5:00 RussiaAsiaURA%sT1989 Mar 26 2:00
4:00 RussiaAsiaURA%sT1991
4:00-URAT1991 Dec 16 # independence
4:00 RussiaAsiaORA%sT2005 Mar 15 # Oral Time
5:00-ORAT

# Kyrgyzstan (Kirgizstan)
# Transitions through 1991 are from Shanks & Pottenger.

# From Paul Eggert (2005-08-15):
# According to an article dated today in the Kyrgyzstan Development Gateway
# http://eng.gateway.kg/cgi-bin/page.pl?id=1&story_name=doc9979.shtml
# Kyrgyzstan is canceling the daylight saving time system. I take the article
# to mean that they will leave their clocks at 6 hours ahead of UTC.
# From Malik Abdugaliev (2005-09-21):
# Our government cancels daylight saving time 6th of August 2005.
# From 2005-08-12 our GMT-offset is +6, w/o any daylight saving.

# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSSAVELETTER/S
RuleKyrgyz19921996-AprSun>=7:00s1:00S
RuleKyrgyz19921996-SeplastSun0:000-
RuleKyrgyz19972005-MarlastSun2:301:00S
RuleKyrgyz19972004-OctlastSun2:300-
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Bishkek:4:58:24 -LMT1924 May 2
5:00-FRUT1930 Jun 21 # Frunze Time
6:00 RussiaAsiaFRU%sT1991 Mar 31 2:00s
5:001:00FRUST1991 Aug 31 2:00 # independence
5:00KyrgyzKG%sT2005 Aug 12 # Kyrgyzstan Time
6:00-KGT
# Korea (North and South)

# From Annie I. Bang (2006-07-10):
# Korea ran a daylight saving program from 1949-61 but stopped it
# during the 1950-53 Korean War. The system was temporarily enforced
# between 1987 and 1988 ...

# From Sanghyuk Jung (2014-10-29):
# http://mm.icann.org/pipermail/tz/2014-October/021830.html
# According to the Korean Wikipedia
# http://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/_
# [oldid=12896437 2014-09-04 08:03 UTC]
# DST in Republic of Korea was as follows.... And I checked old
# newspapers in Korean, all articles correspond with data in Wikipedia.
# For example, the article in 1948 (Korean Language) proved that DST
# started at June 1 in that year. For another example, the article in
# 1988 said that DST started at 2:00 AM in that year.

# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
RuleROK1948only-Jun 10:00:00D
RuleROK1948only-Sep130:000S
RuleROK1949only-Apr 30:001:00D
RuleROK19491951-SepSun>=80:000S
RuleROK1950only-Apr 10:001:00D
RuleROK1951only-May 60:001:00D
RuleROK1955only-May 50:001:00D
RuleROK1955only-Sep 90:000S
RuleROK1956only-May200:001:00D
RuleROK1956only-Sep300:000S
RuleROK19571960-MaySun>=10:001:00D
RuleROK19571960-SepSun>=180:000S
RuleROK19871988-MaySun>=82:001:00D
RuleROK19871988-OctSun>=83:000S

# From Paul Eggert (2014-10-30):
# The Korean Wikipedia entry gives the following sources for UT offsets:
#
# 1908: Official Journal Article No. 3994 (Edict No. 5)
# 1912: Governor-General of Korea Official Gazette Issue No. 367
#    (Announcement No. 338)
# 1954: Presidential Decree No. 876 (1954-03-17)
# 1961: Law No. 676 (1961-08-07)
# 1987: Law No. 3919 (1986-12-31)
#
# The Wikipedia entry also has confusing information about a change
# to UT+9 in April 1910, but then what would be the point of the later change
# to UT+9 on 1912-01-01? Omit the 1910 change for now.
#
# I guessed that time zone abbreviations through 1945 followed the same
# rules as discussed under Taiwan, with nominal switches from JST to KST
# when the respective cities were taken over by the Allies after WWII.
#
# For Pyongyang we have no information; guess no changes since World War II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>GMTOFF</th>
<th>RULES</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>[UNTIL]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Seoul</td>
<td>8:30-KST1912 Jan 1</td>
<td>8:30-JST1937 Oct 1</td>
<td>9:00-JST1945 Sep 8</td>
<td>9:00-KST1954 Mar 21</td>
<td>8:30ROKK%ST1961 Aug 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00-KST</td>
<td>9:00-JST1945 Aug 24</td>
<td>9:00-KST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pyongyang</td>
<td>8:30-KST1912 Jan 1</td>
<td>8:30-JST1937 Oct 1</td>
<td>9:00-JST1945 Sep 8</td>
<td>9:00-KST1954 Mar 21</td>
<td>8:30ROKK%ST1961 Aug 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:00-KST</td>
<td>9:00-JST1945 Aug 24</td>
<td>9:00-KST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Kuwart
# See Asia/Riyadh.

# Laos
# See Asia/Bangkok.

# Lebanon
# RuleNAMEFROMTETYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
RuleLebanon1920only-Mar280:001:00S  RuleLebanon1920only-Oct250:001:00S  RuleLebanon1921only-Apr300:001:00S  RuleLebanon1921only-Oct300:001:00S  RuleLebanon1922only-Mar260:001:00S  RuleLebanon1922only-Oct800:001:00S  RuleLebanon1923only-Apr220:001:00S  RuleLebanon1923only-Sep160:001:00S  RuleLebanon19571961-May100:001:00S  RuleLebanon19571961-Oct100:001:00S  RuleLebanon1972only-Jun220:001:00S  RuleLebanon19721977-Oct100:001:00S  RuleLebanon19731977-May100:001:00S  RuleLebanon1978only-Apr300:001:00S
RuleLebanon1978only-Sep300:000-
RuleLebanon19841987-May10:001:00S
RuleLebanon19841991-Oct160:000-
RuleLebanon1988only-Jun10:001:00S
RuleLebanon1989only-May100:001:00S
RuleLebanon19901992-May10:001:00S
RuleLebanon1992only-Oct40:000-
RuleLebanon1993max-MarlastSun0:001:00S
RuleLebanon19931998-SeplastSun0:000-
RuleLebanon1999max-OctlastSun0:000-
# ZoneNAMEGMOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Beirut2:22:00 -LMT1880
2:00LebanonEE%sT

# Malaysia
# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
RuleNBorneo19351941-Sep140:000:20TS # one-Third Summer
RuleNBorneo19351941-Dec140:000-
#
# peninsular Malaysia
# taken from Mok Ly Yng (2003-10-30)
# http://www.math.nus.edu.sg/aslaksen/teaching/timezone.html
# ZoneNAMEGMOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Kuala_Lumpur6:46:46 -LMT1901 Jan 1
6:55:25-SMT1905 Jun 1 # Singapore M.T.
7:00-MALT1933 Jan 1 # Malaya Time
7:000:20MALST1936 Jan 1
7:20-MALT1941 Sep 1
7:30-MALT1942 Feb 16
9:00-JST1945 Sep 12
7:30-MALT1982 Jan 1
8:00-MYT# Malaysia Time
# Sabah & Sarawak
# From Paul Eggert (2014-08-12):
# The data entries here are mostly from Shanks & Potter, but the 1942, 1945
# and 1982 transition dates are from Mok Ly Yng.
# ZoneNAMEGMOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Kuching7:21:20-LMT1926 Mar
7:30-BORT1933 # Borneo Time
8:00NBorneoBOR%sT1942 Feb 16
9:00-JST1945 Sep 12
8:00-BORT1982 Jan 1
8:00-MYT

# Maldives
# ZoneNAMEGMOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneIndian/Maldives4:54:00 -LMT1880 # Male
4:54:00-MMT1960 # Male Mean Time
# Mongolia

# Shanks & Pottenger say that Mongolia has three time zones, but
# The USNO (1995-12-21) and the CIA map Standard Time Zones of the World
# (2005-03) both say that it has just one.

# From Oscar van Vlijmen (1999-12-11):
# General Information Mongolia
# "Time: Mongolia has two time zones. Three westernmost provinces of
# Bayan-Ölgii, Uvs, and Hovd are one hour earlier than the capital city, and
# the rest of the country follows the Ulaanbaatar time, which is UTC/GMT plus
# eight hours."

# From Rives McDow (1999-12-13):
# Mongolia discontinued the use of daylight savings time in 1999; 1998
# being the last year it was implemented. The dates of implementation I am
# unsure of, but most probably it was similar to Russia, except for the time
# of implementation may have been different....
# Some maps in the past have indicated that there was an additional time
# zone in the eastern part of Mongolia, including the provinces of Dornod,
# Sükhbaatar, and possibly Khentii.

# From Paul Eggert (1999-12-15):
# Naming and spelling is tricky in Mongolia.
# We'll use Hovd (also spelled Chovd and Khovd) to represent the west zone;
# the capital of the Hovd province is sometimes called Hovd, sometimes Dund-Uus,
# and sometimes Jirgalanta (with variant spellings), but the name Hovd
# is good enough for our purposes.

# From Rives McDow (2001-05-13):
# In addition to Mongolia starting daylight savings as reported earlier
# (adopted DST on 2001-04-27 02:00 local time, ending 2001-09-28),
# there are three time zones.
#
# Provinces [at 7:00]: Bayan-Ölgii, Uvs, Khovd, Zavkhan, Govi-Altai
# Provinces [at 8:00]: Khövsgöl, Bulgan, Arkhangai, Khentii, Töv,
# Bayankhongor, Övörkhangai, Dundgovi, Dornogovi, Ömnögovi
# Provinces [at 9:00]: Dornod, Sükhbaatar
#
# [The province of Selenge is omitted from the above lists.]

# From Ganbold Ts., Ulaanbaatar (2004-04-17):
# Daylight saving occurs at 02:00 local time last Saturday of March.
# It will change back to normal at 02:00 local time last Saturday of
# September.... As I remember this rule was changed in 2001.
# From Paul Eggert (2004-04-17):
# For now, assume Rives McDow's informant got confused about Friday vs
# Saturday, and that his 2001 dates should have 1 added to them.

# From Paul Eggert (2005-07-26):
# We have wildly conflicting information about Mongolia's time zones.
# Bill Bonnet (2005-05-19) reports that the US Embassy in Ulaanbaatar says
# there is only one time zone and that DST is observed, citing Microsoft
# Windows XP as the source. Risto Nykänen (2005-05-16) reports that
# travelmongolia.org says there are two time zones (UTC+7, UTC+8) with no DST.
# Oscar van Vlijmen (2005-05-20) reports that the Mongolian Embassy in
# Washington, DC says there are two time zones, with DST observed.
# He also found
#
# which also says that there is DST, and which has a comment by "Toddius"
# (2005-03-31 06:05 +0700) saying "Mongolia actually has 3.5 time zones.
# The West (OLGII) is +7 GMT, most of the country is ULAT is +8 GMT
# and some Eastern provinces are +9 GMT but Sükhbaatar Aimag is SUHK +8.5 GMT.
# The SUKH timezone is new this year, it is one of the few things the
# parliament passed during the tumultuous winter session."
# For now, let's ignore this information, until we have more confirmation.

# From Ganbold Ts. (2007-02-26):
# Parliament of Mongolia has just changed the daylight-saving rule in February.
# They decided not to adopt daylight-saving time....

# From Deborah Goldsmith (2008-03-30):
# We received a bug report claiming that the tz database UTC offset for
# Asia/Choibalsan (GMT+09:00) is incorrect, and that it should be GMT
# +08:00 instead. Different sources appear to disagree with the tz
# database on this, e.g.:
# http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/city.html?n=1026
# http://www.worldtimeserver.com/current_time_in_MN.aspx
#
# both say GMT+08:00.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2008-03-31):
# eznis airways, which operates several domestic flights, has a flight
# schedule here:
# http://www.eznis.com/Container.jsp?id=112
# (click the English flag for English)
#
# There it appears that flights between Choibalsan and Ulaanbaatar arrive
About 1:35 - 1:50 hours later in local clock time, no matter the
direction, while Ulaanbaatar-Khovd takes 2 hours in the Eastern
direction and 3:35 back, which indicates that Ulaanbaatar and Khovd are
in different time zones (like we know about), while Choibalsan and
Ulaanbaatar are in the same time zone (correction needed).

Assume that Choibalsan is indeed offset by 8:00.
XXX—in the absence of better information, assume that transition
was at the start of 2008-03-31 (the day of Steffen Thorsen’s report);
this is almost surely wrong.

From Ganbold Tsagaankhuu (2015-03-10):
It seems like yesterday Mongolian Government meeting has concluded to use
daylight saving time in Mongolia.... Starting at 2:00AM of last Saturday of
March 2015, daylight saving time starts. And 00:00AM of last Saturday of
September daylight saving time ends. Source:
http://zasag.mn/news/view/8969

Rule NAME FROM TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

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<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
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<th>TO</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>ON</th>
<th>AT</th>
<th>SAVE</th>
<th>LETTER/S</th>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>1984</td>
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<td>1:00</td>
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<td>only</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Oct</td>
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<td>0:00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RuleMongol19841998-MarlastSun0:001:00S</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>Mar</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Sep</td>
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Zone NAME GMT OFFSET RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Hovd, a.k.a. Chovd, Dund-Us, Dzhargalant, Khovd, Jirgalanta

Zone Asia/Hovd6:36-LMT1905 Aug
6:00-HOVT1978 # Hovd Time
7:00MongolHOV%T
# Ulaanbaatar, a.k.a. Ulan Bataar, Ulan Bator, Urga
# Nepal

ZoneAsia/Kathmandu: 5:41:16 -LMT 1920
5:30-IST1986
5:45-NPT Nepal Time

# Pakistan

# From Rives McDow (2002-03-13):
# I have been advised that Pakistan has decided to adopt dst on a
# TRIAL basis for one year, starting 00:01 local time on April 7, 2002
# and ending at 00:01 local time October 6, 2002. This is what I was
# told, but I believe that the actual time of change may be 00:00; the
# 00:01 was to make it clear which day it was on.

# From Paul Eggert (2002-03-15):
# Jesper Nørgaard found this URL:
# (dated 2001-12-06) which says that the Cabinet adopted a scheme "to
# advance the clocks by one hour on the night between the first
# Saturday and Sunday of April and revert to the original position on
# 15th October each year". This agrees with McDow's 04-07 at 00:00,
# but disagrees about the October transition, and makes it sound like
# it's not on a trial basis. Also, the "between the first Saturday
# and Sunday of April" phrase, if taken literally, means that the
# transition takes place at 00:00 on the first Sunday on or after 04-02.

# From Paul Eggert (2003-02-09):
# DAWN <http://www.dawn.com/2002/10/06/top13.htm> reported on 2002-10-05
# that 2002 DST ended that day at midnight. Go with McDow for now.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2003-03-14):
# According to http://www.dawn.com/2003/03/07/top15.htm
# there will be no DST in Pakistan this year:
# ISLAMABAD, March 6: Information and Media Development Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmed on Thursday said the cabinet had reversed a previous decision to advance clocks by one hour in summer and put them back by one hour in winter with the aim of saving light hours and energy.

# The minister told a news conference that the experiment had rather shown 8 per cent higher consumption of electricity.

# From Alex Krivenyshev (2008-05-15):
#
# Here is an article that Pakistan plan to introduce Daylight Saving Time on June 1, 2008 for 3 months.
#
# "... The federal cabinet on Wednesday announced a new conservation plan to help reduce load shedding by approving the closure of commercial centres at 9pm and moving clocks forward by one hour for the next three months. ....."
# http://www.worldtimezone.net/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan01.html

# From Arthur David Olson (2008-05-19):
# XXX--midnight transitions is a guess; 2008 only is a guess.

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2008-08-28):
# Pakistan government has decided to keep the watches one-hour advanced for another 2 months - plan to return to Standard Time on October 31 instead of August 31.
# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan02.html
# http://dailymailnews.com/200808/28/news/dmbrn03.html

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-04-08):
# Based on previous media reports that "... proposed plan to advance clocks by one hour from May 1 will cause disturbance to the working schedules rather than bringing discipline in official working."
# recent news that instead of May 2009 - Pakistan plan to introduce DST from April 15, 2009
# FYI: Associated Press Of Pakistan
# April 08, 2009
# Cabinet okays proposal to advance clocks by one hour from April 15
# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan05.html
# The Federal Cabinet on Wednesday approved the proposal to advance clocks in the country by one hour from April 15 to conserve energy

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-09-17):
# "The Federal Government has decided to restore the previous time by moving the clocks backward by one hour from October 1. A formal announcement to this effect will be made after the Prime Minister grants approval in this regard."
# http://www.thenews.com.pk/updates.asp?id=87168

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-09-28):
# Pakistan clocks across the country would be turned back by an hour from October 1, 2009.
# "Clocks to go back one hour from 1 Oct"
# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan07.htm

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-09-29):
# Now they seem to have changed their mind, November 1 is the new date:
# "The country's clocks will be reversed by one hour on November 1. Officials of Federal Ministry for Interior told this to Geo News on Monday."
# And more importantly, it seems that these dates will be kept every year:
# "It has now been decided that clocks will be wound forward by one hour on April 15 and reversed by an hour on November 1 every year without obtaining prior approval, the officials added."
# We have confirmed this year's end date with both with the Ministry of Water and Power and the Pakistan Electric Power Company:

# From Christoph Göhre (2009-10-01):
# The German Consulate General in Karachi reported me today that Pakistan will go back to standard time on 1st of November.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2010-03-26):
# Steffen Thorsen wrote:
# > On Thursday (2010-03-25) it was announced that DST would start in Pakistan on 2010-04-01.
# > Then today, the president said that they might have to revert the
# decision if it is not supported by the parliament. So at the time
# being, it seems unclear if DST will be actually observed or not - but
# April 1 could be a more likely date than April 15.
# Now, it seems that the decision to not observe DST in final:
#
# "Govt Withdraws Plan To Advance Clocks"
# http://www.apakistannews.com/govt-withdraws-plan-to-advance-clocks-172041
#
# "People laud PM's announcement to end DST"

# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSSAVELETTER/S
Rule Pakistan2002only-AprSun>=20:011:00S
Rule Pakistan2002only-OctSun>=20:010-
Rule Pakistan2008only-Jun10:001:00S
Rule Pakistan20082009-Nov10:000-
Rule Pakistan2009only-Apr150:001:00S

# ZoneNAMEGMENTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Karachi4:28:12-LMT1907
5:30-IST1942 Sep
5:301:00IST1945 Oct 15
5:30-IST1951 Sep 30
5:00-KART1971 Mar 26 # Karachi Time
5:00 PakistanPK%sT# Pakistan Time

# Palestine

# From Amos Shapir (1998-02-15):
#
# From 1917 until 1948-05-15, all of Palestine, including the parts now
# known as the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, was under British rule.
# Therefore the rules given for Israel for that period, apply there too...
#
# The Gaza Strip was under Egyptian rule between 1948-05-15 until 1967-06-05
# (except a short occupation by Israel from 1956-11 till 1957-03, but no
# time zone was affected then). It was never formally annexed to Egypt,
# though.
#
# The rest of Palestine was under Jordanian rule at that time, formally
# annexed in 1950 as the West Bank (and the word "Trans" was dropped from
# the country's previous name of "the Hashemite Kingdom of the
# Trans-Jordan"). So the rules for Jordan for that time apply. Major
# towns in that area are Nablus (Shchem), El-Halil (Hebron), Ramallah, and
# East Jerusalem.
#
# Both areas were occupied by Israel in June 1967, but not annexed (except
# for East Jerusalem). They were on Israel time since then; there might
have been a Military Governor's order about time zones, but I'm not aware of any (such orders may have been issued semi-annually whenever summer time was in effect, but maybe the legal aspect of time was just neglected).

The Palestinian Authority was established in 1993, and got hold of most towns in the West Bank and Gaza by 1995. I know that in order to demonstrate independence, they have been switching to summer time and back on a different schedule than Israel's, but I don't know when this was started, or what algorithm is used (most likely the Jordanian one).

To summarize, the table should probably look something like that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Zion</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Zion</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I guess more info may be available from the PA's web page (if/when they have one).

From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
Shanks & Pottenger write that Gaza did not observe DST until 1957, but go with Shapir and assume that it observed DST from 1940 through 1947, and that it used Jordanian rules starting in 1996.
We don't yet need a separate entry for the West Bank, since the only differences between it and Gaza that we know about occurred before our cutoff date of 1970.
However, as we get more information, we may need to add entries for parts of the West Bank as they transitioned from Israel's rules to Palestine's rules.

From IINS News Service - Israel - 1998-03-23 10:38:07 Israel time, forwarded by Ephraim Silverberg:
Despite the fact that Israel changed over to daylight savings time last week, the PLO Authority (PA) has decided not to turn its clocks one-hour forward at this time. As a sign of independence from Israeli rule, the PA has decided to implement DST in April.

From Paul Eggert (1999-09-20):
I vaguely recall that they switch back in October (sorry, forgot the source).
For now, let's assume that the spring switch was at 24:00.
# and that they switch at 0:00 on the 3rd Fridays of April and October.

# From Paul Eggert (2005-11-22):
# Starting 2004 transitions are from Steffen Thorsen's web site timeanddate.com.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2005-11-23):  
# A user from Gaza reported that Gaza made the change early because of  
# the Ramadan. Next year Ramadan will be even earlier, so I think  
# there is a good chance next year's end date will be around two weeks  
# earlier - the same goes for Jordan.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2006-08-17):  
# I was informed by a user in Bethlehem that in Bethlehem it started the  
# same day as Israel, and after checking with other users in the area, I  
# was informed that they started DST one day after Israel. I was not  
# able to find any authoritative sources at the time, nor details if  
# Gaza changed as well, but presumed Gaza to follow the same rules as  
# the West Bank.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2006-09-26):  
# according to the Palestine News Network (2006-09-19):  
# > The Council of Ministers announced that this year its winter schedule  
# > will begin early, as of midnight Thursday. It is also time to turn  
# > back the clocks for winter. Friday will begin an hour late this week.  
# I guess it is likely that next year's date will be moved as well,  
# because of the Ramadan.

# From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2007-09-18):  
# According to Steffen Thorsen's web site the Gaza Strip and the rest of the  
# Palestinian territories left DST early on 13.th. of September at 2:00.

# From Paul Eggert (2007-09-20):  
# My understanding is that Gaza and the West Bank disagree even over when  
# the weekend is (Thursday+Friday versus Friday+Saturday), so I'd be a bit  
# surprised if they agreed about DST. But for now, assume they agree.  
# For lack of better information, predict that future changes will be  
# the 2nd Thursday of September at 02:00.

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2008-08-28):  
# Here is an article, that Mideast running on different clocks at Ramadan.  
#  
# Gaza Strip (as Egypt) ended DST at midnight Thursday (Aug 28, 2008), while  
# the West Bank will end Daylight Saving Time at midnight Sunday (Aug 31, 2008).  
#  
# http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/7759001  
# http://www.abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory?id=5676087  
# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_gazastrip01.html
From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-03-26):
According to the Palestine News Network (arabic.pnn.ps), Palestinian government decided to start Daylight Time on Thursday night March 26 and continue until the night of 27 September 2009.

(in Arabic)

(English translation)
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_westbank01.html

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-08-31):
Palestine's Council of Ministers announced that they will revert back to winter time on Friday, 2009-09-04.

One news source:
http://www.safa.ps/ara/?action=showdetail&seid=4158
(Palestinian press agency, Arabic),

Google translate: "Decided that the Palestinian government in Ramallah headed by Salam Fayyad, the start of work in time for the winter of 2009, starting on Friday approved the fourth delay Sept. clock sixty minutes per hour as of Friday morning."

We are not sure if Gaza will do the same, last year they had a different end date, we will keep this page updated:

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-09-02):
Seems that Gaza Strip will go back to Winter Time same date as West Bank.

According to Palestinian Ministry Of Interior, West Bank and Gaza Strip plan to change time back to Standard time on September 4, 2009.

"Winter time unite the West Bank and Gaza"
(from Palestinian National Authority):
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_gazastrip02.html

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2010-03-19):
According to Voice of Palestine DST will last for 191 days, from March 26, 2010 till "the last Sunday before the tenth day of Tishri (October), each year" (October 03, 2010?)

http://palvoice.org/forums/showthread.php?t=245697
(in Arabic)
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_westbank03.html
# From Steffen Thorsen (2010-03-24):
# ...Ma'an News Agency reports that Hamas cabinet has decided it will
# start one day later, at 12:01am. Not sure if they really mean 12:01am or
# noon though:
#
# http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=271178
# (Ma'an News Agency)
# "At 12:01am Friday, clocks in Israel and the West Bank will change to
# 1:01am, while Gaza clocks will change at 12:01am Saturday morning."

# From Steffen Thorsen (2010-08-11):
# According to several sources, including
# http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=306795
# the clocks were set back one hour at 2010-08-11 00:00:00 local time in
# Gaza and the West Bank.
# Some more background info:

# From Steffen Thorsen (2011-08-26):
# Gaza and the West Bank did go back to standard time in the beginning of
# August, and will now enter daylight saving time again on 2011-08-30
# 00:00 (so two periods of DST in 2011). The pause was because of
# Ramadan.
#
# http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=416217
# Additional info:

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2011-08-27):
# According to the article in The Jerusalem Post:
# "...Earlier this month, the Palestinian government in the West Bank decided to
# move to standard time for 30 days, during Ramadan. The Palestinians in the
# Gaza Strip accepted the change and also moved their clocks one hour back.
# The Hamas government said on Saturday that it won’t observe summertime after
# the Muslim feast of Id al-Fitr, which begins on Tuesday..."
#
# http://www.jpost.com/MiddleEast/Article.aspx?id=235650
# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_gazastrip05.html
# The rules for Egypt are stolen from the 'africa' file.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2011-09-30):
# West Bank did end Daylight Saving Time this morning/midnight (2011-09-30
# 00:00).
# So West Bank and Gaza now have the same time again.
#
# Many sources, including:
# http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=424808
# Palestinian news sources tell that both Gaza and West Bank will start DST on Friday (Thursday midnight, 2012-03-29 24:00).

Some of many sources in Arabic:


http://safa.ps/details/news/74352/%D8%A8%D8%A1-%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%AF-%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%BA-%D8%B2-%D8%A9-%D9%84%D8%A9.html

# Our brief summary:


# From Steffen Thorsen (2013-03-26):
# The following news sources tells that Palestine will "start daylight saving time from midnight on Friday, March 29, 2013" (translated).
# [These are in Arabic and are for Gaza and for Ramallah, respectively.]
# http://safa.ps/details/news/99844/%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A8%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%AF-%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%B9%D8%A9.html

# From Steffen Thorsen (2013-09-24):
# The Gaza and West Bank are ending DST Thursday at midnight (2013-09-27 00:00:00) (one hour earlier than last year...).
# This source in English, says "that winter time will go into effect at midnight on Thursday in the West Bank and Gaza Strip":
# official source...:

# From Steffen Thorsen (2015-03-03):
# Sources such as http://www.alquds.com/news/article/view/id/548257
# and http://www.raya.ps/ar/news/890705.html say Palestine areas will start DST on 2015-03-28 00:00 which is one day later than expected.

# From Paul Eggert (2015-03-03):
# says that the fall 2014 transition was Oct 23 at 24:00.
# For future dates, guess the last Friday in March at 24:00 through the first Friday on or after October 21 at 00:00. This is consistent with the predictions in today's editions of the following URLs:
# http://www.timeanddate.com/time/change/gaza-strip/gaza
# http://www.timeanddate.com/time/change/west-bank/hebron
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORFORMAT[UNTIL]

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<th>RULES</th>
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<td>ZionI%ST1996</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2:00 Jordan EE%ST 1999
2:00 Palestine EE%ST

# Paracel Is
# no information

# Philippines
# On 1844-08-16, Narciso Clavería, governor-general of the
# Philippines, issued a proclamation announcing that 1844-12-30 was to
# be immediately followed by 1845-01-01; see R.H. van Gent's
# History of the International Date Line
# http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/idl/idl_philippines.htm
# The rest of the data entries are from Shanks & Pottenger.

# From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2006-04-26):
# ... claims that Philippines had DST last time in 1990;
# http://story.philippinetimes.com/p.x/ct/9/id/145be20kc6b121c0/cid/3e5bbccc730d258c/
# [a story dated 2006-04-25 by Cris Larano of Dow Jones Newswires,
# but no details]

# From Paul Eggert (2014-08-14):
# The following source says DST may be instituted November-January and again
# March-June, but this is not definite. It also says DST was last proclaimed
# during the Ramos administration (1992-1998); but again, no details.
# Carcamo D. PNoy urged to declare use of daylight saving time.
# Philippine Star 2014-08-05
# http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2014/08/05/1354152/pnoy-urged-declare-use-daylight-saving-time

# RuleNAMEFROMTOTYPEINONATSAVELETTER/S
RulePhil1936only-Nov10:001:00S
RulePhil1937only-Feb10:000-
RulePhil1954only-Apr120:001:00S
RulePhil1954only-Jul10:000-
RulePhil1978only-Mar220:001:00S
RulePhil1978only-Sep210:000-
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Manila-15:56:00 -LMT1844 Dec 31
8:04:00 -LMT1899 May 11
8:00PhilPH%ST1942 May
9:00-JST1944 Nov
8:00PhilPH%ST

# Qatar
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFORMAT[UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Qatar3:26:08 -LMT1920 # Al Dawhah / Doha
4:00-GST1972 Jun
3:00-AST
Link Asia/Qatar Asia/Bahrain
# Saudi Arabia

# From Paul Eggert (2014-07-15):
# Time in Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Arabian peninsula was not
# standardized until relatively recently; we don't know when, and possibly it
# has never been made official. Richard P Hunt, in "Islam city yielding to
# modern times", New York Times (1961-04-09), p 20, wrote that only airlines
# observed standard time, and that people in Jeddah mostly observed quasi-solar
# time, doing so by setting their watches at sunrise to 6 o'clock (or to 12
# o'clock for "Arab" time).
#
# The TZ database cannot represent quasi-solar time; airline time is the best
# we can do. The 1946 foreign air news digest of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics
# Board (OCLC 42299995) reported that the "... Arabian Government, inaugurated
# a weekly Dhahran-Cairo service, via the Saudi Arabian cities of Riyadh and
# Jidda, on March 14, 1947". Shanks & Pottenger guessed 1950; go with the
# earlier date.
#
# Shanks & Pottenger also state that until 1968-05-01 Saudi Arabia had two
# time zones; the other zone, at UTC+4, was in the far eastern part of
# the country. Ignore this, as it's before our 1970 cutoff.
#
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFOMATUNTIL
ZoneAsia/Riyadh3:06:52 -LMT1947 Mar 14
3:00-AST
Link Asia/Riyadh Asia/Aden# Yemen
Link Asia/Riyadh Asia/Kuwait

# Singapore
# taken from Mok Ly Yng (2003-10-30)
# http://www.math.nus.edu.sg/aslaksen/teaching/timezone.html
# ZoneNAMEGMTOFFRULESFOMATUNTIL
ZoneAsia/Singapore6:55:25 -LMT1901 Jan 1
6:55:25-SMT1905 Jun 1 # Singapore M.T.
7:00-MALT1933 Jan 1 # Malaya Time
7:00:20MALST1936 Jan 1
7:20-MALT1941 Sep 1
7:30-MALT1942 Feb 16
9:00-JST1945 Sep 12
7:30-MALT1965 Aug 9 # independence
7:30-SGT1982 Jan 1 # Singapore Time
8:00-SGT

# Spratly Is
# no information

# Sri Lanka
From Paul Eggert (2013-02-21):
Milne says "Madras mean time use from May 1, 1898. Prior to this Colombo mean time, 5h. 4m. 21.9s. F., was used." But 5:04:21.9 differs considerably from Colombo's meridian 5:19:24, so for now ignore Milne and stick with Shanks and Pottenger.

From Paul Eggert (1996-09-03):
reported "the country's standard time will be put forward by one hour at midnight Friday (1830 GMT) 'in the light of the present power crisis'."

From Dharmasiri Senanayake, Sri Lanka Media Minister (1996-10-24), as quoted by Shamindra in Daily News - Hot News Section (news:54rka58m5h@mtnsc01-mgt.ops.worldnet.att.net) (1996-10-26):
With effect from 12.30 a.m. on 26th October 1996
Sri Lanka will be six (06) hours ahead of GMT.

From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2006-04-14), quoting Sri Lanka News Online
0030 hrs on April 15, 2006 (midnight of April 14, 2006 +30 minutes)
at present, become 2400 hours of April 14, 2006 (midnight of April 14, 2006).

From Peter Apps and Ranga Sirila of Reuters (2006-04-12) in:
[The Tamil Tigers] never accepted the original 1996 time change and simply kept their clocks set five and a half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), in line with neighbor India.

From Paul Eggert (2006-04-18):
People who live in regions under Tamil control can use [TZ='Asia/Kolkata'], as that zone has agreed with the Tamil areas since our cutoff date of 1970.

From K Sethu (2006-04-25):
I think the abbreviation LKT originated from the world of computers at the time of or subsequent to the time zone changes by SL Government twice in 1996 and probably SL Government or its standardization agencies never declared an abbreviation as a national standard.

I recollect before the recent change the government announcements mentioning it as simply changing Sri Lanka Standard Time or Sri Lanka Time and no mention was made about the abbreviation.

If we look at Sri Lanka Department of Government's "Official News Website of Sri Lanka" … http://www.news.lk/ we can see that they use SLT as abbreviation in time stamp at the beginning of each news
Within Sri Lanka I think LKT is well known among computer users and administrators. In my opinion SLT may not be a good choice because the nation's largest telcom / internet operator Sri Lanka Telcom is well known by that abbreviation - simply as SLT (there IP domains are slt.lk and sltnet.lk).

But if indeed our government has adopted SLT as standard abbreviation (that we have not known so far) then it is better that it be used for all computers.

From Paul Eggert (2006-04-25):
One possibility is that we wait for a bit for the dust to settle down and then see what people actually say in practice.

Zone | NAME | GMTOFF | RULES | FORMAT | [UNTIL]
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Asia/Colombo | 5:19:24 - | LMT | 1880
 | 5:19:32 - | MMT | 1906
 | 5:30 - | IST | 1942 Jan 5
 | 5:30:30HST | IST | 1942 Sep
 | 5:301:00IST | Oct 16 | 2:00
 | 5:30-IST1996 May 25 | 0:00
 | 6:30-LKT1996 Oct 26 | 0:30
 | 6:00-LKT2006 Apr 15 | 0:30
 | 5:30-IST

Syria

Rule | NAME | FROM | TO | TYPE | IN | ON | AT | SAVE | LETTER/S
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Syria | 1920-1923-Apr | =152:00:00S
 | 1920-1923-Oct | =12:000-
 | 1962only-Apr | =292:001:00S
 | 1962only-Oct12:000-
 | 19631965-May | 12:001:00S
 | 1963only-Sep302:000-
 | 1964only-Oct | 12:000-
 | 1965only-Sep302:000-
 | 1966only-Apr | =242:001:00S
 | 19661976-Oct | 12:000-
 | 19671978-May | 12:001:00S
 | 19771978-Sep | 12:000-
 | 19831984-Apr | 92:001:00S
 | 19831984-Oct | 12:000-
 | 1986only-Feb162:001:00S
 | 1986only-Oct | 92:000-
 | 1987only-Mar | 12:001:00S
 | 19871988-Oct | 312:000-
 | 1988only-Mar152:001:00S
RuleSyria1989only-Mar312:001:00S
RuleSyria1989only-Oct12:000-
RuleSyria1990only-Apr12:001:00S
RuleSyria1990only-Sep302:000-
RuleSyria1991only-Apr10:001:00S
RuleSyria19911992-Oct10:000-
RuleSyria1992only-Apr80:001:00S
RuleSyria1993only-Mar260:001:00S
RuleSyria1993only-Sep250:000-
# IATA SSIM (1998-02) says 1998-04-02;
# (1998-09) says 1999-03-29 and 1999-09-29; (1999-02) says 1999-04-02,
# 2000-04-02, and 2001-04-02; (1999-09) says 2000-03-31 and 2001-03-31;
# (2006) says 2006-03-31 and 2006-09-22;
# for now ignore all these claims and go with Shanks & Pottenger,
# except for the 2006-09-22 claim (which seems right for Ramadan).
RuleSyria19941996-Apr10:001:00S
RuleSyria19942005-Oct10:000-
RuleSyria19971998-MarLastMon0:001:00S
RuleSyria19992006-Apr10:001:00S
# From Stephen Colebourne (2006-09-18):
# According to IATA data, Syria will change DST on 21st September [21:00 UTC]
# this year [only]... This is probably related to Ramadan.
RuleSyria2006only-Sep220:000-
# From Paul Eggert (2007-03-29):
# Today the AP reported "Syria will switch to summertime at midnight Thursday."
RuleSyria2007only-MarLastFri0:001:00S
# From Jesper Nørgaard (2007-10-27):
# The sister center ICARDA of my work CIMMYT is confirming that Syria DST will
# not take place 1st November at 0:00 o'clock but 1st November at 24:00 or
# rather Midnight between Thursday and Friday. This does make more sense than
# having it between Wednesday and Thursday (two workdays in Syria) since the
# weekend in Syria is not Saturday and Sunday, but Friday and Saturday. So now
# it is implemented at midnight of the last workday before weekend...
# From Steffen Thorsen (2007-10-27):
# Jesper Nørgaard Welen wrote:
#
# > "Winter local time in Syria will be observed at midnight of Thursday 1
# > November 2007, and the clock will be put back 1 hour."
# I found confirmation on this in this gov.sy-article (Arabic):
# http://wehda.alwehda.gov.sy/_print_veiw.asp?FileName=12521710520070926111247
# which using Google's translate tools says:
# Council of Ministers also approved the commencement of work on
# identifying the winter time as of Friday, 2/11/2007 where the 60th
# minute delay at midnight Thursday 1/11/2007.
Rule
Syria2007only-Nov Fri>=10:000-

# From Stephen Colebourne (2008-03-17):
# For everyone's info, I saw an IATA time zone change for [Syria] for
# this month (March 2008) in the last day or so....
# Country   Time Standard   --- DST Start ---   --- DST End ---  DST
# Name      Zone Variation   Time    Date        Time    Date  Variation
# Syrian Arab
# Republic  SY   +0200      2200  03APR08       2100  30SEP08 +0300
#           2200  02APR09  2100  30SEP09 +0300
#           2200  01APR10  2100  30SEP10 +0300

# From Arthur David Olson (2008-03-17):
# Here's a link to English-language coverage by the Syrian Arab News
# Agency (SANA)...
# http://www.sana.sy/eng/21/2008/03/11/165173.htm
# ...which reads (in part) "The Cabinet approved the suggestion of the
# Ministry of Electricity to begin daylight savings time on Friday April
# 4th, advancing clocks one hour ahead on midnight of Thursday April 3rd."
# Since Syria is two hours east of UTC, the 2200 and 2100 transition times
# shown above match up with midnight in Syria.

# From Arthur David Olson (2008-03-18):
# My best guess at a Syrian rule is "the Friday nearest April 1";
# coding that involves either using a "Mar Fri>=29" construct that old time zone
# compilers can't handle or having multiple Rules (a la Israel).
# For now, use "Apr Fri>=1", and go with IATA on a uniform Sep 30 end.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2008-10-07):
# Syria has now officially decided to end DST on 2008-11-01 this year,
# according to the following article in the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA).
# The article is in Arabic, and seems to tell that they will go back to
# winter time on 2008-11-01 at 00:00 local daylight time (delaying/setting
# clocks back 60 minutes).
# http://sana.sy/ara/2/2008/10/07/195459.htm

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-03-19):
# Syria will start DST on 2009-03-27 00:00 this year according to many sources,
# two examples:
# http://www.sana.sy/eng/21/2009/03/17/217563.htm
# (English, Syrian Arab News # Agency)
# (Arabic, gov-site)
# We have not found any sources saying anything about when DST ends this year.
#
# Our summary

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-10-27):
# The Syrian Arab News Network on 2009-09-29 reported that Syria will
# revert back to winter (standard) time on midnight between Thursday
# 2009-10-29 and Friday 2009-10-30:

# From Arthur David Olson (2009-10-28):
# We'll see if future DST switching times turn out to be end of the last
# Thursday of the month or the start of the last Friday of the month or
# something else. For now, use the start of the last Friday.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2010-03-17):
# The "Syrian News Station" reported on 2010-03-16 that the Council of
# Ministers has decided that Syria will start DST on midnight Thursday
# 2010-04-01: (midnight between Thursday and Friday):
# http://sns.sy/sns/?path=news/read/11421 (Arabic)

# From Steffen Thorsen (2012-03-26):
# Today, Syria's government announced that they will start DST early on Friday
# (00:00). This is a bit earlier than the past two years.
#
# From Syrian Arab News Agency, in Arabic:
# http://www.sana.sy/ara/2/2012/03/26/408215.htm
#
# Our brief summary:

# From Arthur David Olson (2012-03-27):
# Assume last Friday in March going forward XXX.

RuleSyria2008only-AprFri>=10:001:00S
RuleSyria2008only-Nov10:000-
RuleSyria2009only-MarlastFri0:001:00S
RuleSyria20102011-AprFri>=10:001:00S
RuleSyria2012max-MarlastFri0:001:00S
RuleSyria2009max-OctlastFri0:000-

# ZoneNAMEGMOFFRULESFORMAT][UNTIL]
ZoneAsia/Damascus2:25:12-LMT1920 # Dimashq
2:00SyriaEE%sT

# Tajikistan
# From Shanks & Pottenger.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>GMTOFF</th>
<th>RULES</th>
<th>FORMAT</th>
<th>[UNTIL]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Dushanbe</td>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
<td>4:35:12</td>
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<td>LMT</td>
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<td># Tajikistan Time</td>
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# Thailand
# Zone
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# Turkmenistan
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# Vietnam

# From Paul Eggert (2014-10-04):
# Milne gives 7:16:56 for the meridian of Saigon in 1899, as being
# used in Lower Laos, Cambodia, and Annam. But this is quite a ways
# from Saigon's location. For now, ignore this and stick with Shanks
# and Pottenger for LMT before 1906.

# From Arthur David Olson (2008-03-18):
# The English-language name of Vietnam's most populous city is "Ho Chi Minh
# City"; use Ho_Chi_MINh below to avoid a name of more than 14 characters.

# From Paul Eggert (2014-10-21) after a heads-up from Trn Ngc Quân:
# Trn Tin Bình's authoritative book "Lch Vit Nam: th k XX-XXI (1901-2100)"
# (Nhà xut bn VN Hoá - Thông Tin, Hanoi, 2005), pp 49-50,
# is quoted verbatim in:
# http://www.thoigian.com.vn/?mPage=P80D01
# is translated by Brian Inglis in:
# http://mm.icann.org/pipermail/tz/2014-October/021654.html
# and is the basis for the information below.
#
# The 1906 transition was effective July 1 and standardized Indochina to
# Phú Lin Observatory, legally 104 deg. 17'17" east of Paris.
# It's unclear whether this meant legal Paris Mean Time (00:09:21) or
# the Paris Meridian (2 deg. 20'14.03" E); the former yields 07:06:30.1333...
# and the latter 07:06:29.333... so either way it rounds to 07:06:30,
# which is used below even though the modern-day Phú Lin Observatory
# is closer to 07:06:31. Abbreviate Phú Lin Mean Time as PLMT.
#
# The following transitions occurred in Indochina in general (before 1954)
# and in South Vietnam in particular (after 1954):
# To 07:00 on 1911-05-01.
# To 08:00 on 1942-12-31 at 23:00.
# To 09:00 in 1945-03-14 at 23:00.
# To 07:00 on 1945-09-02 in Vietnam.
# To 08:00 on 1947-04-01 in French-controlled Indochina.
# To 07:00 on 1955-07-01 in South Vietnam.
# To 08:00 on 1959-12-31 at 23:00 in South Vietnam.
# To 07:00 on 1975-06-13 in South Vietnam.
#
# Trn cites the following sources; it's unclear which supplied the info above.
#
# Hoàng Xuân Hãn: "Lch và lch Vit Nam". Tp san Khoa hc Xã hi,
# No. 9, Paris, February 1982.
#
# Lê Thành Lân: "Lch và niên biu lch s hai mi th k (0001-2010)".
Zone Asia/Ho_Chi Minh
7:06:40 - LMT 1906 Jul 1
7:06:30 - PLMT 1911 May 1
7:00 ICT 1942 Dec 31 23:00
8:00 IDT 1945 Mar 14 23:00
9:00 JST 1945 Sep 2
7:00 ICT 1947 Apr 1
8:00 IDT 1955 Jul 1
7:00 ICT 1959 Dec 31 23:00
8:00 IDT 1975 Jun 13
7:00 ICT

# Yemen
# See Asia/Riyadh.

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1.213 udev 182.0

1.213.1 Available under license:

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1.214 unifdef-native 2.1
1.214.1 Available under license :

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-----------------------------------

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- end -

1.215 unzip 60.0
1.215.1 Available under license :

This is the Info-ZIP file COPYING (for UnZip), last updated 17 Jul 2000.

FIRST NOTE:
This file contains some details about the copyright history of
contributions to the UnZip project.
Additionally, it summarises some exceptions to the general BSD-like
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the system specific ports.
Please read LICENSE first to find out what is allowed to do with
Info-ZIP's UnZip code.

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'
MacBinaryIII coding code (for the MacOS port).. These copyrights
are discussed in more detail below.

All remaining code is now (starting with UnZip version 5.41) covered by the new Info-ZIP license. For details, please read the accompanying file LICENSE. The terms and conditions in this license supersede the copyright conditions of the contributions by Igor Mandrichenko (vms/vms.c), Greg Roelofs (zipinfo.c, new version of unshrink.c), Mike White (Windows DLL code in "windll/*"), Steve P. Miller (Pocket UnZip GUI "wince/*"), and Mark Adler (inflate/explode decompression core routines, previously put into the public domain). All these Info-ZIP contributors (or "primary" authors) have permitted us to replace their copyright notes by the Info-ZIP License.

Frequently Asked Questions regarding (re)distribution of Zip and UnZip are near the end of this file.

There are no known patents on any of the code in UnZip. Unisys claims a patent on LZW encoding and on LZW decoding _in an apparatus that performs LZW encoding_, but the patent appears to exempt a stand-alone decoder (as in UnZip's unshrink.c). Unisys has publicly claimed otherwise, but the issue has never been tested in court. Since this point is unclear, unshrinking is not enabled by default. It is the responsibility of the user to make his or her peace with Unisys and its licensing requirements. (unshrink.c may be removed from future releases altogether.)

The original unzip source code has been extensively modified and almost entirely rewritten (changes include random zipfile access rather than sequential; replacement of unimplyode() with explode(); replacement of old unshrink() with new (unrelated) unshrink(); replacement 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).

The following copyright applies to the Mac OS File Manager interface code (macos/source/macstuff.[ch]), distributed with UnZip 5.4 and later:

* MoreFiles
* A collection of File Manager and related routines
* by Jim Luther (Apple Macintosh Developer Technical Support Emeritus)
* with significant code contributions by Nitin Ganatra
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The following copyright applies to the Mac OS "macbin3" decoding code
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* MacBinaryIII.h
* Copyright 1997 Christopher Evans (cevans@poppybank.com)
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 * MacBinary III spec.
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Regarding the first stipulation, Mr. Smith was tracked down in southern California some years back [Samuel H. Smith, The Tool Shop; as of mid-May 1994, (213) 851-9969 (voice), (213) 887-2127(?) (subscription BBS), 71150.2731@compuserve.com]:

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

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

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

-----

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-----

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-----

The remaining code was written by many people associated with the
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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 CONTRIBUT in the source distribution for a much
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The decompression core code for the deflate method (inflate.[ch],
explode.c) was originally written by Mark Adler who submitted it
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1.216 update-rc.d 0.7
1.216.1 Available under license:

#!/bin/sh
#
# update-rc.d Update the links in /etc/rc[0-9S].d/
#
# (c) 2003, 2004 Phil Blundell <pb@handhelds.org>
#
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initd="/etc/init.d"
etcd="/etc/rc"
notreally=0
force=0
dostart=0
verbose=0

usage()
{
  cat >&2 <<EOF

  update-rc.d [-n] [-r <root>] [-s] <basename> defaults [NN | sNN kNN]

EOF

-n: not really
-f: force
-v: verbose
-r: alternate root path (default is /)
-s: invoke start methods if appropriate to current runlevel

EOF
}

checklinks()
{
local i dn fn remove=0
if [ "x$1" = "xremove" ]; then
    echo " Removing any system startup links for $bn ..." 
    remove=1
    fi
for i in 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 S; do
dn="${etcd}${i}.d"
if [ ! -d $dn ]; then
    continue;
    fi
for f in ${dn}/[SK]?$bn; do
    if [ -L $f ]; then
        if [ $remove -eq 0 ]; then
            return 1
        fi
        echo "$f"
        if [ $notreally -eq 1 ]; then
            continue
            fi
        rm $f
        fi
    done
    done
    return 0
}

dolink()
{
startstop=$1
lev=`echo $2 | cut -d/ -f1`
nn=`echo $2 | cut -d/ -f2`
fn="${etcd}${lev}.d/\startstop${nn}${bn}"
[ $verbose -eq 1 ] && echo "$fn -> ../init.d/$bn"
if [ $notreally -eq 0 ]; then
    mkdir -p `dirname $fn`
    ln -s ../init.d/$bn $fn
if [ $dostart -eq 1 ] && [ $startstop = "S" ] && [ $lev = $RUNLEVEL ]; then
    $fn start || true
fi
}

makelinks()
{
    if ! checklinks; then
        echo " System startup links for $initd/$bn already exist."
        if [ $dostart -eq 1 ] && [ $notreally -eq 0 ] && [ -L ${etcd}${RUNLEVEL}.d/S??${bn} ]; then
            ${etcd}${RUNLEVEL}.d/S??${bn} restart || true
        fi
        exit 0
    fi
    echo " Adding system startup for $initd/$bn."
    for i in $startlinks; do
dolink S $i
done
    for i in $stoplinks; do
dolink K $i
done

while [ $# -gt 0 ]; do
    case $1 in
    -n) notreally=1
        shift
        continue
    ;;
    -v) verbose=1
        shift
        continue
    ;;
    -f) force=1
        shift
        continue
    ;;
    -s) dostart=1
        shift
        continue
    ;;
    -r) shift
        root=$1
        initd="${root}${initd}"
        etcd="${root}${etcd}"
        break
    esac

}
shift
::*
-\ h | --help)
usage
exit 0
::*
-.*
usage
exit 1
::*
*)
break
::*
esac
done

if [ $# -lt 2 ]; then
usage
exit 1
fi

bn=$1
shift

sn=\$initd/$bn
if [ -L "$sn" -a -n "$root" ]; then
if which readlink >/dev/null; then
while true; do
  linksn="$(readlink "$sn")"
  if [ -z "$linksn" ]; then
    break
  fi
  sn="$linksn"
  case "$sn" in
    /*) sn="$root$sn" ;;
    *) sn="$initd/$sn" ;;
  esac
done
else
  echo "update-rc.d: readlink tool not present, cannot check whether "
  "$sn" symlink points to a valid file." >&2
fi
fi

if [ $1 != "remove" ]; then
  if [ ! -f "$sn" ]; then
    echo "update-rc.d: $initd/$bn: file does not exist" >&2
  fi
exit 1
fi
else
if [ -f "$sn" ]; then
if [ $force -eq 1 ]; then
echo "update-rc.d: $initd/$bn exists during rc.d purge (continuing)" >&2
else
echo "update-rc.d: $initd/$bn exists during rc.d purge (use -f to force)" >&2
exit 1
fi
fi
fi
fi

if [ $dostart -eq 1 ]; then
RUNLEVEL=`runlevel | cut -d" "," -f2`
if [ "x$RUNLEVEL" = "x" ]; then
echo "Unable to determine current runlevel" >&2
exit 1
fi
fi

case $1 in
remove)
checklinks "remove"
;;

defaults)
if [ $# -gt 3 ]; then
echo "defaults takes only one or two arguments" >&2
usage
exit 1
fi
start=20
stop=20
if [ $# -gt 1 ]; then
start=$2
stop=$2
fi
if [ $# -gt 2 ]; then
stop=$3
fi
start=`printf %02d $start`
stop=`printf %02d $stop`
stoplinks="0/$stop 1/$stop 6/$stop"
startlinks="2/$start 3/$start 4/$start 5/$start"
makelinks
;;
start | stop
while [ $# -gt 0 ]; do
  if [ $1 = "start" ]; then
    letter=S
  elif [ $1 = "stop" ]; then
    letter=K
  else
    echo "expected start or stop" >&2
    usage
    exit 1
  fi
  shift
  NN=`printf %02d $(expr $1 + 0)`
  shift
  while [ "x$1" != "x." ]; do
    if [ $# -eq 0 ]; then
      echo "action with list of runlevels not terminated by '.'" >&2
      exit 1
    fi
    level=$1
    shift
    case $letter in
      S) startlinks="$startlinks $level/$NN" ;;
      K) stoplinks="$stoplinks $level/$NN" ;;
    esac
    done
    shift
    done
    make

  esac

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Version 2, June 1991

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Initialize empty image
f1c9645dbc14efddc7d8a322685f26eb bsd.img
Create new DOS partition table
57e721e38d1266c2df055067c18f2cf9 bsd.img

---layout----------
Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

-------------------
Create 1st primary partition
ada64ace122978d00d1d1c0e5ee45d26 bsd.img

---layout--------
Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device     Boot Start   End Sectors Size Id Type
<removed>1       2048  4095    2048   1M 83 Linux

-------------------
Create 2st primary partition
1bebf87248e05d6e4e62b749da65d023 bsd.img
Set 2nd partition type
2d8e8df51a88a045db233418dd73fbe bsd.img

---layout--------
Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device     Boot Start   End Sectors Size Id Type
<removed>1       2048  4095    2048   1M 83 Linux
<removed>2       4096 20479   16384   8M a5 FreeBSD

-------------------
Create default BSD
2e1cee529cb59c9341afe0443f196a1 bsd.img

---layout--------
Welcome to fdisk <removed>.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: bsd
partitions: 4

Slice Start   End Sectors  Size Type         Fsize Bsize Cpg
  a 4096 6144    2049   1M 4.2BSD       0     0
  c 4096 20479   16384    8M unused       0     0
  d 0 16064   16065  7.9M unused       0     0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):
--------------------

b5c121c2091b2ff26b880551feac7112 bsd.img

---layout--------
Welcome to fdisk <removed>.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: bsd
partitions: 4

Slice Start   End Sectors  Size Type     Fsize Bsize Cpg
  a 4096 6144    2049   1M 4.2BSD       0     0
  c 4096 20479   16384    8M unused       0     0
  d 0 16064   16065  7.9M unused       0     0
Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):
-------------------

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help):
0  unused           5  4.1BSD           9  4.4LFS           d  boot
1  swap             6  Eighth Edition  a  unknown          e  ADOS
2  Version 6        7  4.2BSD           b  HPFS             f  HFS
3  Version 7        8  MS-DOS           c  ISO-9660        10  AdvFS
4  System V

Command (m for help):

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*
* less -F and tail -f cause a disk access every five seconds. This
* program avoids this problem by waiting for the file size to change.
* Hence, the file is not accessed, and the access time does not need to be
* flushed back to disk. This is sort of a "stealth" tail.
*/
*/
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*/
#endif
#define UTIL_LINUX_CPUSET_H

#include <sched.h>

/*
* Fallback for old or obscure libcs without dynamically allocated cpusets
*
* The following macros are based on code from glibc.
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1.220 util-macros 1.19.0

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1.221 v86d 0.1.10

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```
CFLAGS = -g -Wall
RANLIB = ranlib
OS != uname -s

sources = lrmi.c lrmi.h
objects = lrmi.o
pic_objects = lrmi.lo
all = liblrmi.a liblrmi.so vbetest
.if $(OS)="NetBSD" || $(OS)="OpenBSD"
libs=-li386
.endif

all: $(all)

.c.o:
$(CC) -c $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -o ${.TARGET} ${.IMPSRC}

.SUFFIXES: .lo
.c.lo:
$(CC) -c $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -fPIC -o ${.TARGET} ${.IMPSRC}

liblrmi.a: $(objects)
$(AR) -r ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC}
$(RANLIB) ${.TARGET}

liblrmi.so: $(pic_objects)
$(CC) $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -fPIC -shared -o ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC} ${libs}

vbetest: vbetest.o liblrmi.a
$(CC) $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -o ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC} ${libs}

.PHONY: clean
clean:
rm -f $(objects) $(pic_objects) vbetest.o $(all) *.core
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```

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1.224 xextproto 7.3.0

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1.225 xf86driproto 2.1.1

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1.227 xproto 7.0.26

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1.228 xtrans 1.3.5

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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==================

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