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Version 3.0, 18 August 2009

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1.2 automake 1.11.1 :1.2.el6

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1.3 binutils 2.21.1.1a

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1.4 bootenv 0.0.1

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-- 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 lvl7ser4.lvl7.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

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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Version 2, June 1991

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1.5 bridge-utils 1.4

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1.10 dropbear-0.51 0.51

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1.11 fakeroot 1.20

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.13 gcc 4.5.3

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

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"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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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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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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- 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.
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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's all there is to it!

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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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.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

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

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1.14 gmp 5.0.2 :r0

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1.15 isatap 0.9.6

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1.16 kernel 2.6.36.4

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1.17 libghthash 0.5.5

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1.18 libtool 2.2.10

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That's all there is to it!

1.19 libxml2 2.6.8

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* hash.c: chained hash tables
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* $Id: trio.h,v 1.6 2003/04/03 15:28:27 veillard Exp $
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1.20 m4 1.4.16

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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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1.26 ntp 4.2.6

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- 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
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 kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> driver (>14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
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- 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
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- 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
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- 36. [39]Tom Moore <tmoore@fievel.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
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- 38. [41]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [42]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
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- 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 harlan@pfcs.com> 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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1.31 tar 1.26

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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* Hongjiu Lu and Mitch D'Souza
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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 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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wpa_supplicant and hostapd v0.6.x

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1.35 xz 5.0.3

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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.

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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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"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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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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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:

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- 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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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.36 zlib 1.2.5

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1.37 zlib 1.2.1.1

1.37.1 Available under license:

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

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