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Version 3.0, 18 August 2009

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# 1.4 booteny 0.0.1

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The bootenv utility is placed under the GPL by means of the e-mail exchange between myself and the original author shown below.

-- John W. Linville LVL7 Systems, Inc. 04/22/2003

\_\_\_\_\_

From - Tue Apr 22 15:12:58 2003

X-Mozilla-Status: 0001

X-Mozilla-Status2: 00000000

Received: from nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de ([129.187.151.1]) by lv17ser4.lv17.com with SMTP (Microsoft

Exchange Internet Mail Service Version 5.5.2650.21) id 20WHF7CF; Sat, 19 Apr 2003 10:57:27 -0400

Received: from metrowerks.com (ernie.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de [129.187.151.192])

by nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTP id h3JErlI07056

for sille@lvl7.com>; Sat, 19 Apr 2003 16:53:47 +0200

Message-ID: <3EA162E8.9030201@metrowerks.com>

Date: Sat, 19 Apr 2003 16:53:28 +0200

From: Bernhard Kuhn <br/> <br/>bkuhn@metrowerks.com>

X-Accept-Language: en-us, en

MIME-Version: 1.0

To: "John W. Linville" < linville@lvl7.com>

Subject: Re: bootenv binary

References: <3EA0785D.7050603@lvl7.com>

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John W. Linville wrote:

> Is the bootenv binary covered by the GPL?

Yes, i will add a license file by time :-)

\_\_\_\_\_

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## 1.10 dropbear-0.51 0.51

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loginrec.c

loginrec.h

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Version 2, June 1991

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### 1.13 gcc 4.5.3

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### GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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## 1.18 libtool 2.2.10

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## 1.19 libxml2 2.6.8

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*/
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## 1,20 m4 1,4,16

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# 1.21 Minihttpd 1.19

## 1.21.1 Available under license:

```
/* mini_httpd - small HTTP server
```

\*

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## 1.22 mpc 0.9

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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.)

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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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e) 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] Mark Andrews <mark\_andrews@isc.org> Leitch atomic clock controller
- 2. [2]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial

- line and PCI-bus devices
- 3. [3] Viraj Bais <vbais@mailman1.intel.com> and [4] Clayton Kirkwood <kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com> port to WindowsNT 3.5
- 4. [5] Michael Barone < michael, barone @lmco.com > GPSVME fixes
- 5. [6]Jean-Francois Boudreault <Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca>IPv6 support
- 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 recybuf and iosignal code into separate modules.
- 8. [9]Marc Brett < Marc. Brett@westgeo.com > Magnavox GPS clock driver
- 9. [10]Piete Brooks <Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk> MSF clock driver, Trimble PARSE support
- 10. [11]Reg Clemens < reg@dwf.com> Oncore driver (Current maintainer)
- 11. [12]Steve Clift <clift@ml.csiro.au> OMEGA clock driver
- 12. [13]Casey Crellin <casey@csc.co.za> vxWorks (Tornado) port and help with target configuration
- 13. [14]Sven Dietrich <sven\_dietrich@trimble.com> Palisade reference clock driver, NT adj. residuals, integrated Greg's Winnt port.
- 14. [15]John A. Dundas III <dundas@salt.jpl.nasa.gov> Apple A/UX port
- 15. [16]Torsten Duwe <duwe@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de> Linux port
- 16. [17]Dennis Ferguson <dennis@mrbill.canet.ca> foundation code for NTP Version 2 as specified in RFC-1119
- 17. [18]John Hay <jhay@icomtek.csir.co.za> IPv6 support and testing
- 18. [19]Dave Hart <davehart@davehart.com> General maintenance, Windows port interpolation rewrite.
- 19. [20] Glenn Hollinger < glenn@herald.usask.ca> GOES clock driver
- 20. [21]Mike Iglesias <i glesias @uci.edu> DEC Alpha port
- 21. [22]Jim Jagielski <jim@jagubox.gsfc.nasa.gov> A/UX port
- 22. [23]Jeff Johnson <jbj@chatham.usdesign.com> massive prototyping overhaul
- 23. [24]Hans Lambermont < Hans.Lambermont@nl.origin-it.com> or [25]< H.Lambermont@chello.nl> ntpsweep
- 24. [26]Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
- 25. [27]Frank Kardel [28]
  kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> driver (>14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
- 26. [29]William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
- 27. [30]Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
- 28. [31]Craig Leres <leres@ee.lbl.gov> 4.4BSD port, ppsclock, Magnavox GPS clock driver
- 29. [32]George Lindholm < lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
- 30. [33]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
- 31. [34]Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
- 32. [35]Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org>Network I/O, Windows Port, Code

### Maintenance

- 33. [36]David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation: clock discipline, authentication, precision kernel; clock drivers: Spectracom, Austron, Arbiter, Heath, ATOM, ACTS, KSI/Odetics; audio clock drivers: CHU, WWV/H, IRIG
- 34. [37] Wolfgang Moeller < moeller@gwdgv1.dnet.gwdg.de> VMS port
- 35. [38]Jeffrey Mogul <mogul@pa.dec.com> ntptrace utility
- 36. [39]Tom Moore <tmoore@fievel.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
- 37. [40]Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
- 38. [41]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [42]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
- 39. [43]Rob Neal <neal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code maintenance
- 40. [44]Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
- 41. [45]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
- 42. [46]Wilfredo Snchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
- 43. [47] Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
- 44. [48]Jack Sasportas < jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
- 45. [49]Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
- 46. [50] Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
- 47. [51]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
- 48. [52]Harlan Stenn <a href="mailto:sharlan@pfcs.com">harlan@pfcs.com</a>> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
- 49. [53]Kenneth Stone < ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
- 50. [54] Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
- 51. [55]Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>TRAK clock driver
- 52. [56]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
- 53. [57]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

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# 1.32 uClibc 0.9.32.1

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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

Received: from mail-red.research.att.com (EHLO mail-white.research.att.com) [192.20.225.110]

by mx0.gmx.net (mx085) with SMTP; 01 Mar 2006 20:23:46 +0100

Received: from raptor.research.att.com (raptor.research.att.com [135.207.23.32])

by mail-blue.research.att.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id B7929147CBB

for <ps.m@gmx.net>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)

Received: (from gsf@localhost)

by raptor.research.att.com (SGI-8.9.3p2/8.8.7) id OAA86112

for ps.m@gmx.net; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)

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: IJF3ZO9DeSEkJ2TcbHQhaXN1IGRvb0Ca

X-Virus-Scanned: by amavisd-new at localhost

Status: RO

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<sup>\*</sup> conjunction with the program executable.

X-Status:

X-Keywords:

X-UID: 44736

you may include it directly
retain the testregex.c header comment
it uses a very free license to maximize distribution
you can copy that .c comment to any test data files you use
using # comment style to be complete

let me know how it works with your libc also pass on any new tests you cook up

On Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:15:02 +0100 (CET) Peter S. Mazinger wrote:

- > Hello Glenn!
- > I would want to add testregex.c and the related \*.dat files to the uClibc
- > 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

### 1.33 Winpcap 4.0.2

### 1.33.1 Available under license:

http://www.winpcap.org/misc/copyright.htm

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### 1.35 xz 5.0.3

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<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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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 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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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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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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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#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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#### 1. Source Code.

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

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

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## 1.36 zlib 1.2.5

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# 1.37 zlib 1.2.1.1

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/\* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.2.1.1, January 9th, 2004

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