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From mikel@ora.com Tue Aug 1 12:13:20 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: mikel@ora.com

Received: from ruby.ora.com (ruby.ora.com [198.112.208.25]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP (8.6.12+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)

id MAA01565; Tue, 1 Aug 1995 12:13:18 -0400 (from mikel@ora.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)

Received: (from fax@localhost) by ruby.ora.com (8.6.12/8.6.11) with UUCP id MAA23251; Tue, 1 Aug 1995 12:07:51 -0400

Received: by los.ora.com (4.1/Spike-2.1)

id AA00672; Tue, 1 Aug 95 08:57:32 EDT

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 95 08:57:32 EDT

From: mikel@ora.com (Michael Loukides)

Message-Id: <9508011257.AA00672@los.ora.com>

Subject: Re: Ksh debugger from Rosenblatt's book [for bash]

To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>

Cc: cmarie@ora.com, cam@iinet.com.au, brosenblatt@tm.com

In-Reply-To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>, Mon, 31 Jul 1995 16:22:48 -0400

I've modified a (modified) version of Bill Rosenblatt's ksh debugger to work with bash-2.0. Does ORA have any problem with me distributing it with bash-2.0?

That's great!

Go ahead and circulate it; in fact, we should probably grab it and stick it in our ftp archive, and put a reference to it in the book. (Too late to actually discuss the thing, at least for this edition).

From friedman@cli.com Thu May 25 12:19:06 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: friedman@cli.com

Received: from po.cwru.edu (root@po.CWRU.Edu [129.22.4.2]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)

id MAA08685; Thu, 25 May 1995 12:19:05 -0400 (from friedman@cli.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)

Received: from cli.com (cli.com [192.31.85.1]) by po.cwru.edu with SMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.3)

id MAA11299; Thu, 25 May 1995 12:19:00 -0400 (from friedman@cli.com for <chet@po.cwru.edu>)

Received: from tepui.cli.com by cli.com (4.1/SMI-4.1)

id AA27213; Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:25 CDT

Received: by tepui.cli.com (4.1) id AA16031; Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:23 CDT

Message-Id: <9505251618.AA16031@tepui.cli.com>

From: friedman@gnu.ai.mit.edu (Noah Friedman)

To: chet@po.cwru.edu
Subject: Bash scripts
Reply-To: friedman@gnu.ai.mit.edu
In-Reply-To: <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu> Thu, 25 May 1995 11:19:59 -0400
References: <9505251519.AA06424.SM@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Date: Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:21 CST

>Hi. I snagged some of your bash functions from your home directory on
>the FSF machines (naughty, I know), and I was wondering if you'd let
>me distribute them with bash-2.0. Thanks.

Sure. I think there's a later copy in
~ftp/friedman/shell-inits/init-4.89.tar.gz. There are also some elisp and
es frobs in that file.

It should serve as a pretty good example of how to get carried away. :-)

From spcedt@armory.com Wed May 10 10:21:11 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: spcedt@armory.com

Received: from po.cwru.edu (root@po.CWRU.Edu [129.22.4.2]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP
(8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)

id KAA22876; Wed, 10 May 1995 10:21:10 -0400 (from spcedt@armory.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)

Received: from deepthought.armory.com (mmdf@deepthought.armory.com [192.122.209.42]) by po.cwru.edu with
SMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.3)

id BAA16354; Wed, 10 May 1995 01:33:22 -0400 (from spcedt@armory.com for <chet@po.cwru.edu>)

From: John DuBois <spcedt@armory.com>

Date: Tue, 9 May 1995 22:33:12 -0700

In-Reply-To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu>

"ksh scripts" (May 9, 1:36pm)

X-Www: <http://www.armory.com/~spcedt/>

X-Mailer: Mail User's Shell (7.2.5 10/14/92)

To: chet@po.cwru.edu

Subject: Re: ksh scripts

Message-ID: <9505092233.aa13001@deepthought.armory.com>

Sure. The canonical versions are available on ftp.armory.com; you might
want to pick up the latest versions before modifying them.

John

On May 9, 1:36pm, Chet Ramey wrote:

```
} Subject: ksh scripts  
} From odin.ins.cwru.edu!chet Tue May 9 10:39:51 1995  
} Received: from odin.INS.CWRU.Edu by deepthought.armory.com id aa22336;  
} 9 May 95 10:39 PDT  
} Received: (chet@localhost) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)  
} id NAA20487; Tue, 9 May 1995 13:39:24 -0400 (from chet)  
} Date: Tue, 9 May 1995 13:36:54 -0400
```

```
} From: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu>
} To: john@armory.com
} Subject: ksh scripts
} Cc: chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu
} Reply-To: chet@po.cwru.edu
} Message-ID: <9505091736.AA20411.SM@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>
} Read-Receipt-To: chet@po.CWRU.Edu
} MIME-Version: 1.0
} Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
} Status: OR
}
} Hi. I'm the maintainer of bash (the GNU 'Bourne Again shell') for
} the FSF.
}
} I picked up a tar file of ksh scripts you wrote from an anon FTP site
} a while back. I'd like your permission to include modified versions
} of some of them in the next major bash distribution (with proper credit
} given, of course). Is it OK if I do that?
}
} Chet Ramey
}
} --
} "The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." - Chaucer
}
} Chet Ramey, Case Western Reserve University Internet: chet@po.CWRU.Edu
}-- End of excerpt from Chet Ramey
```

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.2 boost 1.52.0

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1.3 coreutils 8.15

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1.4 curl 7.24.0

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

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

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

1.11 gawk 3.1.6

1.11.1 Available under license :

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```

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1.12 glib 2.28.8 :Sun Jun 5 2011 Matthias Clasen

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*/

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*
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1.13 glibc 2.13

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

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

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

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

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

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is

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

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest

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

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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.

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1.14 glibmm 2.20.1

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1.17 icu4c 3.8.1

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1.18 ipcalc 1.3

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1.19 iproute2 2.6.34

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```
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1.20 iptables 1.4.13

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1.21 iputils s20100214

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1.24 libupnp 1.6.17

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1.25 libxml++ 2.26.1

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1.26 libxml2 2.7.8

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/*

* hash.c: chained hash tables

*

* Reference: Your favorite introductory book on algorithms

*

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*/

```

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#
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1.27 linux 3.0.31

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```
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1.29 module-init-tools 3.12

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1.31 ndisc6 1.0.2

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=====

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--

Remi Denis-Courmont <remi (at) remlab (dot) net>
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Protocol Distribution Version 4 and are acknowledged as authors of
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5. [6]Michael Barone <michael,barone@lmco.com> GPSVME fixes
6. [7]Karl Berry <karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com> syslog to file option

7. [8]Greg Brackley <greg.brackley@bigfoot.com> Major rework of WINNT port. Clean up recvbuf and iosignal code into separate modules.
8. [9]Marc Brett <Marc.Brett@westgeo.com> Magnavox GPS clock driver
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1.34 openssh 5.9p1

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* @version 3.0 (December 2000)

*

* Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

*

* @author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

* @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

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1.35 openssl 1.0.1m :[19 Mar 2015]

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1.36 OpenSSL patch to 0.9.8 branch to add RFC5649 (key wrap with pad) 1.0

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/* Written by Dr Stephen N Henson (steve@openssl.org) for the OpenSSL
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1.37 openssl/crypto 1.0.1m :1

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1.38 pcre 8.10

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1.39 procps 3.2.8

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1.41 sed 4.2.1 :5.e16

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```
#!/bin/sh -
```

```
# $NetBSD: sed.test,v 1.3 1997/01/09 20:21:37 tls Exp $
```

```

#
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#
# from: @(#)sed.test 8.1 (Berkeley) 6/6/93
# $NetBSD: sed.test,v 1.3 1997/01/09 20:21:37 tls Exp $
#

# sed Regression Tests

# Modified by Paolo Bonzini to:
# - not warn about buggy seds
# - run tests once instead of comparing them to the system sed
# - remove most uses of awk
# - cleanup at exit
# - comment tests that broke because of extensions

main()
{

```

```

TEST="{1-../sed/sed}"
TESTLOG="{2-sed.out}"
# DICT="{3-/usr/share/dict/words}"

:> lines1
:> lines2
for i in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9; do
    echo l1_$i >> lines1
    echo l2_$i >> lines2
done
for i in 10 11 12 13 14; do
    echo l1_$i >> lines1
done

# Set these flags to get messages about known problems
tests "$TEST" "$TESTLOG"

rm -f lines[1234] script[12]
}

tests()
{
    SED="$1"
    LOG="$2"
    MARK=100
    rm -f "$LOG"

    exec 3>&0 4>&1 5>&2
    exec 0</dev/null 1>/dev/null 2>/dev/null
    test_error
    exec 0>&3 1>&4 2>&5

    exec 4>&1 5>&2
    test_args
    test_addr
    test_group
    test_acid
    test_branch
    test_pattern
    test_print
    test_subst
    exec 1>&4 2>&5
}

mark()
{
    exec 2>&1 >>$LOG
    test $MARK = 100 || echo

```

```

MARK=`expr $MARK + 1`
echo "Test $1:$MARK" | sed 's/./=/g'
echo "Test $1:$MARK"
echo "Test $1:$MARK" | sed 's/./=/g'
}

test_args()
{
mark '1.1'
echo Testing argument parsing
echo First type
$SED 's/^/e1_/p' lines1
mark '1.2'; $SED -n 's/^/e1_/p' lines1
mark '1.3'; $SED 's/^/e1_/p' <lines1
mark '1.4'; $SED -n 's/^/e1_/p' <lines1
echo Second type
mark '1.4.1'
$SED -e " <lines1
echo 's/^/s1_/p' >script1
echo 's/^/s2_/p' >script2
mark '1.5'; $SED -f script1 lines1
mark '1.6'; $SED -f script1 <lines1
mark '1.7'; $SED -e 's/^/e1_/p' lines1
mark '1.8'; $SED -e 's/^/e1_/p' <lines1
mark '1.9'; $SED -n -f script1 lines1
mark '1.10'; $SED -n -f script1 <lines1
mark '1.11'; $SED -n -e 's/^/e1_/p' lines1
mark '1.12'; $SED -n -e 's/^/e1_/p' <lines1
mark '1.13'; $SED -e 's/^/e1_/p' -e 's/^/e2_/p' lines1
mark '1.14'; $SED -f script1 -f script2 lines1
mark '1.15'; $SED -e 's/^/e1_/p' -f script1 lines1
mark '1.16'; $SED -e 's/^/e1_/p' lines1 lines1
# POSIX D11.2:11251
mark '1.17'; $SED p <lines1 lines1
cat >script1 <<EOF
#n
# A comment

p
EOF
mark '1.18'; $SED -f script1 <lines1 lines1
}

test_addr()
{
echo Testing address ranges
mark '2.1'; $SED -n -e '4p' lines1
mark '2.2'; $SED -n -e '20p' lines1 lines2
}

```

```

mark '2.3' ; $SED -n -e '$p' lines1
mark '2.4' ; $SED -n -e '$p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.5' ; $SED -n -e '$a\
hello' /dev/null
mark '2.6' ; $SED -n -e '$p' lines1 /dev/null lines2
# Should not print anything
mark '2.7' ; $SED -n -e '20p' lines1
# Disabled because it is undefined behavior
# mark '2.8' ; $SED -n -e '0p' lines1
mark '2.9' ; $SED -n '/11_7/p' lines1
mark '2.10' ; $SED -n '/11_7/p' lines1
mark '2.11' ; $SED -n '\_11\_7\_p' lines1
mark '2.12' ; $SED -n '1,4p' lines1
mark '2.13' ; $SED -n '1,$p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.14' ; $SED -n '1,/12_9/p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.15' ; $SED -n '/4,$p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.16' ; $SED -n '/4,20p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.17' ; $SED -n '/4,/10/p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.18' ; $SED -n '/12_3/,/11_8/p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.19' ; $SED -n '12,3p' lines1 lines2
mark '2.20' ; $SED -n '/11_7/,3p' lines1 lines2
}

```

```

test_group()
{
echo Brace and other grouping
mark '3.1' ; $SED -e '
4,12 {
s/^/^/
s/$/$/
s/_/T/
}' lines1
mark '3.2' ; $SED -e '
4,12 {
s/^/^/
/6,/10/ {
s/$/$/
/8/ s/_/T/
}
}' lines1
mark '3.3' ; $SED -e '
4,12 !{
s/^/^/
/6,/10/ !{
s/$/$/
/8/ !s/_/T/
}
}' lines1

```

```

mark '3.4' ; $SED -e '4,12!s/^/^/' lines1
}

test_acid()
{
echo Testing a c d and i commands
mark '4.1' ; $SED -n -e '
s/^/before_i/p
20i\
inserted
s/^/after_i/p
' lines1 lines2
mark '4.2' ; $SED -n -e '
5,12s/^/5-12/
s/^/before_a/p
/5-12/a\
appended
s/^/after_a/p
' lines1 lines2
mark '4.3' ; $SED -n -e '
s/^/^/p
/11_/a\
appended
8,10N
s/$/$/p
' lines1 lines2
mark '4.4' ; $SED -n -e '
c\
hello
' lines1
mark '4.5' ; $SED -n -e '
8c\
hello
' lines1
mark '4.6' ; $SED -n -e '
3,14c\
hello
' lines1
mark '4.7' ; $SED -n -e '
8,3c\
hello
' lines1
mark '4.8' ; $SED d <lines1
}

```

```

test_branch()
{
echo Testing labels and branching

```

```

mark '5.1' ; $SED -n -e '
b label4
:label3
s/^/label3_/p
b end
:label4
2,12b label1
b label2
:label1
s/^/label1_/p
b
:label2
s/^/label2_/p
b label3
:end
' lines1
mark '5.2' ; $SED -n -e '
s/11_/12_/
t ok
b
:ok
s/^/tested /p
' lines1 lines2
mark '5.3' ; $SED -n -e '
5,8b inside
1,5 {
s/^/^/p
:inside
s/$/$/p
}
' lines1
# Check that t clears the substitution done flag
mark '5.4' ; $SED -n -e '
1,8s/^/^/
t 11
:11
t 12
s/$/$/p
b
:12
s/^/ERROR/
' lines1
# Check that reading a line clears the substitution done flag
mark '5.5' ; $SED -n -e '
t 12
1,8s/^/^/p
2,7N
b

```



```

:l2
s/^/ERROR/p
' lines1
mark '5.6' ; $SED 5q lines1
mark '5.7' ; $SED -e '
5i\
hello
5q' lines1
# Branch across block boundary
mark '5.8' ; $SED -e '
{
:b
}
s/l/m/
tb' lines1
}

test_pattern()
{
echo Pattern space commands
# Check that the pattern space is deleted
mark '6.1' ; $SED -n -e '
c\
changed
p
' lines1
mark '6.2' ; $SED -n -e '
4d
p
' lines1
mark '6.3' ; $SED -e '
N
N
N
D
P
4p
' lines1
mark '6.4' ; $SED -e '
2h
3H
4g
5G
6x
6p
6x
6p
' lines1

```

```

mark '6.5'; $SED -e '4n' lines1
mark '6.6'; $SED -n -e '4n' lines1
}

test_print()
{
echo Testing print and file routines
awk 'END {for (i = 1; i < 256; i++) printf("%c", i);print "\n"}' \
</dev/null >lines3
mark '7.1'; $SED -n 1 lines3
mark '7.2'; $SED -e '/12_/' lines1 lines2
rm -f lines4
mark '7.3'; $SED -e '3,12w lines4' lines1
echo w results
cat lines4
mark '7.4'; $SED -e '4r lines2' lines1
mark '7.5'; $SED -e '5r /dev/dds' lines1
mark '7.6'; $SED -e '6r /dev/null' lines1
# mark '7.7'
# sed '200q' $DICT | sed 's$.*$s/^/&/w tmpdir/&$' >script1
# rm -rf tmpdir
# mkdir tmpdir
# $SED -f script1 lines1
# cat tmpdir/*
# rm -rf tmpdir
mark '7.8'
echo line1 > lines3
echo "" >> lines3
$SED -n -e '$p' lines3 /dev/null
}

test_subst()
{
echo Testing substitution commands
mark '8.1'; $SED -e 's/./X/g' lines1
mark '8.2'; $SED -e 's,..X,g' lines1
mark '8.3'; $SED -e 's.\..X.g' lines1
# POSIX does not say that this should work
# mark '8.4'; $SED -e 's[/]/Q/' lines1
mark '8.4'; $SED -e 's/[V]/Q/' lines1
mark '8.5'; $SED -e 's\_X\_ ' lines1
mark '8.6'; $SED -e 's/./(&)/g' lines1
mark '8.7'; $SED -e 's/./(\&)/g' lines1
mark '8.8'; $SED -e 's^(.)\(.)\(.)\(.)\x3x\2x\1/g' lines1
mark '8.9'; $SED -e 's/_/u\
u1\
u2/g' lines1
mark '8.10'; $SED -e 's/./X/4' lines1

```

```

rm -f lines4
mark '8.11' ; $SED -e 's/1/X/w lines4' lines1
echo s wfile results
cat lines4
mark '8.12' ; $SED -e 's/[123]/X/g' lines1
mark '8.13' ; $SED -e 'y/0123456789/9876543210/' lines1
mark '8.14' ; $SED -e 'y10\123456789198765432\101' lines1
mark '8.15' ; $SED -e '1N;2y\n/X/' lines1
mark '8.16'
echo 'eeefff' | $SED -e 'p' -e 's/e/X/p' -e ':x' \
    -e 's//Y/p' -e '/f/bx'
mark '8.17' ; $SED -e 's&.&\&&g' lines1
}

test_error()
{
$SED -x && exit 1
$SED -f && exit 1
$SED -e && exit 1
$SED -f /dev/dds && exit 1
$SED p /dev/dds && exit 1
$SED -f /bin/sh && exit 1
$SED '{' && exit 1
$SED '{' && exit 1
$SED '/hello/' && exit 1
$SED '1,/hello/' && exit 1
$SED -e '-5p' && exit 1
$SED '/jj' && exit 1
# $SED 'a hello' && exit 1
# $SED 'a \ hello' && exit 1
$SED 'b foo' && exit 1
$SED 'd hello' && exit 1
$SED 's/aa' && exit 1
$SED 's/aa/' && exit 1
$SED 's/a/b' && exit 1
$SED 's/a/b/c/d' && exit 1
$SED 's/a/b/ 1 2' && exit 1
# $SED 's/a/b/ 1 g' && exit 1
$SED 's/a/b/w' && exit 1
$SED 'y/aa' && exit 1
$SED 'y/aa/b' && exit 1
$SED 'y/aa/' && exit 1
$SED 'y/a/b' && exit 1
$SED 'y/a/b/c/d' && exit 1
$SED '!' && exit 1
$SED supercalifrangolisticexprialidociussupercalifrangolisticexcicus
}

```

main \${1+"\$@"}

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.42 syslog-ng 3.3.5 :Fri Apr 6 2012 Gergely

Nagy

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FAQ:

====

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Q: Do I need to sign a Contributory License Agreement in order for my contribution to be accepted?

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Q: Is it possible to create non-free plugins for syslog-ng?

A: Yes. It is our understanding that plugins are derived works of the syslog-ng core but not derived works of other plugins. Thus, non-free plugins are possible, provided they do not link to any of the GPLd plugins explicitly and the only connection between two plugins is via the syslog-ng core.

Q: Who is permitted to create non-free plugins for syslog-ng? Is it just BalaBit (the current copyright holder as of the initial 3.2 release)?

A: No, everyone including BalaBit.

/* Skeleton implementation for Bison's Yacc-like parsers in C

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/* C LALR(1) parser skeleton written by Richard Stallman, by simplifying the original so-called "semantic" parser. */

/* All symbols defined below should begin with yy or YY, to avoid infringing on user name space. This should be done even for local variables, as they might otherwise be expanded by user macros. There are some unavoidable exceptions within include files to define necessary library symbols; they are noted "INFRINGES ON USER NAME SPACE" below. */

This is syslog-ng, written and maintained by <bazsi@balabit.hu> on Sat, 03 Mar 2007 16:07:59 +0100

The original source can always be found at:
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1.43 syslog-ng_modules 3.3.5 :Fri Apr 6 2012

Gergely Nagy

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/* Skeleton implementation for Bison's Yacc-like parsers in C

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/* C LALR(1) parser skeleton written by Richard Stallman, by simplifying the original so-called "semantic" parser. */

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This is syslog-ng, written and maintained by <bazsi@balabit.hu> on Sat, 03 Mar 2007 16:07:59 +0100

The original source can always be found at:
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```
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1.45 sysvinit 2.88dsf

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Send patches to sysvinit-devel@nongnu.org

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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1.46 tar 1.26

1.46.1 Available under license :

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.48 u-boot 2010.6

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

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1.51 zlib 1.2.5

1.51.1 Available under license :

```
/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library  
version 1.2.5, April 19th, 2010
```

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The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1950.txt> (zlib format), [rfc1951.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1951.txt) (deflate format) and [rfc1952.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1952.txt) (gzip format).

*/

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