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1.1.1 Available under license :

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*****/

/*

Flash Header Driver Description:

This is the driver for accessing /dev/bca node,

As there is no Bus arbitrator for nor flash, So all the access to the nor flash need to be serialized.

BCA uses mtd for accessing the nor flash and this driver provides the synchronization to the nor flash from other mtd access.

*/

MODULE_LICENSE("Dual BSD/GPL");

1.2 Busybox BusyBox v1.14.2

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bzip2 applet in busybox is based on lightly-modified source

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bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.4 of 20 December 2006

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1.3 crc32.c N/A

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- *
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- *
- * First, the polynomial itself and its table of feedback terms. The
- * polynomial is
- * $X^{32}+X^{26}+X^{23}+X^{22}+X^{16}+X^{12}+X^{11}+X^{10}+X^8+X^7+X^5+X^4+X^2+X^1+X^0$
- *
- * Note that we take it "backwards" and put the highest-order term in
- * the lowest-order bit. The X^{32} term is "implied"; the LSB is the
- * X^{31} term, etc. The X^0 term (usually shown as "+1") results in
- * the MSB being 1

```

*
* Note that the usual hardware shift register implementation, which
* is what we're using (we're merely optimizing it by doing eight-bit
* chunks at a time) shifts bits into the lowest-order term. In our
* implementation, that means shifting towards the right. Why do we
* do it this way? Because the calculated CRC must be transmitted in
* order from highest-order term to lowest-order term. UARTs transmit
* characters in order from LSB to MSB. By storing the CRC this way
* we hand it to the UART in the order low-byte to high-byte; the UART
* sends each low-bit to high-bit; and the result is transmission bit
* by bit from highest- to lowest-order term without requiring any bit
* shuffling on our part. Reception works similarly
*
* The feedback terms table consists of 256, 32-bit entries. Notes
*
* The table can be generated at runtime if desired; code to do so
* is shown later. It might not be obvious, but the feedback
* terms simply represent the results of eight shift/xor opera
* tions for all combinations of data and CRC register values
*
* The values must be right-shifted by eight bits by the "updcrc
* logic; the shift must be unsigned (bring in zeroes). On some
* hardware you could probably optimize the shift in assembler by
* using byte-swap instructions
* polynomial $edb88320
*/

```

1.4 Decompression Utility NA

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```
*****/
```

```
/*Flash Header Driver Description:
```

This is the driver for accessing /dev/fh node, which is the flash header. Though there is a partition created for the same, there is a chance that it can go bad. This partition is common between FGDL and MRS. The data is written by FGDL and MRS reads the same. There is no filesystem for this partition as FGDL does not support file system.

Since the /dev/ folder doesnot have write permissions we cant create dynamic node under /dev/ thus, the node for this driver will be created in /dev/nds and /dev/fh will be created as a softlink to /dev/nds/fh0

The FGDL has a bad block detection logic in place and if it finds a bad block it offsets to the next block and checks for its validity and so on. FGDL will write 26 MB of data of which first 768 bytes is Flash header, then 2048 bytes of ODA, then the kernel followed by Rootfs. Once the MRS boots up EPG will read the Flash header. This driver is to provide the correct flash header data to the MRS.

FGDL can write the Flash Header upto 38 MB of the flash, if the first 38 MB of the flash has gone bad, thus this driver which locate the first available good block in the 38 MB and read 768 bytes of data from the same.

*/

/* Setting the module license for this kernel module*/

MODULE_LICENSE("Dual BSD/GPL");

1.6 GNU GLIBC 2.4

1.6.1 Available under license :

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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# File Name : src.mk
# Version :
# Author : Vinod Kumar Mishra
# Type of file : makefile
# Project :
# Description : Script to define C source files for compiling smp
#
#####

```

1.8 libusb 1.0.8

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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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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.)

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1.9 LZO decompression library NA

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1.10 NVRAM NA

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MODULE_LICENSE("GPL");
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1.11 ST Linux Kernel

2.6.23.17_stm23_0123_A27-MB618_7111-STSDK

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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.

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

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

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free

libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

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

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.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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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.

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for the initial saa7146 driver and it's recent overhaul

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for his work on the initial Linux DVB driver

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Ralph Metzler <rjkm@metzlerbros.de>
for their continuing work on the DVB driver

Michael Holzt <kju@debian.org>
for his contributions to the dvb-net driver

Diego Picciani <d.picciani@novacomp.it>
for CyberLogin for Linux which allows logging onto EON
(in case you are wondering where CyberLogin is, EON changed its login

procedure and CyberLogin is no longer used.)

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for patching the cable card decoder driver

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for his AFC kernel thread

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for his LIRC infrared handler

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for the nxt2004 frontend driver

Kirk Lapray <kirk.lapray@gmail.com>

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

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FlashPoint Driver Developer's Kit
Version 1.0

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ConferenceTV card

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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 \$Revision: 1.1 \$ \$Date: 2011/04/13 15:18:23 \$
 *
 * 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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 *

* M. Welsh, 6 July 1996

*

*

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From gsf@research.att.com Wed Mar 1 20:30:54 2006
Return-Path: <gsf@research.att.com>
X-Original-To: mps@bridge.intra
Delivered-To: mps@bridge.intra
Received: from localhost (localhost [127.0.0.1])
by localhost (Postfix) with ESMTP id B8C814E4F
for <mps@bridge.intra>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:53 +0100 (CET)
Received: from mail.bridge.intra ([127.0.0.1])
by localhost (lnx.bridge.intra [127.0.0.1]) (amavisd-new, port 10024)
with LMTP id 05987-03 for <mps@bridge.intra>;
Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:42 +0100 (CET)
Received: from pop.gmx.net (localhost [127.0.0.1])
by mail.bridge.intra (Postfix) with ESMTP id C8C73794D
for <mps@bridge.intra>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:38 +0100 (CET)
X-Flags: 0000
Delivered-To: GMX delivery to ps.m@gmx.net
Received: (qmail invoked by alias); 01 Mar 2006 19:23:46 -0000
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Date: Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)
From: Glenn Fowler <gsf@research.att.com>
Message-Id: <200603011923.OAA86112@raptor.research.att.com>
Organization: AT&T Research
X-Mailer: mailx (AT&T/BSD) 9.9 2005-04-21
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
References: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0603012011250.6386-100000@lnx.bridge.intra>
To: mps@bridge.intra
Subject: Re: testregex licensing question
X-GMX-Antivirus: -1 (not scanned, may not use virus scanner)
X-GMX-Antispam: 0 (Mail was not recognized as spam)
X-GMX-UID: lJF3ZO9DeSEkJ2TcbHQhaXN1IGRvb0Ca
X-Virus-Scanned: by amavisd-new at localhost
Status: RO
X-Status:
X-Keywords:
X-UID: 44736

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> testsuite. uClibc is licensed under LGPL v2.1. I haven't found any
> licensing related info on testregex.

> Is it allowed to use the code there, or should I accomodate the testsuite
> to download the needed files from the original site each time it is ran?

> Thanks, Peter

> --

> Peter S. Mazinger <ps dot m at gmx dot net> ID: 0xA5F059F2
> Key fingerprint = 92A4 31E1 56BC 3D5A 2D08 BB6E C389 975E A5F0 59F2
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Version 2.1, February 1999

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