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## 1.5 base-passwd 3.5.29

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## 1.8 bison 2.3

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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.

[jseward@acm.org](mailto:jseward@acm.org)

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.2 of 30 December 2001

/\*

minibz2

libbz2.dll test program.

by Yoshioka Tsuneo ([tsuneo@rr.iij4u.or.jp](mailto:tsuneo@rr.iij4u.or.jp))

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Version 1.1

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```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author  
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

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Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program  
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

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

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into  
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consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the  
library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General  
Public License instead of this License.

## 1.15 cracklib 2.9.5-r0

### 1.15.1 Available under license :

-----  
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=20  
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  
>=20  
> 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=20  
GPL-2 ... it was a modified artistic license ... i didnt notice the license=  
=20  
change until it was mentioned in the latest notes.

unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib unless th=  
eir=20  
applications are also GPL-2 which imo is just wrong. it isnt the place of =  
a=20  
library to dictact to application writes what license they should be using.=  
=20  
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

=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 8:33 PM  
> To: Neulinger, Nathan  
> Cc: cracklib-devel@li...; Alec Muffett  
> Subject: Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

>=20

> 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.

>=20

> 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.

>=20

> unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib  
> unless their  
> 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.  
> -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  
> 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...

-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  
>>> 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.

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

-----

BELOW IS ORIGINAL LICENSING DISCUSSION RE CHANGING TO GPL from Artistic.

-----

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.

-----

From alecm@crypticide.com Mon Oct 1 12:26:03 2007  
Received: from umr-exproto2.cc.umn.edu ([131.151.0.192]) by UMR-CMAIL1.umn.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.3790.3959);  
Mon, 1 Oct 2007 12:26:03 -0500  
Received: from scansrv2.srv.mst.edu ([131.151.1.114]) by umr-exproto2.cc.umn.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.3790.3959);  
Mon, 1 Oct 2007 12:26:02 -0500  
Received: (qmail 8022 invoked from network); 1 Oct 2007 16:59:55 -0000  
Received: from smtp1.srv.mst.edu (131.151.1.43)  
by scanin-ipv6.cc.umn.edu with SMTP; 1 Oct 2007 16:59:55 -0000  
Received: from spunkymail-mx8.g.dreamhost.com (mx1.spunky.mail.dreamhost.com [208.97.132.47])  
by smtp1.srv.mst.edu (8.13.1/8.13.1) with ESMTP id 191Gxtp020623  
for <nneul@umn.edu>; Mon, 1 Oct 2007 11:59:55 -0500  
Received: from rutherford.zen.co.uk (rutherford.zen.co.uk [212.23.3.142])  
by spunkymail-mx8.g.dreamhost.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id 2C7734D311  
for <nneul@neulinger.org>; Mon, 1 Oct 2007 09:59:50 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from [82.68.43.14] (helo=[192.168.1.3])  
by rutherford.zen.co.uk with esmtp (Exim 4.50)  
id 1IcOcX-0004Qt-6L  
for nneul@neulinger.org; Mon, 01 Oct 2007 16:59:49 +0000  
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v752.2)  
In-Reply-To: <1b1b3fd80710010908k11dac0afp1f2dd471059ff9a4@mail.gmail.com>  
References: <1190922867.3457.147.camel@localhost.localdomain>  
<EC90713277D2BE41B7110CCD74E235CEF44F38@UMR-CMAIL1.umn.edu>  
<1b1b3fd80710010908k11dac0afp1f2dd471059ff9a4@mail.gmail.com>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; delsp=yes; format=flowed  
Message-Id: <117A1264-F6DC-4E25-B0DD-56FBFE6E9F@crypticide.com>  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
From: Alec Muffett <alecm@crypticide.com>  
Subject: Re: cracklib license  
Date: Mon, 1 Oct 2007 17:59:46 +0100  
To: Nathan Neulinger <nneul@neulinger.org>  
X-Mailer: Apple Mail (2.752.2)  
X-Originating-Rutherford-IP: [82.68.43.14]  
Return-Path: alecm@crypticide.com  
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 01 Oct 2007 17:26:03.0008 (UTC) FILETIME=[2420C000:01C80450]  
Status: RO  
Content-Length: 585  
Lines: 21

>  
> ----- Forwarded message -----  
> From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@umn.edu>  
> Date: Sep 27, 2007 2:58 PM  
> Subject: RE: cracklib license

> To: alecm@crypto.dircon.co.uk  
>  
> 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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^L

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^L

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- 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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# 1.16 cryptodev-linux 1.8

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## 1.17 curl 7.51.0

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=====

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# 1.25 directfb-examples 1.7.0

## :8da16aec237b5786b31faa1a906b1040

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loginrec.h

atomicio.h

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\*

\* curve25519-donna: Curve25519 elliptic curve, public key function

\*

\* <http://code.google.com/p/curve25519-donna/>

\*

\* Adam Langley <agl@imperialviolet.org>

\*

\* Derived from public domain C code by Daniel J. Bernstein <djb@cr.yp.to>

\*

\* More information about curve25519 can be found here

\* <http://cr.yp.to/ecdh.html>

\*

\* djb's sample implementation of curve25519 is written in a special assembly  
\* language called qhasm and uses the floating point registers.

\*

\* This is, almost, a clean room reimplementation from the curve25519 paper. It

\* uses many of the tricks described therein. Only the crecip function is taken

\* from the sample implementation.

\*/

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\*/

/\*\*

\* @file dtcpmgr.h

\* DTCP Manager Interface

\*/

/\*\*

\* @defgroup DTCP DTCP (Digital Transmission Content Protection)

\*

\* Digital Transmission Content Protection ("DTCP") technology protects high-value digital motion pictures,

\* television programs and audio against unauthorized interception and copying in the home and personal environment

\* (e.g., between a digital set top box and digital video recorder, or between a personal computer and a digital TV).

\*

\* @par Terminology

- \* Code | Description
- \* ----|-----
- \* DTCP | Digital Transmission Content Protection
- \* DTCP-IP | Digital Transmission Content Protection Internet Protocol
- \* AKE | Authentication and Key Exchange
- \* CCI | Copy Control Information
- \* SRM | System Renewability Messages
- \* DLNA | Digital Living Network Alliance
- \* EMI | Encryption Mode Indicator
- \* E-EMI | Extended Encryption Mode Indicator
- \* PCP | Protected Content Packet
- \* SPTS | Single Program Transport Stream
- \*
- \* @par How does DTCP work?
- \* A device enabled with DTCP determines whether it is connected to other devices that implement
- \* the DTCP protection technology. Content encoded for DTCP protection is encrypted and securely transmitted
- \* only to recording and display devices that implement DTCP.
- \* The content carries information indicating whether and to what extent the content may be copied.
- \* @par DTCP overview & FAQ
- \* @see <http://www.dtcp.com/documents/dtcp/dtcp-overview.pdf>
- \* @see <http://www.dtcp.com/faq.aspx>
- \*
- \* @par Filter elements for content encryption and decryption
- \* There are two gstreamer filter elements are used for content encryption/decryption.
- \* @n
- \* - DTCP Encrypt: The "dtcpencrypt" is a gstreamer filter element which encrypts incoming MPEG2 SPTS
- \* stream and pushes encrypted data to the source pad. DTCP encrypt requires initialization of DTCP libs done
- \* in RMF application (e.g Media Streamer) which includes creating socket and listening for AKE request,
- \* authenticate and send exchange key to Sink device upon DTCP request from sink EMO
- \* @n It support Authentication and Key Exchange (AKE) from DTCP client.
- \* It encrypts the video stream using DTCP Encryption Mode Indicator (EMI).
- \* @n
- \* - DTCP Decrypt: The "dtcpdecrypt" is a gstreamer filter element is used to decrypt the MPEG2 SPTS video
- streams.
- \* It performs Authentication and Key Exchange (AKE) to DTCP server.
- \*
- \* @par DTCP Protection
- \* All DTCP encryption and decryption uses common set of provided gstreamer elements, The gstreamer elements
- \* uses DTCP manager API. Each SoC provides binary DTCP encryption/decryption library to support the DTCP
- Manager API.
- \*
- \* @par DTCP Use Case: Live Playback using QAM Source
- \* @image html dtcp\_usecase.png
- \* - The left side of the figure is considered for gateway device.
- \* - The right side of the figure is considered for client device.
- \* - In case of live stream the HTTPReqHandler will receive a request from client box and the MediaStreamer.
- \* - will sets an pipeline between QAM Source and HN Sink.
- \* - QAM Src element receives the data from the tuner and sends to the HN Sink.



```

* - In the client side another pipeline has created between HNSrc and MediaPlayerSink.
* - HNSrc receive the incoming data from HNSink and feeds to the MediaPlayerSink for live playback.
* - DTCP encryption and decryption are used for protecting contents over network.
*
* @par How to enable/disable DTCP
* @n
* At first, user need to verify that the current build of the box supports to enable/disable DTCP.
* @n If it's yes, following the next steps
* @n
* - Copy rmfconfig.ini under /etc to /opt
* @code
* cp /etc/rmfconfig.ini /opt
* @endcode
* @n
* - Change the configuration parameter "FEATURE.DTCP.SUPPORT" value to TRUE or FALSE in file
/opt/rmfconfig.ini
* @code
* vi /opt/rmfconfig.ini
* @endcode
* @n
* Save the configuration file and reboot the box
* @code
* $ sync
* $ reboot
* @endcode
* @n
* Check AV for the box once it's up.
*
* @defgroup DTCPMGR_API DTCP Manager API
* DTCP manager manages source/sink DTCP-IP sessions and performs encryption/decryption.
*
* DTCP-IP is a specification for copy protection of copyrighted content that is
* transferred over digital interfaces in home IP networks.
*
* DTCP Manager sub-system performs data encryption and PCP packet decryption
* with authenticated DTCP-IP sessions.
* @ingroup DTCP
*
* @defgroup DTCPMGR_DS DTCP Manager Data Structure
* @ingroup DTCP
*/

/**
* @defgroup dtcp
* @{
* @defgroup include
* @{

```

```

**/

#ifndef __DTCPMGR_H_
#define __DTCPMGR_H_

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

#include <stdint.h>

/**
 * @ingroup DTCPMGR_DS
 * @{
 */
/**
 * @brief DTCP Manager return codes.
 *
 * This enumeration lists DTCP Manager error return codes.
 * A non-zero value indicates an error.
 */
typedef enum {
    DTCP_SUCCESS          = 0, /**< Operation successful, no errors. */
    DTCP_ERR_NOT_INITIALIZED = -1, /**< DTCP Manager not initialized yet. */
    DTCP_ERR_INVALID_PARAM  = -2, /**< Invalid parameter supplied. */
    DTCP_ERR_GENERAL        = -3, /**< General unspecified error. */
    DTCP_ERR_MEMORY_ALLOC   = -4, /**< Memory allocation failure. */
    DTCP_ERR_OUT_OF_SESSIONS = -5, /**< Too many active sessions. */
    DTCP_ERR_INVALID_CERTIFICATE = -6, /**< Invalid certificate. */
    DTCP_ERR_AKE            = -7, /**< Authorization/Key Exchange error. */
    DTCP_ERR_CONT_KEY_REQ   = -8, /**< Content key error. */
    DTCP_ERR_INVALID_KEY_LABEL = -9, /**< Invalid exchange key label supplied. */
    DTCP_ERR_INVALID_IP_ADDRESS = -10, /**< Invalid IP address supplied. */
    DTCP_ERR_SERVER_NOT_REACHABLE = -11 /**< DTCP Server not reachable. */
} dtcp_result_t;

typedef unsigned char BOOLEAN;

/**
 * @brief DTCP-IP session handle.
 *
 * An opaque handle to a DTCP-IP source/sink session.
 */
typedef unsigned long long DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE;

/**
 * @brief DTCP-IP device types.

```

```

*
* This enumeration defines supported types of DTCP-IP devices.
*/
typedef enum {
    DTCP_SOURCE, /**< Source type. */
    DTCP_SINK, /**< Sink type. */
    DTCP_UNKNOWN /**< Unknown type. */
} DTCPDeviceType;

/**
* @brief DTCP-IP packet structure.
*
* This structure defines a DTCP-IP PCP packet.
*/
typedef struct DTCPIP_Packet_s
{
    DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE session; /**< (Input) The session to which this packet belongs. */
    uint32_t emi; /**< (Input for source, Output for sink) EMI value. */
    uint8_t *dataInPtr; /**< (Input) Virtual data buffer, allocated by the caller. */
    uint8_t *dataInPhyPtr; /**< (Input) Physical data buffer, allocated by the caller.
        (Set to NULL if not available.) */
    uint8_t *dataOutPtr; /**< (Output) Virtual data buffer, allocated by DTCP Manager.
        (This will be same as dataInPtr if encrypt/decrypt was done in-place.) */
    uint8_t *dataOutPhyPtr; /**< (Output) Physical data buffer, allocated by DTCP Manager.
        (This will be same as dataInPhyPtr if encrypt/decrypt was done in-place.) */
    uint32_t dataLength; /**< (Input/Output) Length of the buffer. */
    BOOLEAN isEOF; /**< (Input, source only) Flag specifying whether this is the last buffer for this
session. */

    uint8_t *pcpHeader; /**< (Output, source only) PCP packet header, NULL if no header. */
    uint32_t pcpHeaderLength; /**< (Output, source only) Length of pcpHeader in bytes, 0 if no header. */
    int pcpHeaderOffset; /**< (Output, source only) Byte offset into the buffer where header needs to be inserted.
        (If < 0, no insertion to be done.) */
} DTCPIP_Packet;

/**
* @brief DTCP-IP session structure.
*
* This structure defines a DTCP-IP session.
*/
typedef struct DTCPIP_Session_s
{
    DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE session_handle; /**< Unique handle of the session. */
    DTCPDeviceType device_type; /**< Type of device (source/sink). */
    char * remote_ip; /**< Remote source/sink IP address. */
    BOOLEAN uniqueKey; /**< Flag indicating unique key. */
} DTCPIP_Session;

```

```
/** @} */ //End of Doxygen tag DTCPMGR_DS
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @ingroup DTCPMGR_API
```

```
 * @{
```

```
 */
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @brief Initializes the DTCP Manager.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * This function initializes the DTCP-IP Manager sub-system. It should be called during platform initialization.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @note This function can be called multiple times from the multiple contexts. Once it's initialized,
```

```
 * it will return DTCP_SUCCESS for all the subsequent calls.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @param None.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @return Error code.
```

```
 * @retval DTCP_SUCCESS DTCP Manager successfully initialized.
```

```
 */
```

```
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrInitialize(void);
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @brief Starts the DTCP-IP source.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * This function start the DTCP-IP source and begins listening for AKE requests
```

```
 * on the specified interface and port number.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @note Calling this function multiple times adds multiple listeners.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @param[in] ifName Interface name (e.g. "eth0").
```

```
 * @param[in] portNum TCP/IP port number that the source listens for AKE requests.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @return Error code.
```

```
 * @retval ::DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully started the DTCP-IP source and/or added a listener.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @par Example usage
```

```
 * @code
```

```
    dtcp_result_t result = DTCPMgrStartSource("eth0", 5000);
```

```
 * @endcode
```

```
 */
```

```
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrStartSource(char* ifName, int portNum);
```

```
/**
```

```
 * @brief Stops the DTCP-IP source.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * This function stops the DTCP-IP source and removes all AKE request listeners
```

```
 * added with ::DTCPMgrStartSource().
```

```

*
* @return Error code.
* @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully stopped the DTCP-IP source and removed all listeners.
*/
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrStopSource(void);

/**
* @brief Creates a new DTCP-IP source session.
*
* This function creates a new authenticated session with a remote DTCP-IP sink.
*
* @param[in] sinkIpAddress IP address of the remote DTCP-IP sink.
* @param[in] key_label Exchange key label, if available from streaming request.
* If provided, the stream will be encrypted with the session key.
* @param [in] PCPPacketSize Minimum size of a packet. If the buffer provided in DTCPMgrProcessPacket() is less
less
* than @a PCPPacketSize, then the PCP packet is set to @a PCPPacketSize and fragmented across multiple
DTCP_IP_Packets.
* @n This is for reducing PCP space and processing overheads for low latency low bit-rate transfers
* where each buffer can be very small. @a PCPPacketSize of 0 would return every buffer as a PCP packet.
* @n i.e. If @a PCPPacketSize is 64 KB and if the buffer size in DTCPMgrProcessPacket() is 1 KB, the first
decrypted
* buffer would be a PCP packet. And after first packet, decrypted buffer wouldn't have a PCP header until 64 KB.
* @param [in] maxPacketSize Maximum size of a packet.
* @n If the @a DataLength provided in DTCPMgrProcessPacket() is more than @a MaxPacketSize,
* the DTCP library can reject the process request.
*
* @param[out] handle The address of a location to hold the handle for the specified TCP/IP session on return.
*
* @return Error code.
* @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully created a DTCP-IP source session.
*/
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrCreateSourceSession(char *sinkIpAddress, int key_label, int PCPPacketSize, int
maxPacketSize, DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE *handle);

/**
* @brief Creates a new DTCP-IP sink session.
*
* This function creates a new authenticated session with a remote DTCP-IP source.
*
* @param[in] srcIpAddress IP address of the remote DTCP-IP source.
* @param[in] srcIpPort TCP/IP port of the remote DTCP-IP source.
* @param[in] uniqueKey Flag to request unique exchange keys.
* (Both server and client should have 'session exchange key' support.)
* @param[in] maxPacketSize Maximum size of packet. If @a DataLength provided in DTCPMgrProcessPacket()
* is more than @a MaxPacketSize, the DTCP library can reject the process request.
* @param[out] handle The address of a location to hold the handle for the specified TCP/IP session on return.
*

```

```

* @return Error code.
* @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully created a DTCP-IP sink session.
*/
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrCreateSinkSession(char *srcIpAddress, int srcIpPort, BOOLEAN uniqueKey, int
maxPacketSize, DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE *handle);

/**
* @brief Processes a DTCP-IP packet.
*
* This function processes a DTCP-IP packet - encrypts or decrypts buffers, depending on the session type:
* - Source - encrypt the provided buffers and create a DTCP-IP packet.
* - Sink - process the DTCP-IP packet and return decrypted buffers.
*
* @note All processing is done inside the ::DTCPIP_Packet data structure.
*
* @param[in] session Session handle.
* @param[in,out] packet Address of the location of the of the processed DTCP-IP packet.
*
* @return Error code.
* @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully processed the packet.
*/
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrProcessPacket(DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE session, DTCPIP_Packet *packet);

/**
* @brief Releases a processed DTCP-IP packet.
*
* This function releases the DTCP-IP packet. The processed packet may contain DTCP Manager allocated/owned
* buffers/memory - this call frees up these resources.
*
* @param [in] packet Address of the location of the DTCP-IP packet.
*
* @return Error code.
* @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully released packet.
*/
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrReleasePacket(DTCPIP_Packet *packet);

/**
* @brief Deletes a DTCP-IP session.
*
* This function stops an active DTCP-IP session.
*
* @param[in] session Session handle.
*
* @return Error code.
* @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully deleted the session.
*/
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrDeleteDTCPSession(DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE session);

```

```

/**
 * @brief Gets the number of active sessions.
 *
 * This function retrieves the total number of active sessions for the specified device type.
 *
 * @param[in] deviceType DTCP-IP device type (source/sink).
 * DTCP_UNKNOWN returns total number of sessions of all types.
 *
 * @return Number of active sessions.
 *
 * @par Example usage
 * @code
     int source_session_count = getNumDTCPsSessions(DTCP_SOURCE);
 @endcode
 */
int DTCPMgrGetNumSessions(DTCPDeviceType deviceType);

/**
 * @brief Gets session information.
 *
 * This function retrieves information related to an active session.
 *
 * @param[in] handle DTCP-IP session handle.
 * @param[out] session The address of a location of the DTCP-IP session structure to fill on return.
 *
 * @return Error code.
 * @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Successfully returned the session info.
 */
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrGetSessionInfo(DTCP_SESSION_HANDLE handle, DTCP_IP_Session *session);

/**
 * @brief Sets log level.
 *
 * This function sets DTCP Manager's logging verbosity level.
 *
 * @param [in] level Logging level.
 *
 * @return Error code.
 * @retval DTCP_SUCCESS Logging level was set successfully.
 */
dtcp_result_t DTCPMgrSetLogLevel(int level);

/** @ } */ /* End of DTCPMGR_API doxygen group */

#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif

```

```
#endif // __DTCPMGR_H_
```

```
/** @ } */
```

```
/** @ } */
```

```
/*
```

```
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```

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*/
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```
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```

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```
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```

```
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```

```
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

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```
/*
```

```
* Public include file for the UUID library
```

```
*
```

```
* Copyright (C) 1996, 1997, 1998 Theodore Ts'o.
```

```
*
```

```
* %Begin-Header%
```

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* %End-Header%
*/

```

```

#ifndef _UUID_UUID_H
#define _UUID_UUID_H

```

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#ifndef _WIN32
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#include <time.h>

```

```

typedef unsigned char uuid_t[16];

```

```

/* UUID Variant definitions */

```

```

#define UUID_VARIANT_NCS 0
#define UUID_VARIANT_DCE 1
#define UUID_VARIANT_MICROSOFT 2
#define UUID_VARIANT_OTHER 3

```

```

/* UUID Type definitions */

```

```

#define UUID_TYPE_DCE_TIME 1
#define UUID_TYPE_DCE_RANDOM 4

```

```

/* Allow UUID constants to be defined */

```

```

#ifdef __GNUC__
#define UUID_DEFINE(name,u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5,u6,u7,u8,u9,u10,u11,u12,u13,u14,u15) \
    static const uuid_t name __attribute__((unused)) = {u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5,u6,u7,u8,u9,u10,u11,u12,u13,u14,u15}
#else
#define UUID_DEFINE(name,u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5,u6,u7,u8,u9,u10,u11,u12,u13,u14,u15) \

```

```

static const uuid_t name = {u0,u1,u2,u3,u4,u5,u6,u7,u8,u9,u10,u11,u12,u13,u14,u15}
#endif

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

/* clear.c */
void uuid_clear(uuid_t uu);

/* compare.c */
int uuid_compare(const uuid_t uu1, const uuid_t uu2);

/* copy.c */
void uuid_copy(uuid_t dst, const uuid_t src);

/* gen_uuid.c */
void uuid_generate(uuid_t out);
void uuid_generate_random(uuid_t out);
void uuid_generate_time(uuid_t out);

/* isnull.c */
int uuid_is_null(const uuid_t uu);

/* parse.c */
int uuid_parse(const char *in, uuid_t uu);

/* unparse.c */
void uuid_unparse(const uuid_t uu, char *out);
void uuid_unparse_lower(const uuid_t uu, char *out);
void uuid_unparse_upper(const uuid_t uu, char *out);

/* uuid_time.c */
time_t uuid_time(const uuid_t uu, struct timeval *ret_tv);
int uuid_type(const uuid_t uu);
int uuid_variant(const uuid_t uu);

#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif

#endif /* _UUID_UUID_H */
LICENSE: GPLv2 & LGPLv2 & BSD & MIT
PR: r0
PV: 1.42.99+1.43+gitAUTOINC+0f26747167
/*
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*

```

```

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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 bbb bcc ccc cdd ddd d?? ??? ??? */
    p = buf;
    num >>= ERRCODE_RANGE;
    /* num = ?? ??? ??? aaa aaa bbb bbb ccc ccc ddd ddd */
    num &= 07777777L;
    /* 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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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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/\*

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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

-

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#

# 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) $(OBJS))
$(MV) pic/$(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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**:7ad6294cfc27f2fe60cdf50e253d0d4f**

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```
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Specifically, the GPL parts of FFmpeg are

- libpostproc
- optional x86 optimizations in the files  
libavcodec/x86/idct\_mmx.c
- the X11 grabber in libavdevice/x11grab.c

There are a handful of files under other licensing terms, namely:

\* The files libavcodec/jfdctfst.c, libavcodec/jfdctint.c, libavcodec/jrevdct.c are taken from libjpeg, see the top of the files for licensing details.

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external libraries:

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Some external libraries, e.g. libx264, are under GPL and can be used in conjunction with FFmpeg. They require --enable-gpl to be passed to configure as well.

The OpenCORE external libraries are under the Apache License 2.0. That license is incompatible with the LGPL v2.1 and the GPL v2, but not with version 3 of those licenses. So to combine the OpenCORE libraries with FFmpeg, the license version needs to be upgraded by passing --enable-version3 to configure.

The nonfree external libraries libfaac and libaacplus can be hooked up in FFmpeg. You need to pass --enable-nonfree to configure to enable it. Employ this option with care as FFmpeg then becomes nonfree and unredistributable.

## 1.35 findutils 4.2.31

**:c0c8b511cde0419ebb6984250b7f4870**

### 1.35.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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```
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```

```
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it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
```

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author  
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.
```

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```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program  
'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
```

```
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

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# 1.36 flac 1.3.1

## 1.36.1 Available under license :

```
/* libFLAC - Free Lossless Audio Codec library
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 *
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 * NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
 * SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
 */
```

```
#ifndef FLAC__ALL_H
#define FLAC__ALL_H
```

```
#include "export.h"
```

```
#include "assert.h"
```

```
#include "callback.h"
```

```
#include "format.h"
```

```
#include "metadata.h"
```

```
#include "ordinals.h"
```

```
#include "stream_decoder.h"
```

```
#include "stream_encoder.h"
```

```

/** \mainpage
*
* \section intro Introduction
*
* This is the documentation for the FLAC C and C++ APIs. It is
* highly interconnected; this introduction should give you a top
* level idea of the structure and how to find the information you
* need. As a prerequisite you should have at least a basic
* knowledge of the FLAC format, documented
* <A HREF="./format.html">here</A>.
*
* \section c_api FLAC C API
*
* The FLAC C API is the interface to libFLAC, a set of structures
* describing the components of FLAC streams, and functions for
* encoding and decoding streams, as well as manipulating FLAC
* metadata in files. The public include files will be installed
* in your include area (for example /usr/include/FLAC/...).
*
* By writing a little code and linking against libFLAC, it is
* relatively easy to add FLAC support to another program. The
* library is licensed under <A HREF="./license.html">Xiph's BSD license</A>.
* Complete source code of libFLAC as well as the command-line
* encoder and plugins is available and is a useful source of
* examples.
*
* Aside from encoders and decoders, libFLAC provides a powerful
* metadata interface for manipulating metadata in FLAC files. It
* allows the user to add, delete, and modify FLAC metadata blocks
* and it can automatically take advantage of PADDING blocks to avoid
* rewriting the entire FLAC file when changing the size of the
* metadata.
*
* libFLAC usually only requires the standard C library and C math
* library. In particular, threading is not used so there is no
* dependency on a thread library. However, libFLAC does not use
* global variables and should be thread-safe.
*
* libFLAC also supports encoding to and decoding from Ogg FLAC.
* However the metadata editing interfaces currently have limited
* read-only support for Ogg FLAC files.
*
* \section cpp_api FLAC C++ API
*
* The FLAC C++ API is a set of classes that encapsulate the
* structures and functions in libFLAC. They provide slightly more
* functionality with respect to metadata but are otherwise

```



\* equivalent. For the most part, they share the same usage as  
 \* their counterparts in libFLAC, and the FLAC C API documentation  
 \* can be used as a supplement. The public include files  
 \* for the C++ API will be installed in your include area (for  
 \* example /usr/include/FLAC++/...).

\*  
 \* libFLAC++ is also licensed under  
 \* [Xiph's BSD license](http://xiph.org/licenses/bsd/).

\*  
 \* \section getting\_started Getting Started

\*  
 \* A good starting point for learning the API is to browse through  
 \* the [modules](http://xiph.org/flac/api/modules.html). Modules are logical  
 \* groupings of related functions or classes, which correspond roughly  
 \* to header files or sections of header files. Each module includes a  
 \* detailed description of the general usage of its functions or  
 \* classes.

\*  
 \* From there you can go on to look at the documentation of  
 \* individual functions. You can see different views of the individual  
 \* functions through the links in top bar across this page.

\*  
 \* If you prefer a more hands-on approach, you can jump right to some  
 \* [example code](http://xiph.org/flac/api/documentation_example_code.html).

\*  
 \* \section porting\_guide Porting Guide

\*  
 \* Starting with FLAC 1.1.3 a [link porting Porting Guide](#) [\endlink](#)  
 \* has been introduced which gives detailed instructions on how to  
 \* port your code to newer versions of FLAC.

\*  
 \* \section embedded\_developers Embedded Developers

\*  
 \* libFLAC has grown larger over time as more functionality has been  
 \* included, but much of it may be unnecessary for a particular embedded  
 \* implementation. Unused parts may be pruned by some simple editing of  
 \* src/libFLAC/Makefile.am. In general, the decoders, encoders, and  
 \* metadata interface are all independent from each other.

\*  
 \* It is easiest to just describe the dependencies:

\*  
 \* - All modules depend on the [link flac\\_format Format](#) [\endlink](#) module.  
 \* - The decoders and encoders depend on the bitbuffer.  
 \* - The decoder is independent of the encoder. The encoder uses the  
 \* decoder because of the verify feature, but this can be removed if  
 \* not needed.  
 \* - Parts of the metadata interface require the stream decoder (but not  
 \* the encoder).

```

* - Ogg support is selectable through the compile time macro
* \c FLAC__HAS_OGG.
*
* For example, if your application only requires the stream decoder, no
* encoder, and no metadata interface, you can remove the stream encoder
* and the metadata interface, which will greatly reduce the size of the
* library.
*
* Also, there are several places in the libFLAC code with comments marked
* with "OPT:" where a #define can be changed to enable code that might be
* faster on a specific platform. Experimenting with these can yield faster
* binaries.
*/

/** \defgroup porting Porting Guide for New Versions
*
* This module describes differences in the library interfaces from
* version to version. It assists in the porting of code that uses
* the libraries to newer versions of FLAC.
*
* One simple facility for making porting easier that has been added
* in FLAC 1.1.3 is a set of \c #defines in \c export.h of each
* library's includes (e.g. \c include/FLAC/export.h). The
* \c #defines mirror the libraries'
* <A HREF="http://www.gnu.org/software/libtool/manual/libtool.html#Libtool-versioning">libtool version
numbers</A>,
* e.g. in libFLAC there are \c FLAC_API_VERSION_CURRENT,
* \c FLAC_API_VERSION_REVISION, and \c FLAC_API_VERSION_AGE.
* These can be used to support multiple versions of an API during the
* transition phase, e.g.
*
* \code
* #if !defined(FLAC_API_VERSION_CURRENT) || FLAC_API_VERSION_CURRENT <= 7
* legacy code
* #else
* new code
* #endif
* \endcode
*
* The the source will work for multiple versions and the legacy code can
* easily be removed when the transition is complete.
*
* Another available symbol is FLAC_API_SUPPORTS_OGG_FLAC (defined in
* include/FLAC/export.h), which can be used to determine whether or not
* the library has been compiled with support for Ogg FLAC. This is
* simpler than trying to call an Ogg init function and catching the
* error.
*/

```

```

/** \defgroup porting_1_1_2_to_1_1_3 Porting from FLAC 1.1.2 to 1.1.3
 * \ingroup porting
 *
 * \brief
 * This module describes porting from FLAC 1.1.2 to FLAC 1.1.3.
 *
 * The main change between the APIs in 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 is that they have
 * been simplified. First, libOggFLAC has been merged into libFLAC and
 * libOggFLAC++ has been merged into libFLAC++. Second, both the three
 * decoding layers and three encoding layers have been merged into a
 * single stream decoder and stream encoder. That is, the functionality
 * of FLAC__SeekableStreamDecoder and FLAC__FileDecoder has been merged
 * into FLAC__StreamDecoder, and FLAC__SeekableStreamEncoder and
 * FLAC__FileEncoder into FLAC__StreamEncoder. Only the
 * FLAC__StreamDecoder and FLAC__StreamEncoder remain. What this means
 * is there is now a single API that can be used to encode or decode
 * streams to/from native FLAC or Ogg FLAC and the single API can work
 * on both seekable and non-seekable streams.
 *
 * Instead of creating an encoder or decoder of a certain layer, now the
 * client will always create a FLAC__StreamEncoder or
 * FLAC__StreamDecoder. The old layers are now differentiated by the
 * initialization function. For example, for the decoder,
 * FLAC__stream_decoder_init() has been replaced by
 * FLAC__stream_decoder_init_stream(). This init function takes
 * callbacks for the I/O, and the seeking callbacks are optional. This
 * allows the client to use the same object for seekable and
 * non-seekable streams. For decoding a FLAC file directly, the client
 * can use FLAC__stream_decoder_init_file() and pass just a filename
 * and fewer callbacks; most of the other callbacks are supplied
 * internally. For situations where fopen()ing by filename is not
 * possible (e.g. Unicode filenames on Windows) the client can instead
 * open the file itself and supply the FILE* to
 * FLAC__stream_decoder_init_FILE(). The init functions now returns a
 * FLAC__StreamDecoderInitStatus instead of FLAC__StreamDecoderState.
 * Since the callbacks and client data are now passed to the init
 * function, the FLAC__stream_decoder_set_*_callback() functions and
 * FLAC__stream_decoder_set_client_data() are no longer needed. The
 * rest of the calls to the decoder are the same as before.
 *
 * There are counterpart init functions for Ogg FLAC, e.g.
 * FLAC__stream_decoder_init_ogg_stream(). All the rest of the calls
 * and callbacks are the same as for native FLAC.
 *
 * As an example, in FLAC 1.1.2 a seekable stream decoder would have
 * been set up like so:

```

```

* \code
* FLAC__SeekableStreamDecoder *decoder = FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_new();
* if(decoder == NULL) do_something;
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_md5_checking(decoder, true);
* [... other settings ...]
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_read_callback(decoder, my_read_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_seek_callback(decoder, my_seek_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_tell_callback(decoder, my_tell_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_length_callback(decoder, my_length_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_eof_callback(decoder, my_eof_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_write_callback(decoder, my_write_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_metadata_callback(decoder, my_metadata_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_error_callback(decoder, my_error_callback);
* FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_set_client_data(decoder, my_client_data);
* if(FLAC__seekable_stream_decoder_init(decoder) != FLAC__SEEKABLE_STREAM_DECODER_OK)
do_something;
* \endcode
*

```

\* In FLAC 1.1.3 it is like this:

```

*
* \code
* FLAC__StreamDecoder *decoder = FLAC__stream_decoder_new();
* if(decoder == NULL) do_something;
* FLAC__stream_decoder_set_md5_checking(decoder, true);
* [... other settings ...]
* if(FLAC__stream_decoder_init_stream(
* decoder,
* my_read_callback,
* my_seek_callback, // or NULL
* my_tell_callback, // or NULL
* my_length_callback, // or NULL
* my_eof_callback, // or NULL
* my_write_callback,
* my_metadata_callback, // or NULL
* my_error_callback,
* my_client_data
* ) != FLAC__STREAM_DECODER_INIT_STATUS_OK) do_something;
* \endcode
*

```

\* or you could do;

```

*
* \code
* [...]
* FILE *file = fopen("somefile.flac", "rb");
* if(file == NULL) do_something;
* if(FLAC__stream_decoder_init_FILE(
* decoder,
* file,

```

```

* my_write_callback,
* my_metadata_callback, // or NULL
* my_error_callback,
* my_client_data
* ) != FLAC__STREAM_DECODER_INIT_STATUS_OK) do_something;
* \endcode
*
* or just:
*
* \code
* [...]
* if(FLAC__stream_decoder_init_file(
* decoder,
* "somefile.flac",
* my_write_callback,
* my_metadata_callback, // or NULL
* my_error_callback,
* my_client_data
* ) != FLAC__STREAM_DECODER_INIT_STATUS_OK) do_something;
* \endcode
*
* Another small change to the decoder is in how it handles unparseable
* streams. Before, when the decoder found an unparseable stream
* (reserved for when the decoder encounters a stream from a future
* encoder that it can't parse), it changed the state to
* \c FLAC__STREAM_DECODER_UNPARSEABLE_STREAM. Now the decoder instead
* drops sync and calls the error callback with a new error code
* \c FLAC__STREAM_DECODER_ERROR_STATUS_UNPARSEABLE_STREAM. This is
* more robust. If your error callback does not discriminate on the the
* error state, your code does not need to be changed.
*
* The encoder now has a new setting:
* FLAC__stream_encoder_set_apodization(). This is for setting the
* method used to window the data before LPC analysis. You only need to
* add a call to this function if the default is not suitable. There
* are also two new convenience functions that may be useful:
* FLAC__metadata_object_cuesheet_calculate_cddb_id() and
* FLAC__metadata_get_cuesheet().
*
* The \a bytes parameter to FLAC__StreamDecoderReadCallback,
* FLAC__StreamEncoderReadCallback, and FLAC__StreamEncoderWriteCallback
* is now \c size_t instead of \c unsigned.
*/

/** \defgroup porting_1_1_3_to_1_1_4 Porting from FLAC 1.1.3 to 1.1.4
* \ingroup porting
*
* \brief

```

```

* This module describes porting from FLAC 1.1.3 to FLAC 1.1.4.
*
* There were no changes to any of the interfaces from 1.1.3 to 1.1.4.
* There was a slight change in the implementation of
* FLAC__stream_encoder_set_metadata(); the function now makes a copy
* of the \a metadata array of pointers so the client no longer needs
* to maintain it after the call. The objects themselves that are
* pointed to by the array are still not copied though and must be
* maintained until the call to FLAC__stream_encoder_finish().
*/

/** \defgroup porting_1_1_4_to_1_2_0 Porting from FLAC 1.1.4 to 1.2.0
* \ingroup porting
*
* \brief
* This module describes porting from FLAC 1.1.4 to FLAC 1.2.0.
*
* There were only very minor changes to the interfaces from 1.1.4 to 1.2.0.
* In libFLAC, \c FLAC__format_sample_rate_is_subset() was added.
* In libFLAC++, \c FLAC::Decoder::Stream::get_decode_position() was added.
*
* Finally, value of the constant \c FLAC__FRAME_HEADER_RESERVED_LEN
* has changed to reflect the conversion of one of the reserved bits
* into active use. It used to be \c 2 and now is \c 1. However the
* FLAC frame header length has not changed, so to skip the proper
* number of bits, use \c FLAC__FRAME_HEADER_RESERVED_LEN +
* \c FLAC__FRAME_HEADER_BLOCKING_STRATEGY_LEN
*/

/** \defgroup flac FLAC C API
*
* The FLAC C API is the interface to libFLAC, a set of structures
* describing the components of FLAC streams, and functions for
* encoding and decoding streams, as well as manipulating FLAC
* metadata in files.
*
* You should start with the format components as all other modules
* are dependent on it.
*/

#endif

```

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if FLAC\_\_HAS\_XMMS

XMMS\_DIRS = plugin\_common plugin\_xmms

endif

if FLAC\_\_WITH\_CPPLIBS

CPPLIBS\_DIRS = libFLAC++ test\_libFLAC++

endif

SUBDIRS = \

share \

libFLAC \

flac \

metaflac \

\$(XMMS\_DIRS) \

test\_grabbag \

test\_libs\_common \

test\_libFLAC \

test\_seeking \

test\_streams \

utils \

\$(CPPLIBS\_DIRS)

EXTRA\_DIST = \

Makefile.lite

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#

include/freetype/internal/fthash.h

#

src/base/fthash.c

```
src/base/md5.c
src/base/md5.h
#
src/bdf/bdf.c
src/bdf/bdf.h
src/bdf/bdfdrivr.c
src/bdf/bdfdrivr.h
src/bdf/bdferror.h
src/bdf/bdflib.c
src/bdf/module.mk
src/bdf/README
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#
src/pcf/module.mk
src/pcf/pcf.c
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src/gzip/infutil.c
src/gzip/infutil.h
src/gzip/zconf.h
src/gzip/zlib.h
src/gzip/zutil.c
src/gzip/zutil.h
#
src/tools/apinames.c
src/tools/ftrandom/ftrandom.c
#
# EOF
```

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## 1.41 fuse 2.9.4

### 1.41.1 Available under license :

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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# 1.42 gawk 3.1.5

:7419585306aebf5b6ddff7edda31149a

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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.)

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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That's all there is to it!

## 1.43 gdbm 1.8.3

**:bbae68f3e04db54626c88fa1080b546f**

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## 1.44 gdk-pixbuf 2.32.3

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<a name="license"></a>Appendix A. License</h1></div></div></div>
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# 1.45 gettext 0.16.1

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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 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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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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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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## 1.46 gettext/lgpl 0.16.1

**:7fcdfa6e88bc3c49714e7c4c2b947913**

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- the documentation.

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## 1.47 glib-2.0 2.46.2

### 1.47.1 Available under license :

```
/* GLIB - Library of useful routines for C programming
 * Copyright (C) 1995-1997 Peter Mattis, Spencer Kimball and Josh MacDonald
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*/
```

```
/*  
* Modified by the GLib Team and others 1997-2000. See the AUTHORS  
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* files for a list of changes. These files are distributed with  
* GLib at ftp://ftp.gtk.org/pub/gtk/.  
*/
```

```
#ifndef __G_LIB_H__  
#define __G_LIB_H__
```

```
#define __GLIB_H_INSIDE__
```

```
#include <glib/galloca.h>  
#include <glib/garray.h>  
#include <glib/gasyncqueue.h>  
#include <glib/gatomic.h>  
#include <glib/gbacktrace.h>  
#include <glib/gbase64.h>  
#include <glib/gbitlock.h>  
#include <glib/gbookmarkfile.h>  
#include <glib/gbytes.h>  
#include <glib/gcharset.h>  
#include <glib/gchecksum.h>  
#include <glib/gconvert.h>  
#include <glib/gdataset.h>  
#include <glib/gdate.h>  
#include <glib/gdatetime.h>  
#include <glib/gdir.h>  
#include <glib/genviron.h>  
#include <glib/gerror.h>  
#include <glib/gfileutils.h>  
#include <glib/ggettext.h>  
#include <glib/ghash.h>  
#include <glib/ghmac.h>  
#include <glib/ghook.h>  
#include <glib/ghostutils.h>  
#include <glib/giochannel.h>  
#include <glib/gkeyfile.h>  
#include <glib/glist.h>  
#include <glib/gmacros.h>  
#include <glib/gmain.h>  
#include <glib/gmappedfile.h>
```



```

#include <glib/gmarkup.h>
#include <glib/gmem.h>
#include <glib/gmessages.h>
#include <glib/gnode.h>
#include <glib/goption.h>
#include <glib/gpattern.h>
#include <glib/gpoll.h>
#include <glib/gprimes.h>
#include <glib/gqsort.h>
#include <glib/gquark.h>
#include <glib/gqueue.h>
#include <glib/grand.h>
#include <glib/gregex.h>
#include <glib/gscanner.h>
#include <glib/gsequence.h>
#include <glib/gshell.h>
#include <glib/gslice.h>
#include <glib/gslist.h>
#include <glib/gspawn.h>
#include <glib/gstrfuncs.h>
#include <glib/gstring.h>
#include <glib/gstringchunk.h>
#include <glib/gtestutils.h>
#include <glib/gthread.h>
#include <glib/gthreadpool.h>
#include <glib/gtimer.h>
#include <glib/gtimezone.h>
#include <glib/gtrashstack.h>
#include <glib/gtree.h>
#include <glib/gtypes.h>
#include <glib/gunicode.h>
#include <glib/gurifuncs.h>
#include <glib/gutils.h>
#include <glib/gvarianttype.h>
#include <glib/gvariant.h>
#include <glib/gversion.h>
#include <glib/gversionmacros.h>
#ifdef G_PLATFORM_WIN32
#include <glib/gwin32.h>
#endif

#ifndef G_DISABLE_DEPRECATED
#include <glib/deprecated/gallocator.h>
#include <glib/deprecated/gcache.h>
#include <glib/deprecated/gcompletion.h>
#include <glib/deprecated/gmain.h>
#include <glib/deprecated/grel.h>
#include <glib/deprecated/gthread.h>

```

```

#endif /* G_DISABLE_DEPRECATED */

#include <glib/glib-autocleanups.h>

#undef __GLIB_H_INSIDE__

#endif /* __G_LIB_H__ */
/*****
*   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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-----  
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\*/

```

#endifdef _PCRE_H
#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)
# ifndef PCRE_EXP_DECL
#  define PCRE_EXP_DECL extern __declspec(dllexport)
# endif
# ifdef __cplusplus
#  ifndef PCRECPP_EXP_DECL
#   define PCRECPP_EXP_DECL extern __declspec(dllexport)
#  endif
#  ifndef PCRECPP_EXP_DEFN
#   define PCRECPP_EXP_DEFN __declspec(dllexport)
#  endif
# 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 */

#ifdef __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
compiling). */

#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_NOTBOL       0x00000080 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NOTEOL       0x00000100 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_UNGREEDY     0x00000200 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_NOTEMPTY     0x00000400 /* Exec, DFA exec */
/* The next two are also used in exec and DFA exec */
#define PCRE_UTF8         0x00000800 /* Compile (same as PCRE_UTF16) */
#define PCRE_UTF16       0x00000800 /* Compile (same as PCRE_UTF8) */
#define PCRE_NO_AUTO_CAPTURE 0x00001000 /* Compile */
/* The next two are also used in exec and DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NO_UTF8_CHECK 0x00002000 /* Compile (same as PCRE_NO_UTF16_CHECK) */
#define PCRE_NO_UTF16_CHECK 0x00002000 /* Compile (same as PCRE_NO_UTF8_CHECK) */
#define PCRE_AUTO_CALLOUT 0x00004000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_PARTIAL_SOFT 0x00008000 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_PARTIAL     0x00008000 /* Backwards compatible synonym */
#define PCRE_DFA_SHORTEST 0x00010000 /* DFA exec */
#define PCRE_DFA_RESTART 0x00020000 /* DFA exec */
#define PCRE_FIRSTLINE   0x00040000 /* Compile, used in exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_DUPNAMES    0x00080000 /* Compile */
#define PCRE_NEWLINE_CR  0x00100000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NEWLINE_LF  0x00200000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NEWLINE_CRLF 0x00300000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NEWLINE_ANY 0x00400000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NEWLINE_ANYCRLF 0x00500000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */

```

```

#define PCRE_BSR_ANYCRLF      0x00800000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_BSR_UNICODE     0x01000000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_JAVASCRIPT_COMPAT 0x02000000 /* Compile, used in exec */
#define PCRE_NO_START_OPTIMIZE 0x04000000 /* Compile, exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NO_START_OPTIMISE 0x04000000 /* Synonym */
#define PCRE_PARTIAL_HARD     0x08000000 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_NOTEMPTY_ATSTART 0x10000000 /* Exec, DFA exec */
#define PCRE_UCP              0x20000000 /* Compile, used in exec, DFA exec */

/* Exec-time and get/set-time error codes */

#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_HASCORRLF      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 a 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 long int match_limit_recursion; /* Max recursive calls to match() */
    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 */
} pcre16_extra;

```



```

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 */
/* ----- Version 0 ----- */
int    callout_number; /* Number compiled into pattern */
int    *offset_vector; /* The offset vector */
PCRE_SPTR 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 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 *);

PCRE_EXP_DECL void (*pcre16_malloc)(size_t);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void (*pcre16_free)(void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void (*pcre16_stack_malloc)(size_t);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void (*pcre16_stack_free)(void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int (*pcre16_callout)(pcre16_callout_block *);
#else /* 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 *);

PCRE_EXP_DECL void *pcre16_malloc(size_t);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre16_free(void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void *pcre16_stack_malloc(size_t);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre16_stack_free(void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_callout(pcre16_callout_block *);
#endif /* VPCOMPAT */

/* User defined callback which provides a stack just before the match starts. */

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_EXP_DECL 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_EXP_DECL pcre16 *pcre16_compile2(PCRE_SPTR16, int, int *, const char **,
    int *, const unsigned char *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_config(int, void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL 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 *, int);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_dfa_exec(const pcre16 *, const pcre16_extra *,
    PCRE_SPTR16, int, int, int, int *, int *, int *, int);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_exec(const pcre *, const pcre_extra *, PCRE_SPTR,
    int, 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_EXP_DECL void pcre_free_substring_list(const char **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre16_free_substring_list(PCRE_SPTR16 *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_fullinfo(const pcre *, const pcre_extra *, int,
    void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_fullinfo(const pcre16 *, const pcre16_extra *, int,
    void *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_get_named_substring(const pcre *, const char *,
    int *, int, const char *, const char **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_get_named_substring(const pcre16 *, PCRE_SPTR16,
    int *, int, PCRE_SPTR16, PCRE_SPTR16 *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_get_stringnumber(const pcre *, const char *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_get_stringnumber(const pcre16 *, PCRE_SPTR16);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_get_stringtable_entries(const pcre *, const char *,
    char **, char **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_get_stringtable_entries(const pcre16 *, PCRE_SPTR16,
    PCRE_UCHAR16 **, PCRE_UCHAR16 **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_get_substring(const char *, int *, int, int,
    const char **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_get_substring(PCRE_SPTR16, int *, int, int,
    PCRE_SPTR16 *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_get_substring_list(const char *, int *, int,
    const char ***);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_get_substring_list(PCRE_SPTR16, int *, int,
    PCRE_SPTR16 **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL const unsigned char *pcre_maketables(void);

```

```

PCRE_EXP_DECL const unsigned char *pcre16_maketables(void);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre_refcount(pcre *, int);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_refcount(pcre16 *, int);
PCRE_EXP_DECL pcre_extra *pcre_study(const pcre *, int, const char **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL pcre16_extra *pcre16_study(const pcre16 *, int, const char **);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre_free_study(pcre_extra *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL void pcre16_free_study(pcre16_extra *);
PCRE_EXP_DECL const char *pcre_version(void);
PCRE_EXP_DECL const char *pcre16_version(void);

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

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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.

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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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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:

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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.

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.

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 source code 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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# 1.48 glib-networking 2.46.1

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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 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.

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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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- 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.

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# 1.49 gobject-introspection 1.46.0

## 1.49.1 Available under license :

LICENSE: LGPLv2+ & GPLv2+

PR: r0

PV: 1.46.0

/\* -\*- mode: C; c-file-style: "gnu"; indent-tabs-mode: nil; -\*-

\* GObject introspection: Registered Type implementation

\*

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\*/

```
#include "config.h"
```

```
#include <string.h>
```

```
#include <glib.h>
```

```
#include <girepository.h>
```

```
#include "girepository-private.h"
```

```
#include "gitypelib-internal.h"
```

```
/**
```

```

* SECTION:giregisteredtypeinfo
* @title: GIRegisteredTypeInfo
* @short_description: Struct representing a struct with a GType
*
* GIRegisteredTypeInfo represents an entity with a GType associated. Could
* be either a #GIEnumInfo, #GIInterfaceInfo, #GIOBJECTInfo, #GIStructInfo or a
* #GIUnionInfo.
*
* A registered type info struct has a name and a type function.
* To get the name call g_registered_type_info_get_type_name().
* Most users want to call g_registered_type_info_get_g_type() and don't worry
* about the rest of the details.
*
* <refsect1 id="gi-giregisteredtypeinfo.struct-hierarchy" role="struct_hierarchy">
* <title role="struct_hierarchy.title">Struct hierarchy</title>
* <synopsis>
* <link linkend="gi-GIBaseInfo">GIBaseInfo</link>
* +----GIRegisteredTypeInfo
* +----<link linkend="gi-GIEnumInfo">GIEnumInfo</link>
* +----<link linkend="gi-GIInterfaceInfo">GIInterfaceInfo</link>
* +----<link linkend="gi-GIOBJECTInfo">GIOBJECTInfo</link>
* +----<link linkend="gi-GIStructInfo">GIStructInfo</link>
* +----<link linkend="gi-GIUnionInfo">GIUnionInfo</link>
* </synopsis>
* </refsect1>
*/

/**
* g_registered_type_info_get_type_name:
* @info: a #GIRegisteredTypeInfo
*
* Obtain the type name of the struct within the GObject type system.
* This type can be passed to g_type_name() to get a #GType.
*
* Returns: the type name
*/
const gchar *
g_registered_type_info_get_type_name (GIRegisteredTypeInfo *info)
{
    GIREalInfo *rinfo = (GIREalInfo *)info;
    RegisteredTypeBlob *blob;

    g_return_val_if_fail (info != NULL, NULL);
    g_return_val_if_fail (GI_IS_REGISTERED_TYPE_INFO (info), NULL);

    blob = (RegisteredTypeBlob *)&rinfo->typelib->data[rinfo->offset];

    if (blob->gtype_name)

```

```

return g_typedlib_get_string (rinfo->typedlib, blob->gtype_name);

return NULL;
}

/**
 * g_registered_type_info_get_type_init:
 * @info: a #GIRRegisteredTypeInfo
 *
 * Obtain the type init function for @info. The type init function is the
 * function which will register the GType within the GObject type system.
 * Usually this is not called by language bindings or applications, use
 * g_registered_type_info_get_g_type() directly instead.
 *
 * Returns: the symbol name of the type init function, suitable for
 * passing into g_module_symbol().
 */
const gchar *
g_registered_type_info_get_type_init (GIRRegisteredTypeInfo *info)
{
    GRealInfo *rinfo = (GRealInfo *)info;
    RegisteredTypeBlob *blob;

    g_return_val_if_fail (info != NULL, NULL);
    g_return_val_if_fail (GI_IS_REGISTERED_TYPE_INFO (info), NULL);

    blob = (RegisteredTypeBlob *)&rinfo->typedlib->data[rinfo->offset];

    if (blob->gtype_init)
        return g_typedlib_get_string (rinfo->typedlib, blob->gtype_init);

    return NULL;
}

/**
 * g_registered_type_info_get_g_type:
 * @info: a #GIRRegisteredTypeInfo
 *
 * Obtain the #GType for this registered type or G_TYPE_NONE which a special meaning.
 * It means that either there is no type information associated with this @info or
 * that the shared library which provides the type_init function for this
 * @info cannot be called.
 *
 * Returns: the #GType.
 */
GType
g_registered_type_info_get_g_type (GIRRegisteredTypeInfo *info)
{

```

```

const char *type_init;
GType (* get_type_func) (void);
GIRealInfo *rinfo = (GIRealInfo*)info;

g_return_val_if_fail (info != NULL, G_TYPE_INVALID);
g_return_val_if_fail (GI_IS_REGISTERED_TYPE_INFO (info), G_TYPE_INVALID);

type_init = g_registered_type_info_get_type_init (info);

if (type_init == NULL)
    return G_TYPE_NONE;
else if (!strcmp (type_init, "intern"))
    /* The special string "intern" is used for some types exposed by libgobject
       (that therefore should be always available) */
    return g_type_from_name (g_registered_type_info_get_type_name (info));

get_type_func = NULL;
if (!g_typelib_symbol (rinfo->typelib,
                      type_init,
                      (void**) &get_type_func))
    return G_TYPE_NONE;

return (* get_type_func) ();
}

```

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Version 2, June 1991

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## 1.51 gssdp 0.14.10

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# 1.52 gst-plugins-base 0.10.36

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## 1.53 gst-plugins-lp 1.0 :3d25d9cabd

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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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0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library 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.

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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.
- 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.

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 source code 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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#### END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

#### Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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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.>  
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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

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

That's all there is to it!

# 1.54 gst-plugins-rdk 2.1-20161003 :62b22aa8d4

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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 "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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"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 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.

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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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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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## 1.55 gst1.0-plugin-dlnasrc 1.0 :3504b36860

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# 1.56 gstreamer 0.10.36 :2012-02-20 Tim-Philipp Müller

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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.

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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.

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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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- 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.

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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.

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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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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- 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.
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## END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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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.>  
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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!

## 1.58 gstreamer1.0-plugins-base 1.8.3

### 1.58.1 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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## 1.59 gstreamer1.0-plugins-good 1.8.3

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That's all there is to it!

# 1.60 gstreamer\scripts 0.10.36 :2012-02-20

## Tim-Philipp Müller

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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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(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.

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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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## 1.62 gupnp-av 0.8.0

### 1.62.1 Available under license :

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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 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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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.

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```

```
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```

```
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```

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 * =====
 */

/**
 * @file libIARM.h
 *
 * @brief IARM-Bus IARM core library API.
 *
 * This API defines the core constants for IARM
 *
 * @par Document
 * Document reference.
 *
 * @par Open Issues (in no particular order)
 * -# None
 *
 * @par Assumptions
 * -# None
 *
 * @par Abbreviations
 * - BE:    ig-Endian.
 * - cb:    allback function (suffix).
 * - DS:    Device Settings.
 * - FPD:   Front-Panel Display.
 * - HAL:   Hardware Abstraction Layer.
 * - LE:    Little-Endian.
 * - LS:    Least Significant.
 * - MBZ:   Must be zero.
 * - MS:    Most Significant.
 * - RDK:   Reference Design Kit.
 * - _t:   Type (suffix).
 *
 * @par Implementation Notes
 * -# None
 */
```

```

*/

/** @defgroup IARM_BUS IARM_BUS
 *   @ingroup IARM_BUS
 *
 *   IARM-Bus is a platform agnostic Inter-process communication (IPC) interface. It allows
 *   applications to communicate with each other by sending Events or invoking Remote
 *   Procedure Calls. The common programming APIs offered by the RDK IARM-Bus interface is
 *   independent of the operating system or the underlying IPC mechanism.
 *
 *   Two applications connected to the same instance of IARM-Bus are able to exchange events
 *   or RPC calls. On a typical system, only one instance of IARM-Bus instance is needed. If
 *   desired, it is possible to have multiple IARM-Bus instances. However, applications
 *   connected to different buses will not be able to communicate with each other.
 */

/** @addtogroup IARM_BUS_IARM_CORE_API IARM-Core library.
 *   @ingroup IARM_BUS
 *
 *   Described herein are the constants declarations that are part of the
 *   IARM Core library.
 *
 *   @{
 */

#ifndef _LIB_IARM_H
#define _LIB_IARM_H

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C"
{
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>

#define IARM_BUS_NAME "com.comcast.rdk.iarm.bus" /*!< Well-known Bus Name */
#define IARM_MAX_NAME_LEN 64 /*!< Maximum string length of names in IARM, including the null
terminator */

typedef int IARM_EventId_t;

typedef enum _IARM_Result_t
{
    IARM_RESULT_SUCCESS,
    IARM_RESULT_INVALID_PARAM, /*!< Invalid input parameter */
    IARM_RESULT_INVALID_STATE, /*!< Invalid state encountered */
    IARM_RESULT_IPCCORE_FAIL, /*!< Underlying IPC failure */

```

```

IARM_RESULT_OOM,      /*!< Memory allocation failure */

} IARM_Result_t;

#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif
#endif

/* End of IARM_BUS_IARM_CORE_API doxygen group */
/**
 * @ }
 */
/*
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 * =====
 */

```

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## 1.70 icu 56.1

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```
## -*-makefile*-  
## BSD-specific setup (FreeBSD, OpenBSD, NetBSD, *BSD)  
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```

```
## Commands to generate dependency files  
GEN_DEPS.c= $(CC) -E -MM $(DEFS) $(CPPFLAGS)  
GEN_DEPS.cc= $(CXX) -E -MM $(DEFS) $(CPPFLAGS)
```

```
## Flags for position independent code  
SHAREDLIBCFLAGS = -fPIC  
SHAREDLIBCXXFLAGS = -fPIC  
SHAREDLIBCPPFLAGS = -DPIC
```

```

## Additional flags when building libraries and with threads
THREADSCPPFLAGS = -D_REENTRANT
LIBCPPFLAGS =

## Compiler switch to embed a runtime search path
LD_RPATH=
LD_RPATH_PRE= -Wl,-rpath,

## Compiler switch to embed a library name
LD_SONAME = -Wl,-soname -Wl,$(notdir $(MIDDLE_SO_TARGET))

## Shared library options
LD_SOOPTIONS= -Wl,-Bsymbolic

## Shared object suffix
SO = so
## Non-shared intermediate object suffix
STATIC_O = ao

## Compilation rules
%.${STATIC_O}: $(srcdir)/%.c
$(COMPILE.c) $(STATICCPPFLAGS) $(STATICCFLAGS) -o $@ $<
%.o: $(srcdir)/%.c
$(COMPILE.c) $(DYNAMICCPPFLAGS) $(DYNAMICCFLAGS) -o $@ $<

%.${STATIC_O}: $(srcdir)/%.cpp
$(COMPILE.cc) $(STATICCPPFLAGS) $(STATICCXXFLAGS) -o $@ $<
%.o: $(srcdir)/%.cpp
$(COMPILE.cc) $(DYNAMICCPPFLAGS) $(DYNAMICCXXFLAGS) -o $@ $<

## Dependency rules
%.d: $(srcdir)/%.c
@echo "generating dependency information for $<"
@$(SHELL) -ec '$(GEN_DEPS.c) $< \
| sed "s^\($*\)\.o[ :]*^1.o $@ : /g\" > $@; \
[ -s $@ ] || rm -f $@'

%.d: $(srcdir)/%.cpp
@echo "generating dependency information for $<"
@$(SHELL) -ec '$(GEN_DEPS.cc) $< \
| sed "s^\($*\)\.o[ :]*^1.o $@ : /g\" > $@; \
[ -s $@ ] || rm -f $@'

## Versioned libraries rules

%.${SO}.${SO_TARGET_VERSION_MAJOR}: %.${SO}.${SO_TARGET_VERSION}

```

```

$(RM) $@ && ln -s ${<F} $@
%.${(SO)}: %.${(SO)}.$(SO_TARGET_VERSION_MAJOR)
$(RM) $@ && ln -s ${*F}.$(SO)}.$(SO_TARGET_VERSION) $@

## Bind internal references

# LDflags that pkgdata will use
BIR_LDFLAGS= -Wl,-Bsymbolic

# Dependencies [i.e. map files] for the final library
BIR_DEPS=

## Remove shared library 's'
STATIC_PREFIX_WHEN_USED =
STATIC_PREFIX =

## End BSD-specific setup
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<title>ICU License - ICU 1.8.1 and later</title>
</head>

<body BGCOLOR="#ffffff">
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#

#

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#

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```

```
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```
<h3>3. Lao Word Break Dictionary Data (laodict.txt)</h3>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
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```

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```

```
#
```

```
# Project: http://code.google.com/p/lao-dictionary/
```

```
# Dictionary: http://lao-dictionary.googlecode.com/git/Lao-Dictionary.txt
```

```
# License: http://lao-dictionary.googlecode.com/git/Lao-Dictionary-LICENSE.txt
```

```
# (copied below)
```

```
#
```

```
# This file is derived from the above dictionary, with slight modifications.
```

```
# -----
```

```
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```

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```
#
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</pre>
```

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```
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#
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```

```
# -----
</pre>

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</body>
</html>
```

## 1.71 iksemel 1.4

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## 1.72 iproute2 4.4.0

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```
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## 1.74 iso-codes 3.65

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**:22bcfd69bc3ee67473ee96535d5af581**

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rJ  
~~~~~|88||8<<<<~<<<<fBBf<2xx<ffff<~?3?0000pcccccg<<>><~<~<ffffffffff{|`8I18|<~<~<~<~<0`0(I1(88|||88<<<  
<fff\$IIIIIII|||0`8I18vv000`00000000f<<f~00`8I188x~|0`|<|<|8`|0000|||~x00`0~`00`||8Ifff|fff<ff<Ifffff|fbhxh`bffbhx  
h```<ff:<<xfflxllff``````bf|fff|````|fff|fff`8|~~Z<|8I1|88|Ifff<<0`<00000000<p8<<<8I00x|v``xlfff||<lv||8Ild`````v|x``1









```

px0000xxx018lx00x0fx~~~~x`0xx8l00x|v`|ffxx|vxx8l``v|`lvff0p000xx`flxlp00000xxxff`v|vf|x0|004vx0118l|0d0000
0000000000vx0xlllll`llo`|llllllllllllll`ollllllo`olll000xx00xx08ld`8d`d8x000xx`8x8l08ll8lx|
x||<ll>~3ff3||pp0000p0`p0p|0f{;x0d``8ll8lf3f~~~~x00x0`f<`0x0xxxvxxxxx>x<ff<x`0bxbxb8l8lx8l8lx|v`0x000x0x
000xxx000xx000x|flflv`0xx0xxxxxvxxxx188l>ll`0x0xxx0x0x`f|`|0x|v0x|v8lx|v8lx|vllx|v8lx|v~~~xxp`0xxxxxxx
`0p00x0p00x pp00xp00xxp|xv`0xx0xx0xxxvxxxx0000)`0v0vxvv0)`xllx`|
#
# PC Screen (console) Fonts - psf1 header
#
0 leshort 0x0436 psf screen font data
>2 byte 0 256 characters, no index
>2 byte 1 512 characters, no index
>2 byte 2 256 characters, Unicode index
>2 byte 3 512 characters, Unicode index
>2 byte 4 256 characters, Unicode level 2 index
>2 byte 5 512 characters, Unicode level 2 index
>3 byte x 8x%d
#
# PC Screen (console) Fonts - psf2 header
#
0 lelong 0x864ab572 psf2 screen font data
>12 lelong&1 1 with Unicode index
>16 lelong x \b, %d glyphs
>28 lelong x \b, %dx
>24 lelong x \b%d

```

# 1.80 kmod 22 :42f32b8ae4

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## 1.83 libcgrouP 0.41

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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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## 1.85 libdbus-c++ 0.9.0

**:8f50db7fa0180dce98b7a2f914d45b21**

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## 1.88 libevent 2.0.22

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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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- 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.

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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.

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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- 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.

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 source code 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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```
<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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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:

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- 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.)

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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.

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.

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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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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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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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MNGPLG

A simple browser plug-in for the MNG image/animation file format.

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Web site: <http://pobox.com/~jason1/mngplg/>

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/* * inclusion of support for JNG and Full-Color-Management respectively. * */
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/* * at the chunk level. * */
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```

# 1.96 libnl 3.2.25

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## 1.102 libtheora 1.1.1

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## 1.103 libtool 2.4.6

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```

## 1.104 libupnp 1.6.19 :2013-11-14 Marcelo

### Roberto Jimenez

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## 1.106 libusb1 1.0.20

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## 1.109 libwebp 0.5.0

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## 1.111 libxml2 2.9.4

### 1.111.1 Available under license :

```
/*
 * hash.c: chained hash tables
 *
 * Reference: Your favorite introductory book on algorithms
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2000,2012 Bjorn Reese and Daniel Veillard.
 *
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 *
 * Author: breese@users.sourceforge.net
 */
```

```
#define IN_LIBXML
#include "libxml.h"

#include <string.h>
#ifdef HAVE_STDLIB_H
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_TIME_H
```

```

#include <time.h>
#endif

/*
 * Following http://www.ocert.org/advisories/ocert-2011-003.html
 * it seems that having hash randomization might be a good idea
 * when using XML with untrusted data
 */
#if defined(HAVE RAND) && defined(HAVE_SRAND) && defined(HAVE_TIME)
#define HASH_RANDOMIZATION
#endif

#include <libxml/parser.h>
#include <libxml/hash.h>
#include <libxml/xmlmemory.h>
#include <libxml/xmlerror.h>
#include <libxml/globals.h>

#define MAX_HASH_LEN 8

/* #define DEBUG_GROW */

/*
 * A single entry in the hash table
 */
typedef struct _xmlHashEntry xmlHashEntry;
typedef xmlHashEntry *xmlHashEntryPtr;
struct _xmlHashEntry {
    struct _xmlHashEntry *next;
    xmlChar *name;
    xmlChar *name2;
    xmlChar *name3;
    void *payload;
    int valid;
};

/*
 * The entire hash table
 */
struct _xmlHashTable {
    struct _xmlHashEntry *table;
    int size;
    int nbElems;
    xmlDictPtr dict;
#ifdef HASH_RANDOMIZATION
    int random_seed;
#endif
};

```

```

/*
 * xmlHashComputeKey:
 * Calculate the hash key
 */
static unsigned long
xmlHashComputeKey(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
                  const xmlChar *name2, const xmlChar *name3) {
    unsigned long value = 0L;
    char ch;

#ifdef HASH_RANDOMIZATION
    value = table->random_seed;
#endif
    if (name != NULL) {
        value += 30 * (*name);
        while ((ch = *name++) != 0) {
            value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
        }
    }
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3));
    if (name2 != NULL) {
        while ((ch = *name2++) != 0) {
            value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
        }
    }
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3));
    if (name3 != NULL) {
        while ((ch = *name3++) != 0) {
            value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
        }
    }
    return (value % table->size);
}

```

```

static unsigned long
xmlHashComputeQKey(xmlHashTablePtr table,
                  const xmlChar *prefix, const xmlChar *name,
                  const xmlChar *prefix2, const xmlChar *name2,
                  const xmlChar *prefix3, const xmlChar *name3) {
    unsigned long value = 0L;
    char ch;

#ifdef HASH_RANDOMIZATION
    value = table->random_seed;
#endif
    if (prefix != NULL)
        value += 30 * (*prefix);

```

```

else
value += 30 * (*name);

if (prefix != NULL) {
while ((ch = *prefix++) != 0) {
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
}
value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)!);
}
if (name != NULL) {
while ((ch = *name++) != 0) {
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
}
}
value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3));
if (prefix2 != NULL) {
while ((ch = *prefix2++) != 0) {
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
}
}
value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)!);
}
if (name2 != NULL) {
while ((ch = *name2++) != 0) {
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
}
}
value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3));
if (prefix3 != NULL) {
while ((ch = *prefix3++) != 0) {
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
}
}
value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)!);
}
if (name3 != NULL) {
while ((ch = *name3++) != 0) {
    value = value ^ ((value << 5) + (value >> 3) + (unsigned long)ch);
}
}
return (value % table->size);
}

```

/\*\*

\* xmlHashCreate:

\* @size: the size of the hash table

\*

\* Create a new xmlHashTablePtr.

\*

\* Returns the newly created object, or NULL if an error occurred.

```

*/
xmlHashTablePtr
xmlHashCreate(int size) {
    xmlHashTablePtr table;

    if (size <= 0)
        size = 256;

    table = xmlMalloc(sizeof(xmlHashTable));
    if (table) {
        table->dict = NULL;
        table->size = size;
    table->nbElems = 0;
        table->table = xmlMalloc(size * sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
        if (table->table) {
            memset(table->table, 0, size * sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
#ifdef HASH_RANDOMIZATION
            table->random_seed = __xmlRandom();
#endif
        return(table);
        }
        xmlFree(table);
    }
    return(NULL);
}

/**
 * xmlHashCreateDict:
 * @size: the size of the hash table
 * @dict: a dictionary to use for the hash
 *
 * Create a new xmlHashTablePtr which will use @dict as the internal dictionary
 *
 * Returns the newly created object, or NULL if an error occurred.
 */
xmlHashTablePtr
xmlHashCreateDict(int size, xmlDictPtr dict) {
    xmlHashTablePtr table;

    table = xmlHashCreate(size);
    if (table != NULL) {
        table->dict = dict;
        xmlDictReference(dict);
    }
    return(table);
}

/**

```

```

* xmlHashGrow:
* @table: the hash table
* @size: the new size of the hash table
*
* resize the hash table
*
* Returns 0 in case of success, -1 in case of failure
*/
static int
xmlHashGrow(xmlHashTablePtr table, int size) {
    unsigned long key;
    int oldsize, i;
    xmlHashEntryPtr iter, next;
    struct _xmlHashEntry *oldtable;
#ifdef DEBUG_GROW
    unsigned long nbElem = 0;
#endif

    if (table == NULL)
return(-1);
    if (size < 8)
        return(-1);
    if (size > 8 * 2048)
return(-1);

    oldsize = table->size;
    oldtable = table->table;
    if (oldtable == NULL)
        return(-1);

    table->table = xmlMalloc(size * sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
    if (table->table == NULL) {
table->table = oldtable;
return(-1);
    }
    memset(table->table, 0, size * sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
    table->size = size;

    /* If the two loops are merged, there would be situations where
a new entry needs to be allocated and data copied into it from
the main table. So instead, we run through the array twice, first
copying all the elements in the main array (where we can't get
conflicts) and then the rest, so we only free (and don't allocate)
*/
    for (i = 0; i < oldsize; i++) {
if (oldtable[i].valid == 0)
        continue;
key = xmlHashComputeKey(table, oldtable[i].name, oldtable[i].name2,

```



```

    oldtable[i].name3);
memcpy(&(table->table[key]), &(oldtable[i]), sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
table->table[key].next = NULL;
}

for (i = 0; i < oldsize; i++) {
iter = oldtable[i].next;
while (iter) {
    next = iter->next;

    /*
     * put back the entry in the new table
     */

    key = xmlHashComputeKey(table, iter->name, iter->name2,
        iter->name3);
    if (table->table[key].valid == 0) {
memcpy(&(table->table[key]), iter, sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
table->table[key].next = NULL;
xmlFree(iter);
    } else {
iter->next = table->table[key].next;
table->table[key].next = iter;
    }

#ifdef DEBUG_GROW
    nbElem++;
#endif

    iter = next;
}
}

xmlFree(oldtable);

#ifdef DEBUG_GROW
xmlGenericError(xmlGenericErrorContext,
    "xmlHashGrow : from %d to %d, %d elems\n", oldsize, size, nbElem);
#endif

return(0);
}

/**
 * xmlHashFree:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @f: the deallocator function for items in the hash
 *

```

```

* Free the hash @table and its contents. The userdata is
* deallocated with @f if provided.
*/
void
xmlHashFree(xmlHashTablePtr table, xmlHashDeallocator f) {
    int i;
    xmlHashEntryPtr iter;
    xmlHashEntryPtr next;
    int inside_table = 0;
    int nbElems;

    if (table == NULL)
return;
    if (table->table) {
nbElems = table->nbElems;
for(i = 0; (i < table->size) && (nbElems > 0); i++) {
    iter = &(table->table[i]);
    if (iter->valid == 0)
continue;
    inside_table = 1;
    while (iter) {
next = iter->next;
if ((f != NULL) && (iter->payload != NULL))
    f(iter->payload, iter->name);
if (table->dict == NULL) {
    if (iter->name)
xmlFree(iter->name);
    if (iter->name2)
xmlFree(iter->name2);
    if (iter->name3)
xmlFree(iter->name3);
}
iter->payload = NULL;
if (!inside_table)
    xmlFree(iter);
nbElems--;
inside_table = 0;
iter = next;
    }
}
xmlFree(table->table);
}
if (table->dict)
    xmlDictFree(table->dict);
xmlFree(table);
}

/**

```

```

* xmlHashAddEntry:
* @table: the hash table
* @name: the name of the userdata
* @userdata: a pointer to the userdata
*
* Add the @userdata to the hash @table. This can later be retrieved
* by using the @name. Duplicate names generate errors.
*
* Returns 0 the addition succeeded and -1 in case of error.
*/
int
xmlHashAddEntry(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name, void *userdata) {
    return(xmlHashAddEntry3(table, name, NULL, NULL, userdata));
}

/**
* xmlHashAddEntry2:
* @table: the hash table
* @name: the name of the userdata
* @name2: a second name of the userdata
* @userdata: a pointer to the userdata
*
* Add the @userdata to the hash @table. This can later be retrieved
* by using the (@name, @name2) tuple. Duplicate tuples generate errors.
*
* Returns 0 the addition succeeded and -1 in case of error.
*/
int
xmlHashAddEntry2(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
    const xmlChar *name2, void *userdata) {
    return(xmlHashAddEntry3(table, name, name2, NULL, userdata));
}

/**
* xmlHashUpdateEntry:
* @table: the hash table
* @name: the name of the userdata
* @userdata: a pointer to the userdata
* @f: the deallocator function for replaced item (if any)
*
* Add the @userdata to the hash @table. This can later be retrieved
* by using the @name. Existing entry for this @name will be removed
* and freed with @f if found.
*
* Returns 0 the addition succeeded and -1 in case of error.
*/
int
xmlHashUpdateEntry(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,

```

```

        void *userdata, xmlHashDeallocator f) {
    return(xmlHashUpdateEntry3(table, name, NULL, NULL, userdata, f));
}

/**
 * xmlHashUpdateEntry2:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata
 * @userdata: a pointer to the userdata
 * @f: the deallocator function for replaced item (if any)
 *
 * Add the @userdata to the hash @table. This can later be retrieved
 * by using the (@name, @name2) tuple. Existing entry for this tuple will
 * be removed and freed with @f if found.
 *
 * Returns 0 the addition succeeded and -1 in case of error.
 */
int
xmlHashUpdateEntry2(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
                    const xmlChar *name2, void *userdata,
                    xmlHashDeallocator f) {
    return(xmlHashUpdateEntry3(table, name, name2, NULL, userdata, f));
}

/**
 * xmlHashLookup:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 *
 * Find the userdata specified by the @name.
 *
 * Returns the pointer to the userdata
 */
void *
xmlHashLookup(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name) {
    return(xmlHashLookup3(table, name, NULL, NULL));
}

/**
 * xmlHashLookup2:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata
 *
 * Find the userdata specified by the (@name, @name2) tuple.
 *
 * Returns the pointer to the userdata
 */

```

```

*/
void *
xmlHashLookup2(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
               const xmlChar *name2) {
    return(xmlHashLookup3(table, name, name2, NULL));
}

/**
 * xmlHashQLookup:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @prefix: the prefix of the userdata
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 *
 * Find the userdata specified by the QName @prefix:@name/@name.
 *
 * Returns the pointer to the userdata
 */
void *
xmlHashQLookup(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *prefix,
               const xmlChar *name) {
    return(xmlHashQLookup3(table, prefix, name, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL));
}

/**
 * xmlHashQLookup2:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @prefix: the prefix of the userdata
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @prefix2: the second prefix of the userdata
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata
 *
 * Find the userdata specified by the QNames tuple
 *
 * Returns the pointer to the userdata
 */
void *
xmlHashQLookup2(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *prefix,
                const xmlChar *name, const xmlChar *prefix2,
                const xmlChar *name2) {
    return(xmlHashQLookup3(table, prefix, name, prefix2, name2, NULL, NULL));
}

/**
 * xmlHashAddEntry3:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata
 * @name3: a third name of the userdata

```

```

* @userdata: a pointer to the userdata
*
* Add the @userdata to the hash @table. This can later be retrieved
* by using the tuple (@name, @name2, @name3). Duplicate entries generate
* errors.
*
* Returns 0 the addition succeeded and -1 in case of error.
*/
int
xmlHashAddEntry3(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
                 const xmlChar *name2, const xmlChar *name3,
                 void *userdata) {
    unsigned long key, len = 0;
    xmlHashEntryPtr entry;
    xmlHashEntryPtr insert;

    if ((table == NULL) || (name == NULL))
        return(-1);

    /*
     * If using a dict internalize if needed
     */
    if (table->dict) {
        if (!xmlDictOwns(table->dict, name)) {
            name = xmlDictLookup(table->dict, name, -1);
            if (name == NULL)
                return(-1);
        }
        if ((name2 != NULL) && (!xmlDictOwns(table->dict, name2))) {
            name2 = xmlDictLookup(table->dict, name2, -1);
            if (name2 == NULL)
                return(-1);
        }
        if ((name3 != NULL) && (!xmlDictOwns(table->dict, name3))) {
            name3 = xmlDictLookup(table->dict, name3, -1);
            if (name3 == NULL)
                return(-1);
        }
    }

    /*
     * Check for duplicate and insertion location.
     */
    key = xmlHashComputeKey(table, name, name2, name3);
    if (table->table[key].valid == 0) {
        insert = NULL;
    } else {
        if (table->dict) {

```

```

    for (insert = &(table->table[key]); insert->next != NULL;
insert = insert->next) {
if ((insert->name == name) &&
    (insert->name2 == name2) &&
    (insert->name3 == name3))
    return(-1);
len++;
}
if ((insert->name == name) &&
(insert->name2 == name2) &&
(insert->name3 == name3))
return(-1);
} else {
    for (insert = &(table->table[key]); insert->next != NULL;
insert = insert->next) {
if ((xmlStrEqual(insert->name, name)) &&
    (xmlStrEqual(insert->name2, name2)) &&
    (xmlStrEqual(insert->name3, name3)))
    return(-1);
len++;
}
if ((xmlStrEqual(insert->name, name)) &&
(xmlStrEqual(insert->name2, name2)) &&
(xmlStrEqual(insert->name3, name3)))
return(-1);
}
}

if (insert == NULL) {
entry = &(table->table[key]);
} else {
entry = xmlMalloc(sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
if (entry == NULL)
    return(-1);
}

if (table->dict != NULL) {
    entry->name = (xmlChar *) name;
    entry->name2 = (xmlChar *) name2;
    entry->name3 = (xmlChar *) name3;
} else {
entry->name = xmlStrdup(name);
entry->name2 = xmlStrdup(name2);
entry->name3 = xmlStrdup(name3);
}
entry->payload = userdata;
entry->next = NULL;
entry->valid = 1;

```

```

    if (insert != NULL)
insert->next = entry;

    table->nbElems++;

    if (len > MAX_HASH_LEN)
xmlHashGrow(table, MAX_HASH_LEN * table->size);

    return(0);
}

/**
 * xmlHashUpdateEntry3:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata
 * @name3: a third name of the userdata
 * @userdata: a pointer to the userdata
 * @f: the deallocator function for replaced item (if any)
 *
 * Add the @userdata to the hash @table. This can later be retrieved
 * by using the tuple (@name, @name2, @name3). Existing entry for this tuple
 * will be removed and freed with @f if found.
 *
 * Returns 0 the addition succeeded and -1 in case of error.
 */
int
xmlHashUpdateEntry3(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
                    const xmlChar *name2, const xmlChar *name3,
                    void *userdata, xmlHashDeallocator f) {
    unsigned long key;
    xmlHashEntryPtr entry;
    xmlHashEntryPtr insert;

    if ((table == NULL) || name == NULL)
return(-1);

    /*
     * If using a dict internalize if needed
     */
    if (table->dict) {
        if (!xmlDictOwns(table->dict, name)) {
            name = xmlDictLookup(table->dict, name, -1);
            if (name == NULL)
                return(-1);
        }
    }
}

```



```

    if ((name2 != NULL) && (!xmlDictOwns(table->dict, name2))) {
name2 = xmlDictLookup(table->dict, name2, -1);
if (name2 == NULL)
    return(-1);
}
    if ((name3 != NULL) && (!xmlDictOwns(table->dict, name3))) {
name3 = xmlDictLookup(table->dict, name3, -1);
if (name3 == NULL)
    return(-1);
}
}
}

/*
 * Check for duplicate and insertion location.
 */
key = xmlHashComputeKey(table, name, name2, name3);
if (table->table[key].valid == 0) {
insert = NULL;
} else {
    if (table->dict) {
for (insert = &(table->table[key]); insert->next != NULL;
insert = insert->next) {
if ((insert->name == name) &&
(insert->name2 == name2) &&
(insert->name3 == name3)) {
if (f)
f(insert->payload, insert->name);
insert->payload = userdata;
return(0);
}
}
if ((insert->name == name) &&
(insert->name2 == name2) &&
(insert->name3 == name3)) {
if (f)
f(insert->payload, insert->name);
insert->payload = userdata;
return(0);
}
} else {
for (insert = &(table->table[key]); insert->next != NULL;
insert = insert->next) {
if ((xmlStrEqual(insert->name, name)) &&
(xmlStrEqual(insert->name2, name2)) &&
(xmlStrEqual(insert->name3, name3))) {
if (f)
f(insert->payload, insert->name);
insert->payload = userdata;
}
}
}
}
}

```

```

    return(0);
}
}
if ((xmlStrEqual(insert->name, name)) &&
(xmlStrEqual(insert->name2, name2)) &&
(xmlStrEqual(insert->name3, name3))) {
if (f)
    f(insert->payload, insert->name);
insert->payload = userdata;
return(0);
}
}
}

```

```

if (insert == NULL) {
entry = &(amp;table->table[key]);
} else {
entry = xmlMalloc(sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
if (entry == NULL)
    return(-1);
}

```

```

if (table->dict != NULL) {
    entry->name = (xmlChar *) name;
    entry->name2 = (xmlChar *) name2;
    entry->name3 = (xmlChar *) name3;
} else {
entry->name = xmlStrdup(name);
entry->name2 = xmlStrdup(name2);
entry->name3 = xmlStrdup(name3);
}
entry->payload = userdata;
entry->next = NULL;
entry->valid = 1;
table->nbElems++;

```

```

if (insert != NULL) {
insert->next = entry;
}
return(0);
}

```

/\*\*

```

* xmlHashLookup3:
* @table: the hash table
* @name: the name of the userdata
* @name2: a second name of the userdata

```

```

* @name3: a third name of the userdata
*
* Find the userdata specified by the (@name, @name2, @name3) tuple.
*
* Returns the a pointer to the userdata
*/
void *
xmlHashLookup3(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
               const xmlChar *name2, const xmlChar *name3) {
    unsigned long key;
    xmlHashEntryPtr entry;

    if (table == NULL)
        return(NULL);
    if (name == NULL)
        return(NULL);
    key = xmlHashComputeKey(table, name, name2, name3);
    if (table->table[key].valid == 0)
        return(NULL);
    if (table->dict) {
        for (entry = &(table->table[key]); entry != NULL; entry = entry->next) {
            if ((entry->name == name) &&
                (entry->name2 == name2) &&
                (entry->name3 == name3))
                return(entry->payload);
        }
    }
    for (entry = &(table->table[key]); entry != NULL; entry = entry->next) {
        if ((xmlStrEqual(entry->name, name)) &&
            (xmlStrEqual(entry->name2, name2)) &&
            (xmlStrEqual(entry->name3, name3)))
            return(entry->payload);
    }
    return(NULL);
}

/**
* xmlHashQLookup3:
* @table: the hash table
* @prefix: the prefix of the userdata
* @name: the name of the userdata
* @prefix2: the second prefix of the userdata
* @name2: a second name of the userdata
* @prefix3: the third prefix of the userdata
* @name3: a third name of the userdata
*
* Find the userdata specified by the (@name, @name2, @name3) tuple.
*

```

```

* Returns the a pointer to the userdata
*/
void *
xmlHashQLookup3(xmlHashTablePtr table,
                const xmlChar *prefix, const xmlChar *name,
                const xmlChar *prefix2, const xmlChar *name2,
                const xmlChar *prefix3, const xmlChar *name3) {
    unsigned long key;
    xmlHashEntryPtr entry;

    if (table == NULL)
return(NULL);
    if (name == NULL)
return(NULL);
    key = xmlHashComputeQKey(table, prefix, name, prefix2,
                            name2, prefix3, name3);
    if (table->table[key].valid == 0)
return(NULL);
    for (entry = &(table->table[key]); entry != NULL; entry = entry->next) {
if ((xmlStrQEqual(prefix, name, entry->name)) &&
    (xmlStrQEqual(prefix2, name2, entry->name2)) &&
    (xmlStrQEqual(prefix3, name3, entry->name3)))
        return(entry->payload);
    }
    return(NULL);
}

typedef struct {
    xmlHashScanner hashscanner;
    void *data;
} stubData;

static void
stubHashScannerFull (void *payload, void *data, const xmlChar *name,
                    const xmlChar *name2 ATTRIBUTE_UNUSED,
                    const xmlChar *name3 ATTRIBUTE_UNUSED) {
    stubData *stubdata = (stubData *) data;
    stubdata->hashscanner (payload, stubdata->data, (xmlChar *) name);
}

/**
 * xmlHashScan:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @f: the scanner function for items in the hash
 * @data: extra data passed to f
 *
 * Scan the hash @table and applied @f to each value.
 */

```

```

void
xmlHashScan(xmlHashTablePtr table, xmlHashScanner f, void *data) {
    stubData stubdata;
    stubdata.data = data;
    stubdata.hashscanner = f;
    xmlHashScanFull (table, stubHashScannerFull, &stubdata);
}

/**
 * xmlHashScanFull:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @f: the scanner function for items in the hash
 * @data: extra data passed to f
 *
 * Scan the hash @table and applied @f to each value.
 */
void
xmlHashScanFull(xmlHashTablePtr table, xmlHashScannerFull f, void *data) {
    int i, nb;
    xmlHashEntryPtr iter;
    xmlHashEntryPtr next;

    if (table == NULL)
return;
    if (f == NULL)
return;

    if (table->table) {
for(i = 0; i < table->size; i++) {
    if (table->table[i].valid == 0)
continue;
    iter = &(table->table[i]);
    while (iter) {
next = iter->next;
        nb = table->nbElems;
if ((f != NULL) && (iter->payload != NULL))
f(iter->payload, data, iter->name,
    iter->name2, iter->name3);
        if (nb != table->nbElems) {
            /* table was modified by the callback, be careful */
            if (iter == &(table->table[i])) {
                if (table->table[i].valid == 0)
                    iter = NULL;
                if (table->table[i].next != next)
                    iter = &(table->table[i]);
            } else
                iter = next;
        } else
            iter = next;
    } else
        iter = next;
    } else
        } else

```

```

        iter = next;
    }
}
}
}

/**
 * xmlHashScan3:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata or NULL
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata or NULL
 * @name3: a third name of the userdata or NULL
 * @f: the scanner function for items in the hash
 * @data: extra data passed to f
 *
 * Scan the hash @table and applied @f to each value matching
 * (@name, @name2, @name3) tuple. If one of the names is null,
 * the comparison is considered to match.
 */
void
xmlHashScan3(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
             const xmlChar *name2, const xmlChar *name3,
             xmlHashScanner f, void *data) {
    xmlHashScanFull3 (table, name, name2, name3,
                     (xmlHashScannerFull) f, data);
}

/**
 * xmlHashScanFull3:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata or NULL
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata or NULL
 * @name3: a third name of the userdata or NULL
 * @f: the scanner function for items in the hash
 * @data: extra data passed to f
 *
 * Scan the hash @table and applied @f to each value matching
 * (@name, @name2, @name3) tuple. If one of the names is null,
 * the comparison is considered to match.
 */
void
xmlHashScanFull3(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
                 const xmlChar *name2, const xmlChar *name3,
                 xmlHashScannerFull f, void *data) {
    int i;
    xmlHashEntryPtr iter;
    xmlHashEntryPtr next;

```

```

    if (table == NULL)
return;
    if (f == NULL)
return;

    if (table->table) {
for(i = 0; i < table->size; i++) {
    if (table->table[i].valid == 0)
continue;
    iter = &(table->table[i]);
    while (iter) {
next = iter->next;
if (((name == NULL) || (xmlStrEqual(name, iter->name))) &&
    ((name2 == NULL) || (xmlStrEqual(name2, iter->name2))) &&
    ((name3 == NULL) || (xmlStrEqual(name3, iter->name3))) &&
    (iter->payload != NULL)) {
    f(iter->payload, data, iter->name,
    iter->name2, iter->name3);
    }
    iter = next;
    }
    }
    }
}

/**
 * xmlHashCopy:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @f: the copier function for items in the hash
 *
 * Scan the hash @table and applied @f to each value.
 *
 * Returns the new table or NULL in case of error.
 */
xmlHashTablePtr
xmlHashCopy(xmlHashTablePtr table, xmlHashCopier f) {
    int i;
    xmlHashEntryPtr iter;
    xmlHashEntryPtr next;
    xmlHashTablePtr ret;

    if (table == NULL)
return(NULL);
    if (f == NULL)
return(NULL);

    ret = xmlHashCreate(table->size);
    if (ret == NULL)

```

```

return(NULL);

if (table->table) {
for(i = 0; i < table->size; i++) {
    if (table->table[i].valid == 0)
continue;
    iter = &(table->table[i]);
    while (iter) {
next = iter->next;
xmlHashAddEntry3(ret, iter->name, iter->name2,
    iter->name3, f(iter->payload, iter->name));
iter = next;
    }
}
}
ret->nbElems = table->nbElems;
return(ret);
}

/**
 * xmlHashSize:
 * @table: the hash table
 *
 * Query the number of elements installed in the hash @table.
 *
 * Returns the number of elements in the hash table or
 * -1 in case of error
 */
int
xmlHashSize(xmlHashTablePtr table) {
    if (table == NULL)
return(-1);
    return(table->nbElems);
}

/**
 * xmlHashRemoveEntry:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @f: the deallocator function for removed item (if any)
 *
 * Find the userdata specified by the @name and remove
 * it from the hash @table. Existing userdata for this tuple will be removed
 * and freed with @f.
 *
 * Returns 0 if the removal succeeded and -1 in case of error or not found.
 */
int xmlHashRemoveEntry(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,

```



```

    xmlHashDeallocator f) {
    return(xmlHashRemoveEntry3(table, name, NULL, NULL, f));
}

/**
 * xmlHashRemoveEntry2:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata
 * @f: the deallocator function for removed item (if any)
 *
 * Find the userdata specified by the (@name, @name2) tuple and remove
 * it from the hash @table. Existing userdata for this tuple will be removed
 * and freed with @f.
 *
 * Returns 0 if the removal succeeded and -1 in case of error or not found.
 */
int
xmlHashRemoveEntry2(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
    const xmlChar *name2, xmlHashDeallocator f) {
    return(xmlHashRemoveEntry3(table, name, name2, NULL, f));
}

/**
 * xmlHashRemoveEntry3:
 * @table: the hash table
 * @name: the name of the userdata
 * @name2: a second name of the userdata
 * @name3: a third name of the userdata
 * @f: the deallocator function for removed item (if any)
 *
 * Find the userdata specified by the (@name, @name2, @name3) tuple and remove
 * it from the hash @table. Existing userdata for this tuple will be removed
 * and freed with @f.
 *
 * Returns 0 if the removal succeeded and -1 in case of error or not found.
 */
int
xmlHashRemoveEntry3(xmlHashTablePtr table, const xmlChar *name,
    const xmlChar *name2, const xmlChar *name3, xmlHashDeallocator f) {
    unsigned long key;
    xmlHashEntryPtr entry;
    xmlHashEntryPtr prev = NULL;

    if (table == NULL || name == NULL)
        return(-1);

    key = xmlHashComputeKey(table, name, name2, name3);

```

```

if (table->table[key].valid == 0) {
    return(-1);
} else {
    for (entry = &(amp;table->table[key]); entry != NULL; entry = entry->next) {
        if (xmlStrEqual(entry->name, name) &&
            xmlStrEqual(entry->name2, name2) &&
            xmlStrEqual(entry->name3, name3)) {
            if ((f != NULL) && (entry->payload != NULL))
                f(entry->payload, entry->name);
            entry->payload = NULL;
        }
        if (table->dict == NULL) {
            if(entry->name)
                xmlFree(entry->name);
            if(entry->name2)
                xmlFree(entry->name2);
            if(entry->name3)
                xmlFree(entry->name3);
        }
        if(prev) {
            prev->next = entry->next;
            xmlFree(entry);
        } else {
            if (entry->next == NULL) {
                entry->valid = 0;
            } else {
                entry = entry->next;
                memcpy(&(table->table[key]), entry, sizeof(xmlHashEntry));
                xmlFree(entry);
            }
        }
        table->nbElems--;
        return(0);
    }
    prev = entry;
}
return(-1);
}
}

```

```

#define bottom_hash
#include "elfgcchack.h"

```

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## 1.112 libxslt 1.1.28

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**:0296e5f8f3e823c28c5c77b9e2c2f262**

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```
*/
```

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## 1.121 mtd-utils 1.5.2 :aea3641706

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```

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```
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## 1.122 ncurses 6.0 :a25949ff65

### 1.122.1 Available under license :

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Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <[dickey@invisible-island.net](mailto:dickey@invisible-island.net)>

-----  
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-- vile:txtmode file-encoding=utf-8

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-- vile:txtmode fc=72

-- \$Id: COPYING,v 1.4 2016/01/02 20:24:37 tom Exp \$

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Upstream source <http://invisible-island.net/ncurses/ncurses.html>

This package is used for testing builds of `ncurses`.

Current `ncurses` maintainer: Thomas Dickey <[dickey@invisible-island.net](mailto:dickey@invisible-island.net)>

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Files: `aclocal.m4` package

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Files: `doc/html/NCURSES-Programming-HOWTO.html`

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-----  
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-- vile: txtmode file-encoding=utf-8

## 1.123 nemo-qml-plugin-dbus 2.0.7

:c4d98477aa

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```
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\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*/

```
#ifndef DECLARATIVEDBUSINTERFACE_H
```

```
#define DECLARATIVEDBUSINTERFACE_H
```

```
#include <QObject>
```

```
#include <QMap>
```

```
#include <QPair>
```

```
#include <QPointer>
```

```
#include <QVariant>
```

```
#include <QDBusArgument>
```

```
#include <QJSValue>
```

```
#include <QQmlParserStatus>
```

```
#include <QUrl>
```

```
#include <QDBusPendingCallWatcher>
```

```
#include <QDBusMessage>
```

```
#include <QPair>
```

```
#include "declarativedbus.h"
```

```
class DeclarativeDBusInterface : public QObject, public QQmlParserStatus
```

```
{
```

```
    Q_OBJECT
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY(QString service READ service WRITE setService NOTIFY serviceChanged)
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY(QString path READ path WRITE setPath NOTIFY pathChanged)
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY(QString iface READ interface WRITE setInterface NOTIFY interfaceChanged)
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY(DeclarativeDBus::BusType bus READ bus WRITE setBus NOTIFY busChanged)
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY(bool signalsEnabled READ signalsEnabled WRITE setSignalsEnabled NOTIFY  
signalsEnabledChanged)
```

```
    Q_PROPERTY(bool propertiesEnabled READ propertiesEnabled WRITE setPropertiesEnabled NOTIFY  
propertiesEnabledChanged)
```

```
    Q_INTERFACES(QQmlParserStatus)
```

```
public:
```

```
    DeclarativeDBusInterface(QObject *parent = 0);
```

```
    ~DeclarativeDBusInterface();
```

```
    QString service() const;
```

```
    void setService(const QString &service);
```

```
    QString path() const;
```

```
    void setPath(const QString &path);
```

```
    QString interface() const;
```

```

void setInterface(const QString &interface);

DeclarativeDBus::BusType bus() const;
void setBus(DeclarativeDBus::BusType bus);

bool signalsEnabled() const;
void setSignalsEnabled(bool enabled);

bool signalsConnected() const;

bool propertiesEnabled() const;
void setPropertiesEnabled(bool enabled);

void propertiesConnected() const;

Q_INVOKABLE void call(const QString &method,
    const QJSValue &arguments = QJSValue::UndefinedValue,
    const QJSValue &callback = QJSValue::UndefinedValue,
    const QJSValue &errorCallback = QJSValue::UndefinedValue);
Q_INVOKABLE bool typedCall(const QString &method, const QJSValue &arguments,
    const QJSValue &callback=QJSValue::UndefinedValue,
    const QJSValue &errorCallback=QJSValue::UndefinedValue);

Q_INVOKABLE QVariant getProperty(const QString &name);
Q_INVOKABLE void setProperty(const QString &name, const QVariant &newValue);

void classBegin();
void componentComplete();

static QVariant unwind(const QVariant &val, int depth = 0);
static QVariantList argumentsFromScriptValue(const QJSValue &arguments);

signals:
void serviceChanged();
void pathChanged();
void interfaceChanged();
void busChanged();
void signalsEnabledChanged();
void propertiesEnabledChanged();
void propertiesChanged();

private slots:
void pendingCallFinished(QDBusPendingCallWatcher *watcher);
void signalHandler(const QDBusMessage &message);
void introspectionDataReceived(const QString &introspectionData);
void notifyPropertyChange(const QDBusMessage &message);
void propertyValuesReceived(const QDBusMessage &message);

```

```

private:
    void invalidateIntrospection();
    void introspect();
    bool dispatch(
        const QDBusMessage &message, const QJSValue &callback, const QJSValue &errorCallback);
    void disconnectSignalHandler();
    void connectSignalHandler();
    void disconnectPropertyHandler();
    void connectPropertyHandler();
    void queryPropertyValues();
    void updatePropertyValues(const QDBusArgument &values);

    bool marshallDBusArgument(QDBusMessage &msg, const QJSValue &arg);
    QDBusMessage constructMessage(const QString &service,
        const QString &path,
        const QString &interface,
        const QString &method,
        const QJSValue &arguments);

    QString m_service;
    QString m_path;
    QString m_interface;
    DeclarativeDBus::BusType m_bus;
    QMap<QDBusPendingCallWatcher *, QPair<QJSValue, QJSValue>> m_pendingCalls; // pair: success and error
    callback
    QMap<QString, QMetaMethod> m_signals;
    QMap<QString, QMetaProperty> m_properties;
    bool m_componentCompleted;
    bool m_signalsEnabled;
    bool m_signalsConnected;
    bool m_propertiesEnabled;
    bool m_propertiesConnected;
    bool m_introspected;
    bool m_providesPropertyInterface;
};

#endif

```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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set yrange [0:]

set terminal pngcairo font 'Sans, 8' lw 1 size 1400,1024

set xtics rotate by -45

set style histogram errorbars gap 2 lw 1

set style fill solid border -1

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# 1.131 pango 1.38.1

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## 1.133 pcre 8.38

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-----

Written by: Philip Hazel  
Email local part: ph10  
Email domain: cam.ac.uk

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```

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

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Julian Seward, [jseward@bzip.org](mailto:jseward@bzip.org)  
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-----  
/\* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library  
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\*/

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Source: <http://www.perl.com/CPAN/src/5.0/>

Comment:

This package was debianized by Brendan O'Dea <bod@debian.org> on Thu, 17 Aug 2000 16:10:54 +1000.

.

Upstream Authors:

.

Larry Wall et. al. (see /usr/share/doc/perl/AUTHORS).

.

Last checked against: Perl 5.22.1

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Files:

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cpan/Module-Load-Conditional/\*

cpan/Module-Loaded/\*

cpan/Package-Constants/\*

cpan/Params-Check/\*

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cpan/Locale-Maketext-Simple/t/po\_with\_i\_default/en.po

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cpan/Tie-RefHash/\*

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dist/I18N-Collate/\*

dist/if/\*

dist/Safe/\*

ext/Fcntl/\*

ext/FileCache/\*

ext/GDBM\_File/\*

ext/IPC-Open2/\*

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## 1.137 popt 1.16

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## 1.138 popt - test2.c 1.16

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Version 2, June 1991

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# 1.139 procps 3.3.11

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```
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```
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```
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## 1.140 psmisc 22.21

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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 <https://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.

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the verbatim comments from the original code::

A C-program for MT19937, with initialization improved 2002/1/26.  
Coded by Takuji Nishimura and Makoto Matsumoto.

Before using, initialize the state by using `init_genrand(seed)`  
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Sockets

-----

The `:mod:`socket`` module uses the functions, `:func:`getaddrinfo``, and `:func:`getnameinfo``, which are coded in separate source files from the WIDE Project, <http://www.wide.ad.jp/>. ::

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## MD5 message digest algorithm

-----

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L. Peter Deutsch  
ghost@aladdin.com

Independent implementation of MD5 (RFC 1321).

This code implements the MD5 Algorithm defined in RFC 1321, whose text is available at

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1321.txt>

The code is derived from the text of the RFC, including the test suite (section A.5) but excluding the rest of Appendix A. It does not include any code or documentation that is identified in the RFC as being copyrighted.

The original and principal author of md5.h is L. Peter Deutsch <ghost@aladdin.com>. Other authors are noted in the change history that follows (in reverse chronological order):

- 2002-04-13 lpd Removed support for non-ANSI compilers; removed references to Ghostscript; clarified derivation from RFC 1321; now handles byte order either statically or dynamically.
- 1999-11-04 lpd Edited comments slightly for automatic TOC extraction.
- 1999-10-18 lpd Fixed typo in header comment (ansi2knr rather than md5); added conditionalization for C++ compilation from Martin Porschke <porschke@bnl.gov>.
- 1999-05-03 lpd Original version.

Asynchronous socket services

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Cookie management

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Execution tracing

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UUencode and UUdecode functions

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Modified by Jack Jansen, CWI, July 1995:

- Use binascii module to do the actual line-by-line conversion between ascii and binary. This results in a 1000-fold speedup. The C version is still 5 times faster, though.
- Arguments more compliant with Python standard

#### XML Remote Procedure Calls

-----

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Select kqueue

-----

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strtod and dtoa

-----

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-----

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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 the PSF.

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**:05fd6dda80097ee8cd31af23929889a2**

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**:74e5964fbda6bce0cd8a531658e27902**

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# 1.145 python-setuptools 19.4

## 1.146 qtbase 5.4.1 :315996a483

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The basic library functions are written in C and are freestanding. Also included in the distribution is a set of C++ wrapper functions, and a just-in-time compiler that can be used to optimize pattern matching. These are both optional features that can be omitted when the library is built.

#### THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

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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

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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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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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 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.

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

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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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- 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.

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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 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.)

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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.

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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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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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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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:

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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.)

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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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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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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

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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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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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- 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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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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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:

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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.

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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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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When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a



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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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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

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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.

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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 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.

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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 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.

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.

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# 1.156 rdk-logger 2.1-20161003 :6371e6557e

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#####
```

Overview:

-----

Librdkloggers is a general purpose logging mechanism, it is based on MPEOS logging. It has a similar format as that of ocap-ri logs. It uses log4c for formatting and supports multiple log levels, modules. The log level for each module reads from the configuration file debug.ini at startup.

Build Instructions:

-----

- \* Checking out the rdklogger on host machine.  
\$ svn co [https://svn3.teamccp.com/svn/rdk/rdk/components/comcast/rdk\\_logger/generic/trunk](https://svn3.teamccp.com/svn/rdk/rdk/components/comcast/rdk_logger/generic/trunk) rdklogger
- \* Building the rdklogger module

```
$ cd trunk/rdklogger
```

```
$ ./build.sh
```

```
* To Build and Install the rdk logger library, binaries and config files
```

```
$ ./build.sh install
```

Here, libraries are installed under "/mnt/nfs/lib/"

And the configuration files installed under "/mnt/nfs/env/" on target

```
* To build Test
```

```
$ make test
```

```
* To create the doxygen document
```

```
$ make doc
```

RDK logger documents in html format generated under "doc/html" folder

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

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*
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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.
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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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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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# 1.161 requests\_packages 2.5.1 :(2014-12-23)

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## 1.162 rfc1003 0.5

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## 1.163 rmfalheaders 2.1-

# 20161003+gitnightly\_master\_tag\_10032016

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by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com).

The implementation was written so as to conform with Netscapes SSL.

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```

```
/**
 * @defgroup rmf_mediastreamer
 * @{
 **/
```

```
/**
 * @file MediaStream.h
 */
```

```
#ifndef MEDIASTREAM_H
#define MEDIASTREAM_H
```

```
using namespace std;
#include <stdint.h>
#include <semaphore.h>
```

```

#include "rmf_osal_sync.h"
#include "rmf_osal_event.h"
#include "HTTPRequest.h"

#define MEDIASTREAM_PTS_TIMEBASE (45*1000)
#define MAX_URL_LEN (1024+1)

/**
 * @class HNClientID
 * @brief Stores the HN client information such as UUID, IP address and session number.
 * @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_CLASS
 */
class HNClientID
{
public:
    unsigned char uuid[16]; // uuid of the client - for future
    unsigned long ip_addr; // IP address of client
    unsigned long session_num; // Identifies session within a client.
};

/**
 * @class TrickPlayParams
 * @brief Stores trick play parameters such as play speed, play position, time range, etc., and defines
 * methods for resetting these parameters.
 * @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_CLASS
 */
class TrickPlayParams
{
public:
    float playSpeed;
    float timePos;
    float timeRange;
    int64_t bytePos;
    int64_t byteSize;
    bool modified;
};

/**
 * @brief This function is used to reset the trickplay parameters such as playSpeed, byteSize
 * etc... to default.
 *
 * @return None
 */
void reset() {playSpeed=1.0; timePos=0.0; timeRange=0.0; bytePos = 0; byteSize= 0; modified=false;}

/**
 * @enum http_event_type

```

```

* @brief It defines an enumeration to represent http event type.
* @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_TYPES
*/
typedef enum {
    HTTP_STOP_REQUEST = 0x100,
    HTTP_HEADER_READY,
}http_event_type;

/**
* @class MediaStream
* @brief Class to hold the stream related information such as
* URL types, stream direction, number of bytes streamed etc.
* It also manages the media stream by providing interfaces to control
* the trick play and to update the streaming information.
* @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_CLASS
*/
class MediaStream
{
    friend class MediaStreamManager;

public:

/**
* @enum StreamType
* @brief Enumeration to indicate the streaming types/protocol.
* @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_TYPES
*/
enum StreamType
{
    RTP = 0,
    RTSP,
    HTTP,
};

/**
* @enum StreamDir
* @brief Enumeration to indicate the stream direction as input or output.
* @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_TYPES
*/
enum StreamDir
{
    INPUT = 0,
    OUTPUT
};

int is_default();

```

```

int initialize();
void reset();
int init_complete();

// Open a media url
virtual int open(HTTPRequest *pRequest) = 0;

// Open a media url
virtual int close () = 0;

// Read data from the stream
virtual unsigned long read(unsigned char *buf, unsigned long size );

/**
 * @brief This function is used to check if the stream is open.
 *
 * @return bool
 * @retval TRUE Indicates that the stream is open.
 * @retval FALSE Indicates that the stream is not open.
 */
bool isOpen() { return opened; }

/**
 * @brief This function is used to get the requested media URL.
 *
 * @return mediaUrl A pointer to the media URL.
 */
const char* get_url() { return mediaUrl;}

/**
 * @brief This function is used to get the media streaming type.
 * The stream types can be RTP, RTSP or HTTP.
 *
 * @return StreamType
 * @retval mediaStreamType Indicates URL type.
 */
StreamType getType() { return mediaStreamType;}

/**
 * @brief This function is used to get the stream direction such as input or output.
 *
 * @return StreamDir
 * @retval mediaStreamDir Indicates the direction of stream flow.
 */
StreamDir getDir() { return mediaStreamDir;}

/**
 * @brief This function is used to get the total bytes of media streamed.

```

```

*
* @return uint64_t
* @retval totalBytesStreamed Indicates the total number of bytes streamed.
*/
uint64_t getTotalBytesStreamed() {return totalBytesStreamed;}

/**
* @brief This function is used to save the total number of bytes streamed count.
*
* @return None
*/
void saveTotalBytesStreamed() {totalBytesStreamedPrev=totalBytesStreamed;}

/**
* @brief this function is used to get the media streaming bitrate.
*
* @return uint64_t
* @retval bitRate Holds the bitrate value.
*/
uint64_t getBitRate() {return bitRate;}
uint64_t calcBitRate(int duration);

/**
* @brief This function is used to set the user's private data.
*
* @param[in] user_data User's private data to be updated.
*
* @return None
*/
void setUserData(void * user_data) {userData = user_data;}

/**
* @brief This function is used to get the user's private data.
*
* @return void*
* @retval userData A pointer to user's private data.
*/
void * getUserData() { return userData;}

/**
* @brief This function is used to get the media stream session Id.
*
* @return int
* @retval mediaStreamSessionId Indicates the media stream session Id.
*/
int getMediaStreamSessionId() { return mediaStreamSessionId;}

// get the unique ID of the client/peer device connected on this stream

```

```

virtual int getClientID (HNClientID * clientId);

int request();

int release();

bool isInUse();

int getUseCount();

float getTrickPlayRate();
void setTrickPlayRate(float rate);
float getTrickPlayTimeSeek();
void setTrickPlayTimeSeek(float pos);
int setTrickPlayTimeSeekPts(unsigned long long seekPts);
int getElapsedTime(unsigned long long curPosPts);
int getMediaDuration();

int64_t getTrickPlayBytePos();
void setTrickPlayBytePos(int64_t bPos);
int64_t getTrickPlayByteSize();
void setTrickPlayByteSize(int64_t bSize);

void updatePTS();

/**
 * @brief This function is used to get the recording Id.
 *
 * @return record_id Recording Id is returned.
 */
long long getRecordId() {return record_id;}

/**
 * @brief This function is used to set the recording Id.
 *
 * @param[in] rec_id Indicates the recording Id.
 *
 * @return None
 */
void setRecordId(long long rec_id){ record_id = rec_id;}

protected:

MediaStream(MediaStream::StreamType _type, MediaStream::StreamDir _dir);
virtual ~MediaStream();

// Whether stream is open
bool opened;

```



```

/**
 * Maximum length of url could be 1024
 */
char mediaUrl[MAX_URL_LEN];

// user's private data
void * userData;

static int gHTTPInputSessionCount;
static int gHTTPOutputSessionCount;
static int gRTPInputSessionCount;
static int gRTPOutputSessionCount;

static int gMediaStreamSessionId;

StreamType mediaStreamType;
StreamDir mediaStreamDir;
uint64_t totalBytesStreamed;
uint64_t totalBytesStreamedPrev;
uint64_t bitRate;

int mediaStreamSessionId;

TrickPlayParams trickPlayParams;

// Number of users sharing this mediastream
int usageCount;
rmf_osal_Mutex mMutex;

unsigned long startPTS;
unsigned long endPTS;
bool ptsUpdated;
unsigned long lastGoodPTS;
int lastPlayPos;

// If there is a recording associated with this
// mediastream, then the id is set here
// This is normally the leaf_id of the recording.
long long record_id;

bool m_dtcpContent;
};

/**
 * @class HTTPInputMediaStream
 * @brief This class is extended from MediaStream class.

```

```

* It is used to manage the input media stream of HTTP type
* by providing the interface to open, close, read, get media
* duration and so on.
* @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_CLASS
*/
class HTTPInputMediaStream : public MediaStream
{

    friend class MediaStreamManager;

public:

    // Open a media url
    int open(HTTPRequest *pRequest);

    // Open a media url
    int openHeadRequest(const char * url);

    // Open a media url
    int close ();

    // Read data from the stream
    unsigned long read(unsigned char *buf, unsigned long size );

    //int setPlaySpeed(int playSpeed);
    //int setTimeSeek(int timePos);
    int applyTrickPlaySettings();
    int setTrickPlayTimeSeekPts(unsigned long long seekPts);
    int getElapsedTime(unsigned long long curPosPts);
    int getMediaDuration();

    void updatePTS();

    // Set a proprietary header string
    int setHeader(const char * headerStr );

private:

    HTTPInputMediaStream(MediaStream::StreamType _type, MediaStream::StreamDir _dir);
    ~HTTPInputMediaStream();

#ifdef USE_CURL_HTTPCLIENT
    CurlHttp * curlHttpCtx;
#else
    // ffmpeg's context
    // AVFormatContext *pFormatCtx;
#endif
}

```

```

};

#define HTTP_TIMEOUT_WAIT_MAX 30

/**
 * @class HTTPOutputMediaStream
 * @brief This class is extended from MediaStream class.
 * It is used to manage the output media stream of HTTP type by providing the interfaces
 * to open, close, read, set/get client IP address and so on.
 * @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_CLASS
 */
class HTTPOutputMediaStream : public MediaStream
{
    friend class MediaStreamManager;

public:
    /**
     * @enum ConnectionState
     * @brief It defines an enumeration to represent HTTP connection state.
     * @ingroup RMF_MEDIASTREAMER_TYPES
     */
    enum ConnectionState
    {
        CONN_INIT = 0,
        CONN_OPENED,
        CONN_CLOSED
    };

    HTTPOutputMediaStream( MediaStream::StreamType _type, MediaStream::StreamDir _dir );
    ~HTTPOutputMediaStream();

    int open(HTTPRequest *pRequest);
    int close ();

    // Read data from the stream
    unsigned long read(unsigned char *buf, unsigned long size );

    /**
     * @brief This function is used to set the client IP address.
     *
     * @param[in] remoteIp IP address to set for client.
     *
     * @return None
     */
    void setClientIpAddr(long remoteIp) { clientIpAddr = remoteIp; }

    /**

```

```

* @brief This function is used to get the client IP address.
*
* @return clientIpAddr Holds the client's IP address.
*/
long getClientIpAddr() {return clientIpAddr;}
char* getClientIpAddrStr(char *ipStr);

/**
* @brief This function is used to set the http output media connection ID.
*
* @param[in] id Connection ID to be set.
*
* @return None.
*/
void setConnId(unsigned long id) {connId = id;}

/**
* @brief This function is used to get the http output media connection ID.
*
* @return Connection ID.
*/
unsigned long getConnId() {return connId;}

void send_http_response_header(int status_code, char * msg);
int create_http_response_header(char *buffer, int status_code, char * msg);

void send_http_response_header_dlna(int status_code, char * msg);
int create_http_response_header_dlna(char *buffer, int status_code, char * msg);

// get the unique ID of the client/peer device connected on this stream
int getClientID (HNClientID * clientId);

HTTPRequest * getHTTPRequest ();

rmf_Error rmfEventHandlerAndClientNotifier(rmf_osal_eventqueue_handle_t eventqueue, sem_t
*pSessionDoneSem );

private:
int does_client_want_keep_alive();
int getRecordPts45k (long long leafId, unsigned long *startPTS45k, unsigned long *endPTS45k);

char fileToServe[1024];
bool streamingEnabled;
ConnectionState connState;
long clientIpAddr;
unsigned long connId;
HTTPRequest *mRequest;

```

};

#endif

/\*\* @ } \*/

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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# 1.165 shadow 4.2.1

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## 1.166 smartmontools 6.4

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## 1.172 stblinux 3.14.28-1.8

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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  
line to the DVB mailing list)

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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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 \* M. Welsh, 6 July 1996  
 \*  
 \*  
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## 1.173 sudo 1.8.20p2

### 1.173.1 Available under license :

```
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*/  
  
#include <config.h>
```

```

#ifndef HAVE_GETCWD

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

#include <errno.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
#include <string.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
#include <strings.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_H */
#include <unistd.h>
#include <dirent.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')))

#if defined(HAVE_STRUCT_DIRENT_D_NAMLEN) && HAVE_STRUCT_DIRENT_D_NAMLEN
#define NAMLEN(dirent) (dirent->d_namlen)
#else
#define NAMLEN(dirent) strlen((dirent->d_name))
#endif

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 psize, 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) {
    psize = 0;
    if (!size) {
        errno = EINVAL;
        return NULL;
    }
    ept = pt + size;
} else {
    if ((pt = malloc(psize = 1024 - 4)) == NULL)
        return NULL;
    ept = pt + psize;
}
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(upspace = 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 = reallocarray(up, upsize, 2)) == NULL)
goto err;
upsize *= 2;
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 (!ptsize) {
        errno = ERANGE;
        goto err;
    }
    off = bpt - pt;
    len = ept - bpt;
    if ((npt = reallocarray(pt, psize, 2)) == NULL)
        goto err;
    psize *= 2;
    pt = npt;
    bpt = pt + off;
    ept = pt + psize;
    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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```

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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>
#include <stdlib.h>
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
# include <string.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
# include <strings.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_H */
#include <unistd.h>
#if defined(HAVE_STDINT_H)
# include <stdint.h>
#elif defined(HAVE_INTTYPES_H)
# include <inttypes.h>
#endif
#include <ctype.h>
#include <dirent.h>
#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
#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)

#define GLOB_LIMIT_MALLOC 65536
#define GLOB_LIMIT_STAT 2048
#define GLOB_LIMIT_READDIR 16384

struct glob_lim {
    size_t glim_malloc;
    size_t glim_stat;
    size_t glim_readdir;
};

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 *, struct glob_lim *);
static int glob1(Char *, Char *, glob_t *, struct glob_lim *);
static int glob2(Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *,
    glob_t *, struct glob_lim *);
static int glob3(Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *,
    Char *, Char *, glob_t *, struct glob_lim *);
static int globextend(const Char *, glob_t *, struct glob_lim *,
    struct stat *);
static const Char *
    globtilde(const Char *, Char *, size_t, glob_t *);
static int globexp1(const Char *, glob_t *, struct glob_lim *);
static int globexp2(const Char *, const Char *, glob_t *,
    struct glob_lim *);
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];
    struct glob_lim limit = { 0, 0, 0 };

    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;

    if (pglob->gl_offs < 0 || pglob->gl_pathc < 0 ||
        pglob->gl_offs >= INT_MAX || pglob->gl_pathc >= INT_MAX ||
        pglob->gl_pathc >= INT_MAX - pglob->gl_offs - 1)
        return GLOB_NOSPACE;

    if (strlen(pattern, PATH_MAX) == PATH_MAX)
        return GLOB_NOMATCH;
}

```

```

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, &limit);
else
    return glob0(patbuf, pglob, &limit);
}

/*
 * 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, struct glob_lim *limitp)
{
    const Char* ptr = pattern;

    /* Protect a single {}, for find(1), like csh */
    if (pattern[0] == LBRACE && pattern[1] == RBRACE && pattern[2] == EOS)
        return glob0(pattern, pglob, limitp);

    if ((ptr = (const Char *) g_strchr(ptr, LBRACE)) != NULL)
        return globexp2(ptr, pattern, pglob, limitp);

    return glob0(pattern, pglob, limitp);
}

/*
 * 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,
        struct glob_lim *limitp)
{
    int    i, rv;
    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; pe++)
        if (*pe == LBRACKET) {
            /* Ignore everything between [] */
            for (pm = pe++; *pm != RBRACKET && *pm != EOS; pm++)
                continue;
            if (*pe == EOS) {
                /*
                 * We could not find a matching RBRACKET.
                 * Ignore and just look for RBACE
                 */
                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)
        return glob0(patbuf, pglob, limitp);

    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 RBACE
 */
pm = pl;
}
break;

case LBACE:
i++;
break;

case RBACE:
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 */
#ifdef DEBUG
qprintf("globexp2:", patbuf);
#endif
rv = globexp1(patbuf, pglob, limitp);
if (rv && rv != GLOB_NOMATCH)
return rv;

/* move after the comma, to the next string */
pl = pm + 1;
}
break;

```

```

default:
break;
}
}
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_strncmp(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, struct glob_lim *limitp)
{
    const Char *qpatnext;
    int c, err, oldpathc;
    Char *bufnext, patbuf[PATH_MAX];

    qpatnext = globtilde(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);
if (*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;
#ifdef DEBUG
    qprintf("glob0:", patbuf);
#endif

if ((err = glob1(patbuf, patbuf + PATH_MAX - 1, pglob, limitp)) != 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, limitp, NULL);
    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, struct glob_lim *limitp)
{
    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, limitp);
}

/*
 * 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 glob_lim *limitp)
{
    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) { /* End of pattern? */
 *pathend = EOS;

if ((pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_LIMIT) &&
    limitp->glim_stat++ >= GLOB_LIMIT_STAT) {
    errno = 0;
    *pathend++ = SEP;
    *pathend = EOS;
    return GLOB_NOSPACE;
}
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)))) {
if (pathend+1 > pathend_last)
    return 1;
 *pathend++ = SEP;
 *pathend = EOS;
}
++pglob->gl_matchc;
return globextend(pathbuf, pglob, limitp, &sb);
}

/* 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, p, pattern_last,
    pglob, limitp);
}
/* NOTREACHED */
}

static int
glob3(Char *pathbuf, Char *pathbuf_last, Char *pathend, Char *pathend_last,
    Char *pattern, Char *restpattern, Char *restpattern_last, glob_t *pglob,
    struct glob_lim *limitp)
{
    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;

```



```

if ((pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_LIMIT) &&
    limitp->glim_readdir++ >= GLOB_LIMIT_READDIR) {
    errno = 0;
    *pathend++ = SEP;
    *pathend = EOS;
    err = GLOB_NOSPACE;
    break;
}

/* 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, limitp);
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, struct glob_lim *limitp,
           struct stat *sb)
{
    char **pathv;
    ssize_t i;
    size_t newn, len;
    char *copy = NULL;
    const Char *p;

    newn = 2 + pglob->gl_pathc + pglob->gl_offs;
    if (pglob->gl_offs >= INT_MAX ||
        pglob->gl_pathc >= INT_MAX ||
        newn >= INT_MAX ||
        SIZE_MAX / sizeof(*pathv) <= newn) {
nospace:
        for (i = pglob->gl_offs; i < (ssize_t)(newn - 2); i++) {
            if (pglob->gl_pathv && pglob->gl_pathv[i])
                free(pglob->gl_pathv[i]);
        }
        if (pglob->gl_pathv) {
            free(pglob->gl_pathv);
            pglob->gl_pathv = NULL;
        }
        return GLOB_NOSPACE;
    }

    pathv = reallocarray(pglob->gl_pathv, newn, sizeof(*pathv));
    if (pathv == NULL)
        goto 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 = pathv;

    for (p = path; *p++;)
        continue;
    len = (size_t)(p - path);
    limitp->glim_malloc += len;
    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;

if ((pglob->gl_flags & GLOB_LIMIT) &&
    (newn * sizeof(*pathv)) + limitp->glim_malloc >
    GLOB_LIMIT_MALLOC) {
    errno = 0;
    return GLOB_NOSPACE;
}
return copy == NULL ? GLOB_NOSPACE : 0;
}

/*
 * pattern matching function for filenames. Each occurrence of the *
 * pattern causes an iteration.
 *
 * Note, this function differs from the original as per the discussion
 * here: https://research.swtch.com/glob
 *
 * Basically we removed the recursion and made it use the algorithm
 * from Russ Cox to not go quadratic on cases like a file called
 * ("a" x 100) . "x" matched against a pattern like "a*a*a*a*a*a*y".
 */
static int
match(Char *name, Char *pat, Char *patend)
{
    int ok, negate_range;
    Char c, k;
    Char *nextp = NULL;
    Char *nextn = NULL;

loop:
    while (pat < patend) {
        c = *pat++;
        switch (c & M_MASK) {
        case M_ALL:
            while (pat < patend && (*pat & M_MASK) == M_ALL)
                pat++; /* eat consecutive '*' */
            if (pat == patend)
                return 1;
            if (*name == EOS)
                return 0;
            nextn = name + 1;
            nextp = pat - 1;
            break;

```

```

case M_ONE:
    if (*name++ == EOS)
        goto fail;
    break;
case M_SET:
    ok = 0;
    if ((k = *name++) == EOS)
        goto fail;
    if ((negate_range = ((*pat & M_MASK) == M_NOT)) != EOS)
        ++pat;
    while (((c = *pat++) & M_MASK) != M_END) {
        if ((c & M_MASK) == M_CLASS) {
            Char idx = *pat & M_MASK;
            if (idx < NCCLASSES &&
                cclasses[idx].isctype(k))
                ok = 1;
            ++pat;
        }
        if ((*pat & M_MASK) == M_RNG) {
            if (c <= k && k <= pat[1])
                ok = 1;
            pat += 2;
        } else if (c == k)
            ok = 1;
        }
    if (ok == negate_range)
        goto fail;
    break;
default:
    if (*name++ != c)
        goto fail;
    break;
}
}
if (*name == EOS)
    return 1;
fail:
if (nextn) {
    pat = nextp;
    name = nextn;
    goto loop;
}
return 0;
}

/* 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] = '.';
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 */
/*
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```

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\*  
\* @(#)queue.h 8.5 (Berkeley) 8/20/94  
\* \$FreeBSD: head/sys/sys/queue.h 251887 2013-06-18 02:57:56Z lstewart \$  
\*/

```
#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 + + + +
*
*/
#ifdef 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
#undef QMD_TRACE_ELEM
#define QMD_TRACE_ELEM(elem)

```

```

#undef QMD_TRACE_HEAD
#define QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head)
#undef QMD_SAVELINK
#define QMD_SAVELINK(name, link)
#undef TRACEBUF
#define TRACEBUF
#undef 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) && ((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)

#undef SLIST_REMOVE_AFTER
#define SLIST_REMOVE_AFTER(elm, field) do {
    SLIST_NEXT(elm, field) =
        SLIST_NEXT(SLIST_NEXT(elm, field), field);
} while (0)

#undef SLIST_REMOVE_HEAD
#define SLIST_REMOVE_HEAD(head, field) do {
    SLIST_FIRST((head)) = SLIST_NEXT(SLIST_FIRST((head)), field);
} while (0)

#undef 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.
 */
#undef STAILQ_HEAD
#define STAILQ_HEAD(name, type)
struct name {
    struct type *stqh_first; /* first element */
    struct type **stqh_last; /* addr of last next element */
}

#undef STAILQ_HEAD_INITIALIZER
#define STAILQ_HEAD_INITIALIZER(head)
{ NULL, &(head).stqh_first }

#undef STAILQ_ENTRY
#define STAILQ_ENTRY(type)
struct {
    struct type *stqe_next; /* next element */
}

/*

```

```

* Singly-linked Tail queue functions.
*/
#undef STAILQ_CONCAT
#define STAILQ_CONCAT(head1, head2) do { \
    if (!STAILQ_EMPTY((head2))) { \
        *(head1)->stqh_last = (head2)->stqh_first; \
        (head1)->stqh_last = (head2)->stqh_last; \
        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) \
(head)->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); \
(head)->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) \
(head)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_NEXT((elm), field); \
} while (0)

```

```

} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_REMOVE_HEAD
#define STAILQ_REMOVE_HEAD(head, field) do { \
    if ((STAILQ_FIRST((head)) = \
        STAILQ_NEXT(STAILQ_FIRST((head)), field)) == NULL) \
        (head)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_FIRST((head)); \
} while (0)

#undef STAILQ_SWAP
#define STAILQ_SWAP(head1, head2, type) do { \
    struct type *swap_first = STAILQ_FIRST(head1); \
    struct type **swap_last = (head1)->stqh_last; \
    STAILQ_FIRST(head1) = STAILQ_FIRST(head2); \
    (head1)->stqh_last = (head2)->stqh_last; \
    STAILQ_FIRST(head2) = swap_first; \
    (head2)->stqh_last = swap_last; \
    if (STAILQ_EMPTY(head1)) \
        (head1)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_FIRST(head1); \
    if (STAILQ_EMPTY(head2)) \
        (head2)->stqh_last = &STAILQ_FIRST(head2); \
} while (0)

/*
 * List declarations.
 */
#undef LIST_HEAD
#define LIST_HEAD(name, type) \
    struct name { \
        struct type *lh_first; /* first element */ \
    }

#undef LIST_HEAD_INITIALIZER
#define LIST_HEAD_INITIALIZER(head) \
    { NULL }

#undef LIST_ENTRY
#define LIST_ENTRY(type) \
    struct { \
        struct type *le_next; /* next element */ \
        struct type **le_prev; /* address of previous next element */ \
    }

/*
 * List functions.
 */
#undef LIST_EMPTY

```

```

#define LIST_EMPTY(head) ((head)->lh_first == NULL)

#undef LIST_FIRST
#define LIST_FIRST(head) ((head)->lh_first)

#undef LIST_FOREACH
#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); \
    (elm)->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); \
} while (0)

```



```

(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);\
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))

#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 { \
    TAILQ_FIRST((head)) = NULL; \
    (head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_FIRST((head)); \
    QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head); \
} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_AFTER
#define TAILQ_INSERT_AFTER(head, listelm, elm, field) do { \
    if ((TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = TAILQ_NEXT((listelm), field)) != NULL)\

```

```

TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field)->field.tqe_prev = \
    &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field); \
else { \
    (head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field); \
    QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head); \
} \
TAILQ_NEXT((listelm), field) = (elm); \
(elm)->field.tqe_prev = &TAILQ_NEXT((listelm), field); \
QMD_TRACE_ELEM(&(elm)->field); \
QMD_TRACE_ELEM(&listelm->field); \
} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_BEFORE
#define TAILQ_INSERT_BEFORE(listelm, elm, field) do { \
    (elm)->field.tqe_prev = (listelm)->field.tqe_prev; \
    TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = (listelm); \
    *(listelm)->field.tqe_prev = (elm); \
    (listelm)->field.tqe_prev = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field); \
    QMD_TRACE_ELEM(&(elm)->field); \
    QMD_TRACE_ELEM(&listelm->field); \
} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_HEAD
#define TAILQ_INSERT_HEAD(head, elm, field) do { \
    if ((TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = TAILQ_FIRST((head))) != NULL) \
        TAILQ_FIRST((head))->field.tqe_prev = \
            &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field); \
    else \
        (head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field); \
    TAILQ_FIRST((head)) = (elm); \
    (elm)->field.tqe_prev = &TAILQ_FIRST((head)); \
    QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head); \
    QMD_TRACE_ELEM(&(elm)->field); \
} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_INSERT_TAIL
#define TAILQ_INSERT_TAIL(head, elm, field) do { \
    TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field) = NULL; \
    (elm)->field.tqe_prev = (head)->tqh_last; \
    *(head)->tqh_last = (elm); \
    (head)->tqh_last = &TAILQ_NEXT((elm), field); \
    QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head); \
    QMD_TRACE_ELEM(&(elm)->field); \
} while (0)

#undef TAILQ_LAST
#define TAILQ_LAST(head, headname) \
    (((struct headname *) (head)->tqh_last)->tqh_last)

```

```

#undef TAILQ_NEXT
#define TAILQ_NEXT(elm, field) ((elm)->field.tqe_next)

#undef TAILQ_PREV
#define TAILQ_PREV(elm, headname, field) \
    (*((struct headname *)((elm)->field.tqe_prev))->tqh_last)

#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; \
        QMD_TRACE_HEAD(head); \
    } \
    *(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) TAILQ_ENTRY(type)

```

```

#undef HLTQ_INIT
#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 */
/* $OpenBSD: fnmatch.c,v 1.15 2011/02/10 21:31:59 stsp Exp $ */

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 */

```

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\*/

/\*

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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](http://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/utilities/V3_chap02.html#tag_18_13)

\* 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](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 */
```

```
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
```

```
# include <strings.h>
```

```
#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_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 result = 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 && strcmp(pattern, "upper:]", 7) == 0)
pattern = "lower:]";
for (cc = cclasses; cc->name != NULL; cc++) {
if (!strcmp(pattern, cc->name, len) && cc->name[len] == '\0') {
if (cc->isctype((unsigned char)test))
result = RANGE_MATCH;
break;
}
}
if (cc->name == NULL) {
/* invalid character class, treat as normal text */
*ep = mismatch;
result = RANGE_ERROR;
}
return result;
}

/* 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;
        }

        /* Patterns must be terminated with ']' not '/' */
        if (slash && (**pattern == '/'))
            break;

        /* Match character classes. */
        switch (classmatch(*pattern, **string, nocase, pattern)) {
        case RANGE_MATCH:
            result = 0;
            continue;
        case RANGE_NOMATCH:
            /* Valid character class but no match. */
            continue;

```

```

default:
/* Not a valid character class. */
break;
}
if (!**pattern)
    break;

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)*startch) ||
isupper((unsigned char)**pattern))
        && (tolower((unsigned char)**string) >= tolower((unsigned char)*startch))
        && (tolower((unsigned char)**string) <= tolower((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))
    && (tolower((unsigned char)**string) == tolower((unsigned char)**pattern)))
    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 (*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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```
/* $OpenBSD: inet_pton.c,v 1.8 2010/05/06 15:47:14 claudio Exp $ */
```

```
/* Copyright (c) 1996 by Internet Software Consortium.
```

```
*
```

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```
*
```

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```

```
*/
```

```
#include <config.h>
```

```
#if !defined(HAVE_INET_PTON)
```

```

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <arpa/nameser.h>
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
# include <string.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
# include <strings.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_H */
#include <errno.h>

#include "sudo_compat.h"

#ifndef EAFNOSUPPORT
# define EAFNOSUPPORT EINVAL
#endif

#ifndef NS_INADDRSZ
# ifdef INADDRSZ
# define NS_INADDRSZ INADDRSZ
# else
# define NS_INADDRSZ 4
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NS_IN6ADDRSZ
# ifdef IN6ADDRSZ
# define NS_IN6ADDRSZ IN6ADDRSZ
# else
# define NS_IN6ADDRSZ 16
# endif
#endif

#ifndef NS_INT16SZ
# ifdef INT16SZ
# define NS_INT16SZ INT16SZ
# else
# define NS_INT16SZ 2
# endif
#endif

/*
 * WARNING: Don't even consider trying to compile this on a system where
 * sizeof(int) < 4. sizeof(int) > 4 is fine; all the world's not a VAX.
 */

/* int

```

```

* inet_pton4(src, dst)
* like inet_aton() but without all the hexadecimal and shorthand.
* return:
* 1 if `src' is a valid dotted quad, else 0.
* notice:
* does not touch `dst' unless it's returning 1.
* author:
* Paul Vixie, 1996.
*/
static int
inet_pton4(const char *src, u_char *dst)
{
    const char digits[] = "0123456789";
    int saw_digit, octets, ch;
    u_char tmp[NS_INADDRSZ], *tp;

    saw_digit = 0;
    octets = 0;
    /* cppcheck-suppress uninitvar */
    *(tp = tmp) = '\0';
    while ((ch = (unsigned char)*src++) != '\0') {
        const char *pch;

        if ((pch = strchr(digits, ch)) != NULL) {
            u_int new = *tp * 10 + (pch - digits);

            if (new > 255)
                return (0);
            return (0);
            if (!saw_digit) {
                if (++octets > 4)
                    return (0);
                saw_digit = 1;
            }
            *tp = new;
        } else if (ch == '.' && saw_digit) {
            if (octets == 4)
                return (0);
            *++tp = 0;
            saw_digit = 0;
        } else
            return (0);
    }
    if (octets < 4)
        return (0);

    memcpy(dst, tmp, NS_INADDRSZ);
    return (1);
}

```

```

#ifdef HAVE_STRUCT_IN6_ADDR
/* int
 * inet_pton6(src, dst)
 * convert presentation level address to network order binary form.
 * return:
 * 1 if `src' is a valid [RFC1884 2.2] address, else 0.
 * notice:
 * does not touch `dst' unless it's returning 1.
 * credit:
 * inspired by Mark Andrews.
 * author:
 * Paul Vixie, 1996.
 */
static int
inet_pton6(const char *src, u_char *dst)
{
    const char xdigits_l[] = "0123456789abcdef",
              xdigits_u[] = "0123456789ABCDEF";
    u_char tmp[NS_IN6ADDRSZ], *tp, *endp, *colonp;
    const char *xdigits, *curtok;
    int ch, saw_xdigit, count_xdigit;
    u_int val;

    /* cppcheck-suppress uninitvar */
    memset((tp = tmp), 0, NS_IN6ADDRSZ);
    endp = tp + NS_IN6ADDRSZ;
    colonp = NULL;
    /* Leading :: requires some special handling. */
    if (*src == ':')
        if (*++src != ':')
            return (0);
    curtok = src;
    saw_xdigit = count_xdigit = 0;
    val = 0;
    while ((ch = (unsigned char)*src++) != '\0') {
        const char *pch;

        if ((pch = strchr((xdigits = xdigits_l), ch)) == NULL)
            pch = strchr((xdigits = xdigits_u), ch);
        if (pch != NULL) {
            if (count_xdigit >= 4)
                return (0);
            val <<= 4;
            val |= (pch - xdigits);
            if (val > 0xffff)
                return (0);
            saw_xdigit = 1;

```

```

count_xdigit++;
continue;
}
if (ch == ':') {
curtok = src;
if (!saw_xdigit) {
if (colonp)
return (0);
colonp = tp;
continue;
} else if (*src == '\0') {
return (0);
}
if (tp + NS_INT16SZ > endp)
return (0);
*tp++ = (u_char) (val >> 8) & 0xff;
*tp++ = (u_char) val & 0xff;
saw_xdigit = 0;
count_xdigit = 0;
val = 0;
continue;
}
if (ch == '.' && ((tp + NS_INADDRSZ) <= endp) &&
inet_pton4(curtok, tp) > 0) {
tp += NS_INADDRSZ;
saw_xdigit = 0;
count_xdigit = 0;
break; /* '\0' was seen by inet_pton4(). */
}
return (0);
}
if (saw_xdigit) {
if (tp + NS_INT16SZ > endp)
return (0);
*tp++ = (u_char) (val >> 8) & 0xff;
*tp++ = (u_char) val & 0xff;
}
if (colonp != NULL) {
/*
* Since some memmove()'s erroneously fail to handle
* overlapping regions, we'll do the shift by hand.
*/
const long n = tp - colonp;
long i;

if (tp == endp)
return (0);
for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {

```

```

    endp[- i] = colomp[n - i];
    colomp[n - i] = 0;
}
tp = endp;
}
if (tp != endp)
    return (0);
memcpy(dst, tmp, NS_IN6ADDRSZ);
return (1);
}
#endif /* HAVE_STRUCT_IN6_ADDR */

/* int
 * inet_pton(af, src, dst)
 * convert from presentation format (which usually means ASCII printable)
 * to network format (which is usually some kind of binary format).
 * return:
 * 1 if the address was valid for the specified address family
 * 0 if the address wasn't valid (`dst' is untouched in this case)
 * -1 if some other error occurred (`dst' is untouched in this case, too)
 * author:
 * Paul Vixie, 1996.
 */
int
sudo_inet_pton(int af, const char *src, void *dst)
{
    switch (af) {
    case AF_INET:
        return (inet_pton4(src, dst));
#ifdef HAVE_STRUCT_IN6_ADDR
    case AF_INET6:
        return (inet_pton6(src, dst));
#endif /* HAVE_STRUCT_IN6_ADDR */
    default:
        errno = EAFNOSUPPORT;
        return (-1);
    }
    /* NOTREACHED */
}

#endif /* HAVE_INET_PTON */

```

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](mailto:sudo@sudo.ws).

Ackeret, Matt

Adler, Mark

Allbery, Russ  
Anderson, Jamie  
Andrew, Nick  
Andric, Dimitry  
Barron, Danny  
Bates, Tom  
Behan, Zdenk  
Bellis, Ray  
Benali, Elias  
Beverly, Jamie  
Boardman, Spider  
Bostley, P.J.  
Bowes, Keith  
Boyce, Keith Garry  
Brantley, Michael  
Braun, Rob  
Bezina, Pavel  
Brooks, Piete  
Brown, Jerry  
Burr, Michael E  
Burton, Ross  
Bussjaeger, Andreas  
Calvin, Gary  
Campbell, Aaron  
Chazelas, Stephane  
ek, Vtzslav  
Coleman, Chris  
Corzine, Deven T.  
Cusack, Frank  
Dai, Wei  
Dill, David  
Earickson, Jeff  
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## 1.175 syslog-ng 3.6.4

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Version 1.1

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## 1.179 tar 1.17

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```
/*
```

```
www.sourceforge.net/projects/tinycl
```

```
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```

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```
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#
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#
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## 1.184 uriparser 0.8.0

**:2d0acf37dc8528874ba443ffc0e9ae5e**

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:2d0acf37dc8528874ba443ffc0e9ae5e

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/\*

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\*

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```
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```
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```

```
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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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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  
2d8e8dff51a88a045db233418dd73fbe 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  
2e1cee529cb59c9341afef0443f196a1 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

| Slice | Start | End   | Sectors | Size | Type   | Fsize | Bsize | Cpg |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|--------|-------|-------|-----|
| c     | 4096  | 20479 | 16384   | 8M   | unused | 0     | 0     | 0   |

```
d    0 16064 16065 7.9M unused    0  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

| Slice | Start | End   | Sectors | Size | Type   | Fsize | Bsize | Cpg |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|--------|-------|-------|-----|
| a     | 4096  | 6144  | 2049    | 1M   | 4.2BSD | 0     | 0     | 0   |
| c     | 4096  | 20479 | 16384   | 8M   | unused | 0     | 0     | 0   |
| d     | 0     | 16064 | 16065   | 7.9M | unused | 0     | 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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(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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## 1.189 vala 0.30.1

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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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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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## 1.193 xproto 7.0.28

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## 1.194 xz 5.2.2

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PR: r0

PV: 5.2.2

/\* Getopt for GNU.

NOTE: getopt is now part of the C library, so if you don't know what

"Keep this file name-space clean" means, talk to drepper@gnu.org before changing it!  
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```
#ifndef _LIBC
# include <config.h>
#endif

#include "getopt.h"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>

#ifdef __VMS
# include <unixlib.h>
#endif

/* Completely disable NLS for getopt. We won't include translations for it
   anyway. If the system lacks getopt_long, missing translations probably
   aren't a problem. */
/*
#ifdef _LIBC
# include <libintl.h>
#else
# include "gettext.h"
# define _(msgid) gettext (msgid)
#endif
*/
#define _(msgid) (msgid)
```

```

#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
#include <wchar.h>
#endif

#ifndef attribute_hidden
#define attribute_hidden
#endif

/* Unlike standard Unix `getopt', functions like `getopt_long'
let the user intersperse the options with the other arguments.

As `getopt_long' works, it permutes the elements of ARGV so that,
when it is done, all the options precede everything else. Thus
all application programs are extended to handle flexible argument order.

Using `getopt' or setting the environment variable POSIXLY_CORRECT
disables permutation.
Then the application's behavior is completely standard.

GNU application programs can use a third alternative mode in which
they can distinguish the relative order of options and other arguments. */

#include "getopt_int.h"

/* For communication from `getopt' to the caller.
When `getopt' finds an option that takes an argument,
the argument value is returned here.
Also, when `ordering' is RETURN_IN_ORDER,
each non-option ARGV-element is returned here. */

char *optarg;

/* Index in ARGV of the next element to be scanned.
This is used for communication to and from the caller
and for communication between successive calls to `getopt'.

On entry to `getopt', zero means this is the first call; initialize.

When `getopt' returns -1, this is the index of the first of the
non-option elements that the caller should itself scan.

Otherwise, `optind' communicates from one call to the next
how much of ARGV has been scanned so far. */

/* 1003.2 says this must be 1 before any call. */
int optind = 1;

/* Callers store zero here to inhibit the error message

```

```

for unrecognized options. */

int opterr = 1;

/* Set to an option character which was unrecognized.
   This must be initialized on some systems to avoid linking in the
   system's own getopt implementation. */

int optopt = '?';

/* Keep a global copy of all internal members of getopt_data. */

static struct _getopt_data getopt_data;

#if defined HAVE_DECL_GETENV && !HAVE_DECL_GETENV
extern char *getenv ();
#endif

#ifdef _LIBC
/* Stored original parameters.
   XXX This is no good solution. We should rather copy the args so
   that we can compare them later. But we must not use malloc(3). */
extern int __libc_argc;
extern char **__libc_argv;

/* Bash 2.0 gives us an environment variable containing flags
   indicating ARGV elements that should not be considered arguments. */

# ifdef USE_NONOPTION_FLAGS
/* Defined in getopt_init.c */
extern char *__getopt_nonoption_flags;
# endif

# ifdef USE_NONOPTION_FLAGS
#  define SWAP_FLAGS(ch1, ch2) \
if (d->__nonoption_flags_len > 0) \
{ \
char __tmp = __getopt_nonoption_flags[ch1]; \
__getopt_nonoption_flags[ch1] = __getopt_nonoption_flags[ch2]; \
__getopt_nonoption_flags[ch2] = __tmp; \
}
# else
#  define SWAP_FLAGS(ch1, ch2)
# endif
#else /* !_LIBC */
# define SWAP_FLAGS(ch1, ch2)
#endif /* _LIBC */

```



```

/* Exchange two adjacent subsequences of ARGV.
One subsequence is elements [first_nonopt,last_nonopt)
which contains all the non-options that have been skipped so far.
The other is elements [last_nonopt,optind), which contains all
the options processed since those non-options were skipped.

`first_nonopt' and `last_nonopt' are relocated so that they describe
the new indices of the non-options in ARGV after they are moved. */

static void
exchange (char **argv, struct _getopt_data *d)
{
    int bottom = d->__first_nonopt;
    int middle = d->__last_nonopt;
    int top = d->optind;
    char *tem;

    /* Exchange the shorter segment with the far end of the longer segment.
       That puts the shorter segment into the right place.
       It leaves the longer segment in the right place overall,
       but it consists of two parts that need to be swapped next. */

#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_NONOPTION_FLAGS
    /* First make sure the handling of the `__getopt_nonoption_flags'
       string can work normally. Our top argument must be in the range
       of the string. */
    if (d->__nonoption_flags_len > 0 && top >= d->__nonoption_flags_max_len)
    {
        /* We must extend the array. The user plays games with us and
           presents new arguments. */
        char *new_str = malloc (top + 1);
        if (new_str == NULL)
            d->__nonoption_flags_max_len = d->__nonoption_flags_max_len = 0;
        else
        {
            memset (__mempcpy (new_str, __getopt_nonoption_flags,
                               d->__nonoption_flags_max_len),
                    '\0', top + 1 - d->__nonoption_flags_max_len);
            d->__nonoption_flags_max_len = top + 1;
            __getopt_nonoption_flags = new_str;
        }
    }
#endif

    while (top > middle && middle > bottom)
    {
        if (top - middle > middle - bottom)

```

```

{
    /* Bottom segment is the short one. */
    int len = middle - bottom;
    register int i;

    /* Swap it with the top part of the top segment. */
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
        tem = argv[bottom + i];
        argv[bottom + i] = argv[top - (middle - bottom) + i];
        argv[top - (middle - bottom) + i] = tem;
        SWAP_FLAGS (bottom + i, top - (middle - bottom) + i);
    }
    /* Exclude the moved bottom segment from further swapping. */
    top -= len;
}
else
{
    /* Top segment is the short one. */
    int len = top - middle;
    register int i;

    /* Swap it with the bottom part of the bottom segment. */
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
        tem = argv[bottom + i];
        argv[bottom + i] = argv[middle + i];
        argv[middle + i] = tem;
        SWAP_FLAGS (bottom + i, middle + i);
    }
    /* Exclude the moved top segment from further swapping. */
    bottom += len;
}

/* Update records for the slots the non-options now occupy. */

d->__first_nonopt += (d->optind - d->__last_nonopt);
d->__last_nonopt = d->optind;
}

/* Initialize the internal data when the first call is made. */

static const char *
_getopt_initialize (int argc, char **argv, const char *optstring,
    int posixly_correct, struct _getopt_data *d)
{
    /* Start processing options with ARGV-element 1 (since ARGV-element 0

```

```

is the program name); the sequence of previously skipped
non-option ARGV-elements is empty. */

d->__first_nonopt = d->__last_nonopt = d->optind;

d->__nextchar = NULL;

d->__posixly_correct = posixly_correct || !!getenv ("POSIXLY_CORRECT");

/* Determine how to handle the ordering of options and nonoptions. */

if (optstring[0] == '-')
{
d->__ordering = RETURN_IN_ORDER;
++optstring;
}
else if (optstring[0] == '+')
{
d->__ordering = REQUIRE_ORDER;
++optstring;
}
else if (d->__posixly_correct)
d->__ordering = REQUIRE_ORDER;
else
d->__ordering = PERMUTE;

#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_NONOPTION_FLAGS
if (!d->__posixly_correct
&& argc == __libc_argc && argv == __libc_argv)
{
if (d->__nonoption_flags_max_len == 0)
{
if (__getopt_nonoption_flags == NULL
|| __getopt_nonoption_flags[0] == '\0')
d->__nonoption_flags_max_len = -1;
else
{
const char *orig_str = __getopt_nonoption_flags;
int len = d->__nonoption_flags_max_len = strlen (orig_str);
if (d->__nonoption_flags_max_len < argc)
d->__nonoption_flags_max_len = argc;
__getopt_nonoption_flags =
(char *) malloc (d->__nonoption_flags_max_len);
if (__getopt_nonoption_flags == NULL)
d->__nonoption_flags_max_len = -1;
else
memset (__mempcpy (__getopt_nonoption_flags, orig_str, len),
'\0', d->__nonoption_flags_max_len - len);
}
}
}

```

```

    }
}
d->__nonoption_flags_len = d->__nonoption_flags_max_len;
}
else
d->__nonoption_flags_len = 0;
#endif

return optstring;
}

```

/\* Scan elements of ARGV (whose length is ARGV) for option characters given in OPTSTRING.

If an element of ARGV starts with '-', and is not exactly "-" or "--", then it is an option element. The characters of this element (aside from the initial '-') are option characters. If `getopt' is called repeatedly, it returns successively each of the option characters from each of the option elements.

If `getopt' finds another option character, it returns that character, updating `optind' and `nextchar' so that the next call to `getopt' can resume the scan with the following option character or ARGV-element.

If there are no more option characters, `getopt' returns -1. Then `optind' is the index in ARGV of the first ARGV-element that is not an option. (The ARGV-elements have been permuted so that those that are not options now come last.)

OPTSTRING is a string containing the legitimate option characters. If an option character is seen that is not listed in OPTSTRING, return '?' after printing an error message. If you set `opterr' to zero, the error message is suppressed but we still return '?'.

If a char in OPTSTRING is followed by a colon, that means it wants an arg, so the following text in the same ARGV-element, or the text of the following ARGV-element, is returned in `optarg'. Two colons mean an option that wants an optional arg; if there is text in the current ARGV-element, it is returned in `optarg', otherwise `optarg' is set to zero.

If OPTSTRING starts with `-' or `+', it requests different methods of handling the non-option ARGV-elements. See the comments about RETURN\_IN\_ORDER and REQUIRE\_ORDER, above.

Long-named options begin with `--' instead of `-'. Their names may be abbreviated as long as the abbreviation is unique or is an exact match for some defined option. If they have an argument, it follows the option name in the same ARGV-element, separated

from the option name by a '=', or else the in next ARGV-element.  
When 'getopt' finds a long-named option, it returns 0 if that option's  
'flag' field is nonzero, the value of the option's 'val' field  
if the 'flag' field is zero.

LONGOPTS is a vector of 'struct option' terminated by an  
element containing a name which is zero.

LONGIND returns the index in LONGOPT of the long-named option found.  
It is only valid when a long-named option has been found by the most  
recent call.

If LONG\_ONLY is nonzero, '-' as well as '--' can introduce  
long-named options.

If POSIXLY\_CORRECT is nonzero, behave as if the POSIXLY\_CORRECT  
environment variable were set. \*/

```
int
_getopt_internal_r (int argc, char **argv, const char *optstring,
    const struct option *longopts, int *longind,
    int long_only, int posixly_correct, struct _getopt_data *d)
{
    int print_errors = d->opterr;
    if (optstring[0] == ':')
        print_errors = 0;

    if (argc < 1)
        return -1;

    d->optarg = NULL;

    if (d->optind == 0 || !d->__initialized)
    {
        if (d->optind == 0)
            d->optind = 1; /* Don't scan ARGV[0], the program name. */
        optstring = _getopt_initialize (argc, argv, optstring,
            posixly_correct, d);
        d->__initialized = 1;
    }

    /* Test whether ARGV[optind] points to a non-option argument.
       Either it does not have option syntax, or there is an environment flag
       from the shell indicating it is not an option. The later information
       is only used when the used in the GNU libc. */
    #if defined _LIBC && defined USE_NONOPTION_FLAGS
    # define NONOPTION_P (argv[d->optind][0] != '-' || argv[d->optind][1] == '\0' \
        || (d->optind < d->__nonoption_flags_len \
            \
```

```

    && __getopt_nonoption_flags[d->optind] == '1'))
#else
# define NONOPTION_P (argv[d->optind][0] != '-' || argv[d->optind][1] == '\0')
#endif

if (d->__nextchar == NULL || *d->__nextchar == '\0')
{
    /* Advance to the next ARGV-element. */

    /* Give FIRST_NONOPT & LAST_NONOPT rational values if OPTIND has been
    moved back by the user (who may also have changed the arguments). */
    if (d->__last_nonopt > d->optind)
d->__last_nonopt = d->optind;
    if (d->__first_nonopt > d->optind)
d->__first_nonopt = d->optind;

    if (d->__ordering == PERMUTE)
{
    /* If we have just processed some options following some non-options,
    exchange them so that the options come first. */

    if (d->__first_nonopt != d->__last_nonopt
        && d->__last_nonopt != d->optind)
        exchange ((char **) argv, d);
    else if (d->__last_nonopt != d->optind)
        d->__first_nonopt = d->optind;

    /* Skip any additional non-options
    and extend the range of non-options previously skipped. */

    while (d->optind < argc && NONOPTION_P)
        d->optind++;
    d->__last_nonopt = d->optind;
}

    /* The special ARGV-element `--' means premature end of options.
    Skip it like a null option,
    then exchange with previous non-options as if it were an option,
    then skip everything else like a non-option. */

    if (d->optind != argc && !strcmp (argv[d->optind], "--"))
{
        d->optind++;

        if (d->__first_nonopt != d->__last_nonopt
            && d->__last_nonopt != d->optind)
            exchange ((char **) argv, d);
        else if (d->__first_nonopt == d->__last_nonopt)

```

```

d->__first_nonopt = d->optind;
d->__last_nonopt = argc;

d->optind = argc;
}

/* If we have done all the ARGV-elements, stop the scan
and back over any non-options that we skipped and permuted. */

if (d->optind == argc)
{
/* Set the next-arg-index to point at the non-options
that we previously skipped, so the caller will digest them. */
if (d->__first_nonopt != d->__last_nonopt)
d->optind = d->__first_nonopt;
return -1;
}

/* If we have come to a non-option and did not permute it,
either stop the scan or describe it to the caller and pass it by. */

if (NONOPTION_P)
{
if (d->__ordering == REQUIRE_ORDER)
return -1;
d->optarg = argv[d->optind++];
return 1;
}

/* We have found another option-ARGV-element.
Skip the initial punctuation. */

d->__nextchar = (argv[d->optind] + 1
+ (longopts != NULL && argv[d->optind][1] == '-'));
}

/* Decode the current option-ARGV-element. */

/* Check whether the ARGV-element is a long option.

If long_only and the ARGV-element has the form "-f", where f is
a valid short option, don't consider it an abbreviated form of
a long option that starts with f. Otherwise there would be no
way to give the -f short option.

On the other hand, if there's a long option "fubar" and
the ARGV-element is "-fu", do consider that an abbreviation of
the long option, just like "--fu", and not "-f" with arg "u".

```

```

This distinction seems to be the most useful approach. */

if (longopts != NULL
    && (argv[d->optind][1] == '-'
    || (long_only && (argv[d->optind][2]
        || !strchr (optstring, argv[d->optind][1])))))
{
    char *nameend;
    const struct option *p;
    const struct option *pfound = NULL;
    int exact = 0;
    int ambig = 0;
    int indfound = -1;
    int option_index;

    for (nameend = d->__nextchar; *nameend && *nameend != '='; nameend++)
/* Do nothing. */;

    /* Test all long options for either exact match
or abbreviated matches. */
    for (p = longopts, option_index = 0; p->name; p++, option_index++)
if (!strncmp (p->name, d->__nextchar, nameend - d->__nextchar))
{
    if (((unsigned int) (nameend - d->__nextchar)
    == (unsigned int) strlen (p->name))
        {
/* Exact match found. */
pfound = p;
indfound = option_index;
exact = 1;
break;
        }
        else if (pfound == NULL)
        {
/* First nonexact match found. */
pfound = p;
indfound = option_index;
        }
        else if (long_only
            || pfound->has_arg != p->has_arg
            || pfound->flag != p->flag
            || pfound->val != p->val)
/* Second or later nonexact match found. */
            ambig = 1;
        }

    if (ambig && !exact)

```



```

{
  if (print_errors)
  {
#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
    char *buf;

    if (__asprintf (&buf, _("%s: option `%s' is ambiguous\n"),
        argv[0], argv[d->optind]) >= 0)
    {
        _IO_flockfile (stderr);

        int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

        __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
        _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

        free (buf);
    }
#else
    fprintf (stderr, _("%s: option `%s' is ambiguous\n"),
        argv[0], argv[d->optind]);
#endif
    }
    d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);
    d->optind++;
    d->optopt = 0;
    return '?';
}

    if (pfound != NULL)
    {
        option_index = indfound;
        d->optind++;
        if (*nameend)
        {
            /* Don't test has_arg with >, because some C compilers don't
            allow it to be used on enums. */
            if (pfound->has_arg)
                d->optarg = nameend + 1;
            else
            {
                if (print_errors)
                {
#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
                    char *buf;

```

```

    int n;
#endif

    if (argv[d->optind - 1][1] == '-')
    {
        /* --option */
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
        n = __asprintf (&buf, _("
%s: option `--%s' doesn't allow an argument\n"),
            argv[0], pfound->name);
#else
        fprintf (stderr, _("
%s: option `--%s' doesn't allow an argument\n"),
            argv[0], pfound->name);
#endif
    }
    else
    {
        /* +option or -option */
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
        n = __asprintf (&buf, _("
%s: option `%c%s' doesn't allow an argument\n"),
            argv[0], argv[d->optind - 1][0],
            pfound->name);
#else
        fprintf (stderr, _("
%s: option `%c%s' doesn't allow an argument\n"),
            argv[0], argv[d->optind - 1][0],
            pfound->name);
#endif
    }
}

#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
    if (n >= 0)
    {
        _IO_flockfile (stderr);

        int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2
            |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

        __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
        _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

        free (buf);
    }
}

```

```

#endif
    }

    d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);

    d->optopt = pfound->val;
    return '?';
}
}
else if (pfound->has_arg == 1)
{
    if (d->optind < argc)
d->optarg = argv[d->optind++];
    else
    {
        if (print_errors)
        {
#ifdef defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
            char *buf;

            if (__asprintf (&buf, _("`
%s: option `%'s' requires an argument\n"),
                argv[0], argv[d->optind - 1]) >= 0)
            {
                _IO_flockfile (stderr);

                int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
                ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2
                    |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

                __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

                ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
                _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

                free (buf);
            }
#endif
        }
    }
}
#else
    fprintf (stderr,
        _("`
%s: option `%'s' requires an argument\n"),
        argv[0], argv[d->optind - 1]);
#endif
}
}
d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);
d->optopt = pfound->val;
return optstring[0] == ':' ? ':' : '?';
}
}

```

```

d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);
if (longind != NULL)
    *longind = option_index;
if (pfound->flag)
    {
        *(pfound->flag) = pfound->val;
        return 0;
    }
return pfound->val;
}

/* Can't find it as a long option. If this is not getopt_long_only,
or the option starts with '--' or is not a valid short
option, then it's an error.
Otherwise interpret it as a short option. */
if (!long_only || argv[d->optind][1] == '-'
|| strchr (optstring, *d->__nextchar) == NULL)
{
    if (print_errors)
        {
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
            char *buf;
            int n;
#endif

            if (argv[d->optind][1] == '-')
                {
                    /* --option */
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
                    n = __asprintf (&buf, _("%s: unrecognized option `--%s'\n"),
                        argv[0], d->__nextchar);
                    if (n > 0)
                        fprintf (stderr, _("%s: unrecognized option `--%s'\n"),
                            argv[0], d->__nextchar);
                    if (buf)
                        free (buf);
                    else
                        {
                            /* +option or -option */
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
                            n = __asprintf (&buf, _("%s: unrecognized option `%%c%s'\n"),
                                argv[0], argv[d->optind][0], d->__nextchar);
                            if (n > 0)
                                fprintf (stderr, _("%s: unrecognized option `%%c%s'\n"),
                                    argv[0], argv[d->optind][0], d->__nextchar);
                                if (buf)
                                    free (buf);
                                else
                                    {

```

```

#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
    if (n >= 0)
    {
        _IO_flockfile (stderr);

        int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

        __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
        _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

        free (buf);
    }
#endif
    }
    d->__nextchar = (char *) "";
    d->optind++;
    d->optopt = 0;
    return '?';
}
}

/* Look at and handle the next short option-character. */

{
    char c = *d->__nextchar++;
    char *temp = strchr (optstring, c);

    /* Increment `optind' when we start to process its last character. */
    if (*d->__nextchar == '\0')
        ++d->optind;

    if (temp == NULL || c == ':')
    {
        if (print_errors)
        {
            #if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
                char *buf;
                int n;
            #endif

            if (d->__posixly_correct)
            {
                /* 1003.2 specifies the format of this message. */
                #if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
                    n = __asprintf (&buf, _("%s: illegal option -- %c\n"),

```

```

    argv[0], c);
#else
    fprintf (stderr, _("%s: illegal option -- %c\n"), argv[0], c);
#endif
    }
    else
    {
#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
    n = __asprintf (&buf, _("%s: invalid option -- %c\n"),
        argv[0], c);
#else
    fprintf (stderr, _("%s: invalid option -- %c\n"), argv[0], c);
#endif
    }

#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
    if (n >= 0)
    {
        _IO_flockfile (stderr);

        int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

        __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

        ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
        _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

        free (buf);
    }
#endif
    }
    d->optopt = c;
    return '?';
    }
    /* Convenience. Treat POSIX -W foo same as long option --foo */
    if (temp[0] == 'W' && temp[1] == ';')
    {
        char *nameend;
        const struct option *p;
        const struct option *pfound = NULL;
        int exact = 0;
        int ambig = 0;
        int indfound = 0;
        int option_index;

        /* This is an option that requires an argument. */
        if (*d->__nextchar != '\0')

```

```

{
    d->optarg = d->__nextchar;
    /* If we end this ARGV-element by taking the rest as an arg,
       we must advance to the next element now. */
    d->optind++;
}
else if (d->optind == argc)
{
    if (print_errors)
    {
        /* 1003.2 specifies the format of this message. */
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
        char *buf;

        if (__asprintf (&buf,
            _("%s: option requires an argument -- %c\n"),
            argv[0], c) >= 0)
        {
            _IO_flockfile (stderr);

            int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
            ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

            __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

            ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
            _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

            free (buf);
        }
#endif
        fprintf (stderr, _("%s: option requires an argument -- %c\n"),
            argv[0], c);
    }
    d->optopt = c;
    if (optstring[0] == ':')
        c = ':';
    else
        c = '?';
    return c;
}
else
    /* We already incremented `d->optind' once;
       increment it again when taking next ARGV-elt as argument. */
    d->optarg = argv[d->optind++];

/* optarg is now the argument, see if it's in the

```

```

table of longopts. */

for (d->__nextchar = nameend = d->optarg; *nameend && *nameend != '=';
     nameend++)
/* Do nothing. */ ;

/* Test all long options for either exact match
   or abbreviated matches. */
for (p = longopts, option_index = 0; p->name; p++, option_index++)
if (!strcmp (p->name, d->__nextchar, nameend - d->__nextchar))
{
    if ((unsigned int) (nameend - d->__nextchar) == strlen (p->name))
    {
        /* Exact match found. */
        pfound = p;
        indfound = option_index;
        exact = 1;
        break;
    }
    else if (pfound == NULL)
    {
        /* First nonexact match found. */
        pfound = p;
        indfound = option_index;
    }
    else
        /* Second or later nonexact match found. */
        ambig = 1;
}
if (ambig && !exact)
{
    if (print_errors)
    {
#if defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
char *buf;

if (__asprintf (&buf, _("%s: option `-%W %s' is ambiguous\n"),
                argv[0], argv[d->optind]) >= 0)
{
    _IO_flockfile (stderr);

    int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
    ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

    __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

    ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
    _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

```



```

    free (buf);
}
#else
fprintf (stderr, _("%s: option `-%s' is ambiguous\n"),
    argv[0], argv[d->optind]);
#endif
}
d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);
d->optind++;
return '?';
}
if (pfound != NULL)
{
    option_index = indfound;
    if (*nameend)
    {
        /* Don't test has_arg with >, because some C compilers don't
        allow it to be used on enums. */
        if (pfound->has_arg)
            d->optarg = nameend + 1;
        else
        {
            if (print_errors)
            {
#endif defined _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
                char *buf;

                if (__asprintf (&buf, _("\
%s: option `-%s' doesn't allow an argument\n"),
                    argv[0], pfound->name) >= 0)
                {
                    _IO_flockfile (stderr);

                    int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
                    ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2
                        |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

                    __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

                    ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
                    _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

                    free (buf);
                }
            }
#endif
        }
    }
}
#else
fprintf (stderr, _("\
%s: option `-%s' doesn't allow an argument\n"),

```

```

    argv[0], pfound->name);
#endif
    }

    d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);
    return '?';
}
}
else if (pfound->has_arg == 1)
{
if (d->optind < argc)
    d->optarg = argv[d->optind++];
else
{
    if (print_errors)
    {
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
        char *buf;

        if (__asprintf (&buf, _("
%s: option `%'s' requires an argument\n"),
            argv[0], argv[d->optind - 1]) >= 0)
        {
            _IO_flockfile (stderr);

            int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
            ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2
                |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

            __fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

            ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
            _IO_funlockfile (stderr);

            free (buf);
        }
#endif
    }
}
else
    fprintf (stderr,
        _("%s: option `%'s' requires an argument\n"),
        argv[0], argv[d->optind - 1]);
#endif
}
d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);
return optstring[0] == ':' ? ':' : '?';
}
}
d->__nextchar += strlen (d->__nextchar);
if (longind != NULL)

```

```

    *longind = option_index;
    if (pfound->flag)
    {
*(pfound->flag) = pfound->val;
return 0;
    }
    return pfound->val;
}
d->__nextchar = NULL;
return 'W'; /* Let the application handle it. */
}
if (temp[1] == ':')
{
if (temp[2] == ':')
{
/* This is an option that accepts an argument optionally. */
if (*d->__nextchar != '\0')
{
d->optarg = d->__nextchar;
d->optind++;
}
else
d->optarg = NULL;
d->__nextchar = NULL;
}
else
{
/* This is an option that requires an argument. */
if (*d->__nextchar != '\0')
{
d->optarg = d->__nextchar;
/* If we end this ARGV-element by taking the rest as an arg,
we must advance to the next element now. */
d->optind++;
}
else if (d->optind == argc)
{
if (print_errors)
{
/* 1003.2 specifies the format of this message. */
#ifdef _LIBC && defined USE_IN_LIBIO
char *buf;

if (__asprintf (&buf, _("
%s: option requires an argument -- %c\n"),
argv[0], c) >= 0)
{
_IO_flockfile (stderr);

```

```

int old_flags2 = ((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2;
((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 |= _IO_FLAGS2_NOTCANCEL;

__fxprintf (NULL, "%s", buf);

((_IO_FILE *) stderr)->_flags2 = old_flags2;
_IO_funlockfile (stderr);

free (buf);
}
#else
fprintf (stderr,
_("%s: option requires an argument -- %c\n"),
argv[0], c);
#endif
}
d->optopt = c;
if (optstring[0] == ':')
c = ':';
else
c = '?';
}
else
/* We already incremented `optind' once;
increment it again when taking next ARGV-elt as argument. */
d->optarg = argv[d->optind++];
d->__nextchar = NULL;
}
}
return c;
}
}

int
_getopt_internal (int argc, char **argv, const char *optstring,
const struct option *longopts, int *longind,
int long_only, int posixly_correct)
{
int result;

getopt_data.optind = optind;
getopt_data.opterr = opterr;

result = _getopt_internal_r (argc, argv, optstring, longopts, longind,
long_only, posixly_correct, &getopt_data);

optind = getopt_data.optind;

```

```

optarg = getopt_data.optarg;
optopt = getopt_data.optopt;

return result;
}

/* glibc gets a LSB-compliant getopt.
   Standalone applications get a POSIX-compliant getopt. */
#ifdef _LIBC
enum { POSIXLY_CORRECT = 0 };
#else
enum { POSIXLY_CORRECT = 1 };
#endif

int
getopt (int argc, char *const *argv, const char *optstring)
{
return _getopt_internal (argc, (char **) argv, optstring, NULL, NULL, 0,
    POSIXLY_CORRECT);
}

#ifdef TEST

/* Compile with -DTEST to make an executable for use in testing
   the above definition of `getopt'. */

int
main (int argc, char **argv)
{
int c;
int digit_optind = 0;

while (1)
{
int this_option_optind = optind ? optind : 1;

c = getopt (argc, argv, "abc:d:0123456789");
if (c == -1)
break;

switch (c)
{
case '0':
case '1':
case '2':
case '3':
case '4':

```

```

case '5':
case '6':
case '7':
case '8':
case '9':
    if (digit_optind != 0 && digit_optind != this_option_optind)
        printf ("digits occur in two different argv-elements.\n");
    digit_optind = this_option_optind;
    printf ("option %c\n", c);
    break;

case 'a':
    printf ("option a\n");
    break;

case 'b':
    printf ("option b\n");
    break;

case 'c':
    printf ("option c with value ` %s\n", optarg);
    break;

case '?':
    break;

default:
    printf ("?? getopt returned character code 0%o ??\n", c);
}
}

if (optind < argc)
{
    printf ("non-option ARGV-elements: ");
    while (optind < argc)
        printf ("%s ", argv[optind++]);
    printf ("\n");
}

exit (0);
}

```

#endif /\* TEST \*/

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```

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```
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```

```
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# 1.196 zlib 1.2.8

**:275786e451dc0f98d321ff4c9ad8f79c**

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/\* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library  
version 1.2.8, April 28th, 2013

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Jean-loup Gailly      Mark Adler  
jloup@gzip.org      madler@alumni.caltech.edu

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

\*/

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## 1.197 zlib/contrib-ada 1.2.8

**:275786e451dc0f98d321ff4c9ad8f79c**

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