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Version 2.1, February 1999

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/*

* NeuQuant Neural-Net Quantization Algorithm


```

* -----
*
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*
* NEUQUANT Neural-Net quantization algorithm by Anthony Dekker, 1994. See
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*
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```

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```

```

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* This library lets you generate PDF files with the Adobe Flash Player 9 and 10.
* AlivePDF contains some code from the FPDF PHP library by Olivier Plathey (http://www.fpdf.org/)
* Core Team : Thibault Imbert, Mark Lynch, Alexandre Pires, Marc Hugues
* @version 0.1.5 RC current release
* @url http://alivepdf.bytearray.org
*/
/* sprintf(3) implementation in ActionScript 3.0.
*
* Author: Manish Jethani (manish.jethani@gmail.com)
* Date: April 3, 2006
* Version: 0.1

```

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1.3 also-lib 1.0.28

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```
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```

1.6 at 3.1.16

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In August 2009 the upstream development and Debian packaging were taken over by Ansgar Burchardt <ansgar@debian.org> and Cyril Brulebois <kibi@debian.org>.

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Version 3.0, 18 August 2009

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1.11 automake-native 1.15

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1.12 avahi 0.6.31

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That's all there is to it!

```
#ifndef fooclientfoo
#define fooclientfoo
```

```
/**
```

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```
***
```

```
#include <inttypes.h>
```

```
#include <avahi-common/cdecl.h>
```

```
#include <avahi-common/address.h>
```

```
#include <avahi-common/strlst.h>
```

```
#include <avahi-common/defs.h>
```

```
#include <avahi-common/watch.h>
```

```
#include <avahi-common/gccmacro.h>
```

```
/** \file client.h Definitions and functions for the client API over D-Bus */
```

```
AVAHI_C_DECL_BEGIN
```

```
/** A connection context */
```

```
typedef struct AvahiClient AvahiClient;
```

```
/** States of a client object, a superset of AvahiServerState */
```

```
typedef enum {
```

```
    AVAHI_CLIENT_S_REGISTERING = AVAHI_SERVER_REGISTERING, /**< Server state: REGISTERING */
```

```
    AVAHI_CLIENT_S_RUNNING = AVAHI_SERVER_RUNNING, /**< Server state: RUNNING */
```

```
    AVAHI_CLIENT_S_COLLISION = AVAHI_SERVER_COLLISION, /**< Server state: COLLISION */
```

```
    AVAHI_CLIENT_FAILURE = 100, /**< Some kind of error happened on the client side */
```

```
    AVAHI_CLIENT_CONNECTING = 101 /**< We're still connecting. This state is only entered when AVAHI_CLIENT_NO_FAIL has been passed to avahi_client_new() and the daemon is not yet available. */
```

```
} AvahiClientState;
```

```
typedef enum {
```

```
    AVAHI_CLIENT_IGNORE_USER_CONFIG = 1, /**< Don't read user configuration */
```

```

    AVAHI_CLIENT_NO_FAIL = 2    /**< Don't fail if the daemon is not available when avahi_client_new() is
called, instead enter AVAHI_CLIENT_CONNECTING state and wait for the daemon to appear */
} AvahiClientFlags;

/** The function prototype for the callback of an AvahiClient */
typedef void (*AvahiClientCallback) (
    AvahiClient *s,
    AvahiClientState state /**< The new state of the client *//,
    void* userdata /**< The user data that was passed to avahi_client_new() *//);

/** @{ \name Construction and destruction */

/** Creates a new client instance */
AvahiClient* avahi_client_new (
    const AvahiPoll *poll_api /**< The abstract event loop API to use *//,
    AvahiClientFlags flags /**< Some flags to modify the behaviour of the client library *//,
    AvahiClientCallback callback /**< A callback that is called whenever the state of the client changes. This may be
NULL. Please note that this function is called for the first time from within the avahi_client_new() context! Thus, in
the callback you should not make use of global variables that are initialized only after your call to
avahi_client_new(). A common mistake is to store the AvahiClient pointer returned by avahi_client_new() in a
global variable and assume that this global variable already contains the valid pointer when the callback is called for
the first time. A work-around for this is to always use the AvahiClient pointer passed to the callback function instead
of the global pointer. *//,
    void *userdata /**< Some arbitrary user data pointer that will be passed to the callback function *//,
    int *error /**< If creation of the client fails, this integer will contain the error cause. May be NULL if you aren't
interested in the reason why avahi_client_new() failed. *//);

/** Free a client instance. This will automatically free all
* associated browser, resolve and entry group objects. All pointers
* to such objects become invalid! */
void avahi_client_free(AvahiClient *client);

/** @} */

/** @{ \name Properties */

/** Get the version of the server */
const char* avahi_client_get_version_string (AvahiClient*);

/** Get host name */
const char* avahi_client_get_host_name (AvahiClient*);

/** Set host name. \since 0.6.13 */
int avahi_client_set_host_name(AvahiClient*, const char *name);

/** Get domain name */
const char* avahi_client_get_domain_name (AvahiClient*);

```

```

/** Get FQDN domain name */
const char* avahi_client_get_host_name_fqdn (AvahiClient*);

/** Get state */
AvahiClientState avahi_client_get_state(AvahiClient *client);

/** @ { \name Error Handling */

/** Get the last error number. See avahi_strerror() for converting this error code into a human readable string. */
int avahi_client_errno (AvahiClient*);

/** @ } */

/** \cond fulldocs */
/** Return the local service cookie. returns AVAHI_SERVICE_COOKIE_INVALID on failure. */
uint32_t avahi_client_get_local_service_cookie(AvahiClient *client);
/** \endcond */

/** @ { \name Libc NSS Support */

/** Return 1 if gethostbyname() supports mDNS lookups, 0 otherwise. \since 0.6.5 */
int avahi_nss_support(void);

/** @ } */

AVAHI_C_DECL_END

#endif

```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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That's all there is to it!

1.13 base-passwd 3.5.29

1.13.1 Available under license :

Format-Specification: <http://svn.debian.org/wsvn/dep/web/deps/dep5.mdwn?op=file&rev=135>

Name: base-passwd

Maintainer: Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>

Files: update-passwd.c, man/*

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X-Notes: Originally written by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> and Bruce Perens <bruce@pixar.com>.

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1.14 bc 1.06

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1.15 beecrypt 4.2.1

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I would like to thank the following people (in alphabetical order):

- Seth Arnold, for contributing to the documentation.
- Daniel Black, (former) maintainer of the Gentoo GNU/Linux BeeCrypt package.
- Jan-Rudolph Bhrmann, for helping me get started on the 64-bit multi-precision integer library.
- Luca Filipozzi, (former) maintainer/packager of BeeCrypt for Debian GNU/Linux.
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- HP/Compaq, for their testdrive program, which gave me the opportunity to test and BeeCrypt on many new platforms.
- FSF France, for providing me with access to the GCC Compile Farm.
- SourceForge, for their excellent open source development platform.

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If I've missed anyone, it's due to oversight. Drop me a line and I'll rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

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1.16 bind 9.9.5

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* `configure.ac`, `Makefile.am`: The original versions were derived from the ones in the XML Catalog Manager project, version 2.2.

Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@users.sourceforge.net>

* `atf-c/ui.c`: The `format_paragraph` and `format_text` functions were derived from the ones in the Monotone project, revision 3a0982da308228d796df35f98d787c5cff2bb5b6.

Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@NetBSD.org>

* `atf-c++/detail/io.hpp`, `atf-c++/detail/io.cpp`, `atf-c++/detail/io_test.cpp`: These files were derived from the `file_handle`, `systembuf`, `pipe` and `pistream` classes and tests found in the `Boost.Process` library.

Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

* `admin/check-style.sh`, `admin/check-style-common.awk`, `admin/check-style-cpp.awk`, `admin/check-style-shell.awk`: These files, except the first one, were first implemented in the `Buildtool` project. They were later adapted to be part of `Boost.Process` and, during that process, the shell script was created.

Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

=====
vim: filetype=text:textwidth=75:expandtab:shiftwidth=2:softtabstop=2

1.17 binutils-cross-x86_64 2.24

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You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

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 proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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"The Library" refers to a covered work governed by this License, other than an Application or a Combined Work as defined below.

An "Application" is any work that makes use of an interface provided by the Library, but which is not otherwise based on the Library.

Defining a subclass of a class defined by the Library is deemed a mode of using an interface provided by the Library.

A "Combined Work" is a work produced by combining or linking an Application with the Library. The particular version of the Library with which the Combined Work was made is also called the "Linked Version".

The "Minimal Corresponding Source" for a Combined Work means the Corresponding Source for the Combined Work, excluding any source code for portions of the Combined Work that, considered in isolation, are based on the Application, and not on the Linked Version.

The "Corresponding Application Code" for a Combined Work means the object code and/or source code for the Application, including any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the Combined Work from the Application, but excluding the System Libraries of the Combined Work.

1. Exception to Section 3 of the GNU GPL.

You may convey a covered work under sections 3 and 4 of this License without being bound by section 3 of the GNU GPL.

2. Conveying Modified Versions.

If you modify a copy of the Library, and, in your modifications, a facility refers to a function or data to be supplied by an Application that uses the facility (other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked), then you may convey a copy of the modified version:

- a) under this License, provided that you make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an Application does not supply the function or data, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful, or
- b) under the GNU GPL, with none of the additional permissions of this License applicable to that copy.

3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

The object code form of an Application may incorporate material from a header file that is part of the Library. You may convey such object code under terms of your choice, provided that, if the incorporated material is not limited to numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, or small macros, inline functions and templates (ten or fewer lines in length), you do both of the following:

a) Give prominent notice with each copy of the object code that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License.

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You may convey a Combined Work under terms of your choice that, taken together, effectively do not restrict modification of the portions of the Library contained in the Combined Work and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications, if you also do each of the following:

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c) For a Combined Work that displays copyright notices during execution, include the copyright notice for the Library among these notices, as well as a reference directing the user to the copies of the GNU GPL and this license document.

d) Do one of the following:

0) Convey the Minimal Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, and the Corresponding Application Code in a form suitable for, and under terms that permit, the user to recombine or relink the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version to produce a modified Combined Work, in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.

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e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the

Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

5. Combined Libraries.

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 that are not Applications and are not covered by this License, and convey such a combined library under terms of your choice, if you do both of the following:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities, conveyed under the terms of this License.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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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.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
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your libraries, too.

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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
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permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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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.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

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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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:

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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.

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:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

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This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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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This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the 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!

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@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License
@center Version 2.1, February 1999

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[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the
version number 2.1.]
@end display

@appendixsubsec Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software---to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software---typically libraries---of the Free
Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use
it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this
license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to
use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it
in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these
things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
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 other code 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.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

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.

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 @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{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.

```
@iftex
@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end ifinfo
```

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

@item

You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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.

@item

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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@item

The modified work must itself be a software library.

@item

You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

@item

You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

@item

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.)

@end enumerate

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.

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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:

@enumerate a

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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.)

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

@end enumerate

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.

@item

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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Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

@item

Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

@end enumerate

@item

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If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any

patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

@item

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@item

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@item

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@end enumerate

@iftex

@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end ifinfo

@page

@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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.

@smallexample

@var{one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}

Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA.

@end smallexample

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a ``copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

@smallexample

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end smallexample

That's all there is to it!

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public

Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these 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 other code 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.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

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.

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.

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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.

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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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1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

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.

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(This file is under construction.) `-*- text -*-`

If you've contributed to gas and your name isn't listed here, it is not meant as a slight. I just don't know about it. Email me, `nickc@redhat.com` and I'll correct the situation.

This file will eventually be deleted: The general info will go into the documentation, and info on specific files will go into an AUTHORS file, as requested by the FSF.

+++++

Dean Elsner wrote the original gas for vax. [more details?]

Jay Fenlason maintained gas for a while, adding support for gdb-specific debug information and the 68k series machines, most of the preprocessing pass, and extensive changes in `messages.c`, `input-file.c`, `write.c`.

K. Richard Pixley maintained gas for a while, adding various enhancements and many bug fixes, including merging support for several processors, breaking gas up to handle multiple object file format backends (including heavy rewrite, testing, an integration of the `coff` and `b.out` backends), adding configuration including heavy testing and verification of cross assemblers and file splits and renaming, converted gas to strictly ansi C including full prototypes, added support for `m680[34]0` & `cpu32`, considerable work on `i960` including a `coff` port (including considerable amounts of reverse engineering), a `sparc` opcode file rewrite, `decstation`, `rs6000`, and `hp300hpux` host ports, updated "know" assertions and made them work, much other reorganization, cleanup, and lint.

Ken Raeburn wrote the high-level BFD interface code to replace most of the code in format-specific I/O modules.

The original Vax-VMS support was contributed by David L. Kashtan. Eric Youngdale and Pat Rankin have done much work with it since.

The Intel 80386 machine description was written by Eliot Dresselhaus.

Minh Tran-Le at IntelliCorp contributed some AIX 386 support.

The Motorola 88k machine description was contributed by Devon Bowen of Buffalo University and Torbjorn Granlund of the Swedish Institute of Computer Science.

Keith Knowles at the Open Software Foundation wrote the original MIPS back end (tc-mips.c, tc-mips.h), and contributed Rose format support that hasn't been merged in yet. Ralph Campbell worked with the MIPS code to support a.out format.

Support for the Zilog Z8k and Hitachi H8/300, H8/500 and SH processors (tc-z8k, tc-h8300, tc-h8500, tc-sh), and IEEE 695 object file format (obj-ieee), was written by Steve Chamberlain of Cygnus Solutions. Steve also modified the COFF back end (obj-coffbfd) to use BFD for some low-level operations, for use with the Hitachi, 29k and Zilog targets.

John Gilmore built the AMD 29000 support, added .include support, and simplified the configuration of which versions accept which pseudo-ops. He updated the 68k machine description so that Motorola's opcodes always produced fixed-size instructions (e.g. jsr), while synthetic instructions remained shrinkable (jbsr). John fixed many bugs, including true tested cross-compilation support, and one bug in relaxation that took a week and required the proverbial one-bit fix.

Ian Lance Taylor of Cygnus Solutions merged the Motorola and MIT syntaxes for the 68k, completed support for some COFF targets (68k, i386 SVR3, and SCO Unix), wrote the ECOFF support based on Michael Meissner's mips-tfile program, wrote the PowerPC and RS/6000 support, and made a few other minor patches. He handled the binutils releases for versions 2.7 through 2.9.

David Edelsohn contributed fixes for the PowerPC and AIX support.

Steve Chamberlain made gas able to generate listings.

Support for the HP9000/300 was contributed by Glenn Engel of HP.

Support for ELF format files has been worked on by Mark Eichin of Cygnus Solutions (original, incomplete implementation), Pete Hoogenboom at the University of Utah (HPPA mainly), Michael Meissner of the Open Software Foundation (i386 mainly), and Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions (sparc, initial 64-bit support).

Several engineers at Cygnus Solutions have also provided many small bug fixes and configuration enhancements.

The initial Alpha support was contributed by Carnegie-Mellon University. Additional work was done by Ken Raeburn of Cygnus

Solutions. Richard Henderson then rewrote much of the Alpha support.

Ian Dall updated the support code for the National Semiconductor 32000 series, and added support for Mach 3 and NetBSD running on the PC532.

Klaus Kaempf ported the assembler and the binutils to openVMS/Alpha.

Steve Haworth contributed the support for the Texas Instruction c30 (tms320c30).

H.J. Lu has contributed many patches and much testing.

Alan Modra reworked much of the i386 backend, improving the error checking, updating the code, and improving the 16 bit support, using patches from the work of Martynas Kunigelis and H.J. Lu.

Many others have contributed large or small bugfixes and enhancements. If you've contributed significant work and are not mentioned on this list, and want to be, let us know. Some of the history has been lost; we aren't intentionally leaving anyone out.

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1.18 bison 2.7.1

1.18.1 Available under license :

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -0777 -pi

# Update b4_copyright invocations or b4_copyright_years definitions to
# include the current year.

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#
```



```
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```

```
use strict;
use warnings;
```

```
my $margin = 72;
```

```
my $this_year = $ENV{UPDATE_COPYRIGHT_YEAR};
if (!$this_year || $this_year !~ m/^\d{4}$/)
{
    my ($sec, $min, $hour, $mday, $month, $year) = localtime (time ());
    $this_year = $year + 1900;
}
my $old_re = <<'EOF'
(
    (?^\n)
    #BEFORE
    (?
        b4_copyright\(\[[^\]]*\]
        | m4_(?:push|pop)def\(\[b4_copyright_years]
    )
    #AFTER
)
(?:
    ,\s*
    (
        \[s* (?:\d{4}(?:,\s*|-))* (\d{4}) \s*]
    )
)?
\
EOF
;
```

```
while (/(($old_re)/gx)
{
    my $start = pos() - length ($1);
    my $b4_copyright_line = $2;
    my $year_lines = $3;
    my $final_year = $4;
    $year_lines .= ');
```

```
# If there was a second argument, it contains years, so update them.
```

```
if ($final_year)
{
    $b4_copyright_line .= ',';
    if ($final_year != $this_year)
    {
```

```

# Update the year.
$year_lines =~ s/$final_year/$final_year, $this_year/;
}

# Normalize all whitespace.
$year_lines =~ s/\s+/ /g;

# Put spaces after commas.
$year_lines =~ s/, ?, /g;

# Compress to intervals.
$year_lines =~
s/
(\d{4})
(?:
(, \ | -)
((?){
if ($2 eq '-') { '\d{4}'; }
elsif (!$3)    { '$1 + 1; }
else          { '$3 + 1; }
}))
)+
/$1-$3/gx;

# Format within margin.
my $year_lines_new;
my $indent = index ($b4_copyright_line, '[');
--$indent if ($b4_copyright_line =~ m/^\n/);
while (length $year_lines)
{
my $text_margin = $margin - $indent;
if (($year_lines =~ s/^(.{1,$text_margin})(?: |$)//)
|| ($year_lines =~ s/^([\S]+)(?: |$)//))
{
my $line = "\n" . (' 'x$indent) . $1;
++$indent if (!$year_lines_new);
$year_lines_new .= $line;
}
else
{
# Should be unreachable, but we don't want an infinite
# loop if it can be reached.
die;
}
}
}

# Replace the old invocation. Should never die.
die if (!s/$old_re/G/$b4_copyright_line$year_lines_new/x);

```

```

# Prepare for the next search.
pos () = $start + length ("b4_copyright_line$year_lines_new");
}
}

```

```

while (/(\bb4_copyright\()/g)
{
my $start = pos () - length ($1);
my $end = pos ();
my $re = $old_re;
pos () = $start;
$re =~ s/\#BEFORE\G/;
if (!$re/x)
{
my $line = (substr ($_, 0, $start) =~ s/\n/g) + 1;
print STDERR
"$ARGV:$line: warning: failed to update a b4_copyright\n";
}
pos () = $end;
}

```

```

while (/([\b4_copyright_years])/g)
{
my $start = pos () - length ($1);
my $end = pos ();
my $re = $old_re;
$re =~ s/\#AFTER\G/;
if (!$re/x)
{
# The substr operation blows away pos (), so restoring pos ()
# at the end is necessary.
my $line = (substr ($_, 0, $start) =~ s/\n/g) + 1;
print STDERR
"$ARGV:$line: warning: failed to update a"
. " b4_copyright_years\n";
}
pos () = $end;
}

```

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```
@c Local Variables:
@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"
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1.19 bridge-utils 1.5

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1.20 busybox 1.23.1

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jseward@bzip.org
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1.21 byacc 1.0

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1.22 bzip2 1.0.6

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

1.23 cgroup-lite 1.1

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1.24 cherryPy 3.2.5

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1.25 cmake-native 2.8.12.2

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.5 of 10 December 2007

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'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.3, July 18th, 2005

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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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```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
This program 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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1.28 cracklib 2.9.2

1.28.1 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
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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.
=20
=20mike

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
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> 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.umr.edu ([131.151.0.192]) by UMR-CMAIL1.umr.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.umr.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-ipvs.cc.umr.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 191Gxtpr020623
for <nneul@umr.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.umr.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@umr.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? :-)

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

That's all there is to it!

1.29 createrepo 0.4.11

1.29.1 Available under license :

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1.30 cronie 1.4.12

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

```
#include <errno.h>
```

```
#include <pwd.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

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

```
#include <sys/wait.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```

#include "funcs.h"
#include "globals.h"
#include "macros.h"

#ifdef HAVE_SYS_CDEFS_H
# include <sys/cdefs.h>
#endif

#include <signal.h>

/*
 * Special version of popen which avoids call to shell. This insures noone
 * may create a pipe to a hidden program as a side effect of a list or dir
 * command.
 */
static PID_T *pids;
static int fds;

#define MAX_ARGS 1024

FILE *cron_popen(char *program, const char *type, struct passwd *pw) {
    char *cp;
    FILE *iop;
    int argc, pdes[2];
    PID_T pid;
    char *argv[MAX_ARGS];
    ssize_t out;
    char buf[PIPE_BUF];
    struct sigaction sa;
    int fd;

#ifdef __GNUC__
    (void) &iop; /* Avoid fork clobbering */
#endif

    if ((*type != 'r' && *type != 'w') || type[1])
        return (NULL);

    if (!pids) {
        if ((fds = getdtablesize()) <= 0)
            return (NULL);
        if (!(pids = (PID_T *) malloc((u_int) (fds * sizeof (PID_T))))
            return (NULL);
        memset((char *) pids, 0, fds * sizeof (PID_T));
    }
    if (pipe(pdes) < 0)
        return (NULL);

```

```

/* break up string into pieces */
for (argc = 0, cp = program; argc < MAX_ARGS; cp = NULL)
if (!(argv[argc++] = strtok(cp, "\t\n")))
    break;

iop = NULL;
switch (pid = fork()) {
case -1: /* error */
    (void) close(pdes[0]);
    (void) close(pdes[1]);
    goto pfree;
/* NOTREACHED */
case 0: /* child */
    if (*type == 'r') {
        if (pdes[1] != STDOUT) {
            dup2(pdes[1], STDOUT);
            dup2(pdes[1], STDERR); /* stderr, too! */
            (void) close(pdes[1]);
        }
        (void) close(pdes[0]);
    }
    else {
        if (pdes[0] != STDIN) {
            dup2(pdes[0], STDIN);
            (void) close(pdes[0]);
        }
        (void) close(pdes[1]);
    }

/* reset SIGPIPE to default for the child */
memset(&sa, 0, sizeof(sa));
sa.sa_handler = SIG_DFL;
sigaction(SIGPIPE, &sa, NULL);

/* close all unwanted open file descriptors */
for (fd = STDERR + 1; fd < fds; fd++) {
    close(fd);
}

if (cron_change_user_permanently(pw, pw->pw_dir) != 0)
    _exit(2);

if (execvp(argv[0], argv) < 0) {
    int save_errno = errno;

    log_it("CRON", getpid(), "EXEC FAILED", program, save_errno);
    if (*type != 'r') {

```

```

while (0 != (out = read(STDIN, buf, PIPE_BUF))) {
    if ((out == -1) && (errno != EINTR))
        break;
    }
}
_exit(1);
}
/* parent; assume fdopen can't fail... */
if (*type == 'r') {
    iop = fdopen(pdes[0], type);
    (void) close(pdes[1]);
}
else {
    iop = fdopen(pdes[1], type);
    (void) close(pdes[0]);
}
pids[fileno(iop)] = pid;

pfree:
return (iop);
}

int cron_pclose(FILE * iop) {
    int fdes;
    sigset_t oset, nset;
    WAIT_T stat_loc;
    PID_T pid;

    /*
     * pclose returns -1 if stream is not associated with a
     * `popened' command, or, if already `pclosed'.
     */
    if (pids == 0 || pids[fdes = fileno(iop)] == 0)
        return (-1);
    (void) fclose(iop);

    sigemptyset(&nset);
    sigaddset(&nset, SIGINT);
    sigaddset(&nset, SIGQUIT);
    sigaddset(&nset, SIGHUP);
    (void) sigprocmask(SIG_BLOCK, &nset, &oset);
    while ((pid = wait(&stat_loc)) != pids[fdes] && pid != -1);
    (void) sigprocmask(SIG_SETMASK, &oset, NULL);
    pids[fdes] = 0;
    return (pid == -1 ? -1 : WEXITSTATUS(stat_loc));
}

```

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`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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1.32 curl 7.40.0

1.32.1 Available under license :

License Mixing with apps, libcurl and Third Party Libraries

=====

libcurl can be built to use a fair amount of various third party libraries, libraries that are written and provided by other parties that are distributed using their own licenses. Even libcurl itself contains code that may cause problems to some. This document attempts to describe what licenses libcurl and the other libraries use and what possible dilemmas linking and mixing them all can lead to for end users.

I am not a lawyer and this is not legal advice!

One common dilemma is that GPL[1]-licensed code is not allowed to be linked with code licensed under the Original BSD license (with the announcement clause). You may still build your own copies that use them all, but distributing them as binaries would be to violate the GPL license - unless you accompany your license with an exception[2]. This particular problem was addressed when the Modified BSD license was created, which does not have the announcement clause that collides with GPL.

libcurl <http://curl.haxx.se/docs/copyright.html>

Uses an MIT (or Modified BSD)-style license that is as liberal as possible.

OpenSSL <http://www.openssl.org/source/license.html>

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses an Original BSD-style license with an announcement clause that makes it "incompatible" with GPL. You are not allowed to ship binaries that link with OpenSSL that includes GPL code (unless that specific GPL code includes an exception for OpenSSL - a habit that is growing more and more common). If OpenSSL's licensing is a problem for you, consider using GnuTLS or yassl instead.

GnuTLS <http://www.gnutls.org/>

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses the LGPL[3] license. If this is a problem for you, consider using OpenSSL instead. Also note that GnuTLS itself depends on and uses other libs (libgcrypt and libgpg-error) and they too are LGPL- or GPL-licensed.

yassl <http://www.yassl.com/>

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses the GPL[1] license. If this is a problem for you, consider using OpenSSL or GnuTLS instead.

NSS <http://www.mozilla.org/projects/security/pki/nss/>

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axTLS <http://axtls.sourceforge.net/>

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses a Modified BSD-style license.

c-ares <http://daniel.haxx.se/projects/c-ares/license.html>

(Used for asynchronous name resolves) Uses an MIT license that is very liberal and imposes no restrictions on any other library or part you may link with.

zlib http://www.gzip.org/zlib/zlib_license.html

(Used for compressed Transfer-Encoding support) Uses an MIT-style license that shouldn't collide with any other library.

MIT Kerberos <http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/www/dist/>

(May be used for GSS support) MIT licensed, that shouldn't collide with any other parts.

Heimdal <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

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GNU GSS <http://www.gnu.org/software/gss/>

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libidn <http://josefsson.org/libidn/>

(Used for IDNA support) Uses the GNU Lesser General Public License [3]. LGPL is a variation of GPL with slightly less aggressive "copyleft". This license requires more requirements to be met when distributing binaries, see the license for details. Also note that if you distribute a binary that includes this library, you must also include the full LGPL license text. Please properly point out what parts of the distributed package that the license addresses.

OpenLDAP <http://www.openldap.org/software/release/license.html>

(Used for LDAP support) Uses a Modified BSD-style license. Since libcurl uses OpenLDAP as a shared library only, I have not heard of anyone that ships OpenLDAP linked with libcurl in an app.

libssh2 <http://www.libssh2.org/>

(Used for scp and sftp support) libssh2 uses a Modified BSD-style license.

[1] = GPL - GNU General Public License: <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>

[2] = <http://www.fsf.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#GPLIncompatibleLibs> details on how to write such an exception to the GPL

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1.33 damageproto 1.2.1

1.33.1 Available under license :

\$Id: COPYING,v 1.1 2003-10-24 06:16:46 keithp Exp \$

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1.34 db 6.0.30

1.34.1 Available under license :

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This package was debianized by Sam Clegg <samo@debian.org> on Tue, 25 Jul 2006 11:43:45 +0100.

It was downloaded from <<http://www.ch-werner.de/sqliteodb/>>

Upstream Author: Christian Werner <chw@ch-werner.de>

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```
/*_  
* $Id$  
*/
```

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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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- * exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the
- * earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.
- *
- * A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based
- * on the Program.
- *
- * To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without
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- * infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a
- * computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying,
- * distribution (with or without modification), making available to the
- * public, and in some countries other activities as well.
- *
- * To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other
- * parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through
- * a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.
- *
- * An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices"
- * to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible
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- * tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the
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- * work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If
- * the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a
- * menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.
- *
- * 1. Source Code.
- *
- * The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work
- * for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source
- * form of a work.
- *
- * A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official
- * standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of
- * interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that
- * is widely used among developers working in that language.
- *
- * The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other
- * than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of

* packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major
* Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that
* Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an
* implementation is available to the public in source code form. A
* "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component
* (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system
* (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to
* produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

*

* The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all
* the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable
* work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to
* control those activities. However, it does not include the work's
* System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free
* programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but
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* includes interface definition files associated with source files for
* the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically
* linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require,
* such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those
* subprograms and other parts of the work.

*

* The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users
* can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding
* Source.

*

* The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that
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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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 - * customarily used for software interchange.
 - *
 - * b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product
 - * (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a
 - * written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as
 - * long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product
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 - * more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this
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*
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1.37 dbus-python 1.2

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1.38 debianutils 4.4

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1.39 dhcp 4.3.1

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* `atf-c/ui.c`: The `format_paragraph` and `format_text` functions were derived from the ones in the Monotone project, revision 3a0982da308228d796df35f98d787c5cff2bb5b6.

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Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

* `admin/check-style.sh`, `admin/check-style-common.awk`, `admin/check-style-cpp.awk`, `admin/check-style-shell.awk`: These files, except the first one, were first implemented in the Buildtool project. They were later adapted to be part of Boost.Process and, during that process, the shell script was created.

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contrib/ contains contributions
doc/   contains installation and reference documentation (this is
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docsrc/ contains the SGML source for the documentation
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html/ contains the HTML stylesheet (for use with -t sgml)
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```
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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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```
/*
 * e2p.h --- header file for the e2p library
 *
 * %Begin-Header%
 * This file may be redistributed under the terms of the GNU Library
 * General Public License, version 2.
 * %End-Header%
 */
```

```
#include <sys/types.h> /* Needed by dirent.h on netbsd */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <dirent.h>
```

```
#include <ext2fs/ext2_fs.h>
```

```
#define E2P_FEATURE_COMPAT 0
#define E2P_FEATURE_INCOMPAT 1
#define E2P_FEATURE_RO_INCOMPAT 2
#define E2P_FEATURE_TYPE_MASK 0x03
```

```

#define E2P_FEATURE_NEGATE_FLAG 0x80

#define E2P_FS_FEATURE 0
#define E2P_JOURNAL_FEATURE 1

/* `options' for print_flags() */

#define PFOPT_LONG 1 /* Must be 1 for compatibility with `int long_format'. */

int fgetflags (const char * name, unsigned long * flags);
int fgetversion (const char * name, unsigned long * version);
int fsetflags (const char * name, unsigned long flags);
int fsetversion (const char * name, unsigned long version);
int getflags (int fd, unsigned long * flags);
int getversion (int fd, unsigned long * version);
int iterate_on_dir (const char * dir_name,
    int (*func) (const char *, struct dirent *, void *),
    void * private);
void list_super(struct ext2_super_block * s);
void list_super2(struct ext2_super_block * s, FILE *f);
void print_fs_errors (FILE * f, unsigned short errors);
void print_flags (FILE * f, unsigned long flags, unsigned options);
void print_fs_state (FILE * f, unsigned short state);
int setflags (int fd, unsigned long flags);
int setversion (int fd, unsigned long version);

const char *e2p_feature2string(int compat, unsigned int mask);
const char *e2p_jrnl_feature2string(int compat, unsigned int mask);
int e2p_string2feature(char *string, int *compat, unsigned int *mask);
int e2p_jrnl_string2feature(char *string, int *compat_type, unsigned int *mask);
int e2p_edit_feature(const char *str, __u32 *compat_array, __u32 *ok_array);
int e2p_edit_feature2(const char *str, __u32 *compat_array, __u32 *ok_array,
    __u32 *clear_ok_array, int *type_err,
    unsigned int *mask_err);

int e2p_is_null_uid(void *uu);
void e2p_uid_to_str(void *uu, char *out);
const char *e2p_uid2str(void *uu);

const char *e2p_hash2string(int num);
int e2p_string2hash(char *string);

const char *e2p_mntopt2string(unsigned int mask);
int e2p_string2mntopt(char *string, unsigned int *mask);
int e2p_edit_mntopts(const char *str, __u32 *mntopts, __u32 ok);

unsigned long parse_num_blocks(const char *arg, int log_block_size);

```

```
unsigned long long parse_num_blocks2(const char *arg, int log_block_size);
```

```
char *e2p_os2string(int os_type);
```

```
int e2p_string2os(char *str);
```

```
unsigned int e2p_percent(int percent, unsigned int base);
```

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```
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```

```
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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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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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```

    ** library. This does NOT imply that all of Samba is released
#
# 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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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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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
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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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Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary

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threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

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1.51 ebttables 2.0.10

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```

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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989  
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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.57 file 5.22

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1.59 fixesproto 5.0

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1.61 flexdateutils 1.0.8.0

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1.62 functools32 3.2.3.post2 :py2.7

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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <http://www.cwi.nl>) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

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.

All Python releases are Open Source (see <http://www.opensource.org> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

Release	Derived	Year	Owner	GPL-
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	from		compatible? (1)	
0.9.0 thru 1.2		1991-1995	CWI	yes
1.3 thru 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	yes
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.2	2.1.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
2.2.1	2.2	2002	PSF	yes
2.2.2	2.2.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.2.3	2.2.2	2003	PSF	yes
2.3	2.2.2	2002-2003	PSF	yes
2.3.1	2.3	2002-2003	PSF	yes
2.3.2	2.3.1	2002-2003	PSF	yes
2.3.3	2.3.2	2002-2003	PSF	yes
2.3.4	2.3.3	2004	PSF	yes
2.3.5	2.3.4	2005	PSF	yes
2.4	2.3	2004	PSF	yes
2.4.1	2.4	2005	PSF	yes
2.4.2	2.4.1	2005	PSF	yes
2.4.3	2.4.2	2006	PSF	yes
2.4.4	2.4.3	2006	PSF	yes
2.5	2.4	2006	PSF	yes
2.5.1	2.5	2007	PSF	yes
2.5.2	2.5.1	2008	PSF	yes
2.5.3	2.5.2	2008	PSF	yes
2.6	2.5	2008	PSF	yes
2.6.1	2.6	2008	PSF	yes
2.6.2	2.6.1	2009	PSF	yes
2.6.3	2.6.2	2009	PSF	yes
2.6.4	2.6.3	2009	PSF	yes
2.6.5	2.6.4	2010	PSF	yes
3.0	2.6	2008	PSF	yes
3.0.1	3.0	2009	PSF	yes
3.1	3.0.1	2009	PSF	yes
3.1.1	3.1	2009	PSF	yes
3.1.2	3.1.1	2010	PSF	yes
3.1.3	3.1.2	2010	PSF	yes
3.1.4	3.1.3	2011	PSF	yes
3.2	3.1	2011	PSF	yes
3.2.1	3.2	2011	PSF	yes
3.2.2	3.2.1	2011	PSF	yes
3.2.3	3.2.2	2012	PSF	yes

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1.65 gdb 7.8.1

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@end enumerate

@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@heading How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least

the ``copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
@smallexample
@var{one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.}
Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
```

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@end smallexample

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

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
@smallexample
@var{program} Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type @samp{show w}.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type @samp{show c} for details.
@end smallexample
```

The hypothetical commands `@samp{show w}` and `@samp{show c}` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an ``about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a ``copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see [@url{http://www.gnu.org/licenses/}](http://www.gnu.org/licenses/).

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@c man end

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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.

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When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file

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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.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the

Library.

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:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the Library General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and "any later version", you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Library General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the 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!

@node Library Copying

@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License

@center Version 2.1, February 1999

@display

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of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the
version number 2.1.]

@end display

@appendixsubsec Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public
Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software---to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some
specially designated software---typically libraries---of the Free
Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use
it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this
license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to
use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,
not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that
you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge
for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get
it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it
in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these
things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these
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 other code 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.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

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.

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 @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{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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@iftex
@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end ifinfo
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@enumerate 0
@item
This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program
which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other
authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this
Lesser 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.

@item

You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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.

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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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The modified work must itself be a software library.

@item

You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

@item

You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

@item

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.)

@end enumerate

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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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.

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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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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.)

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

@end enumerate

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.

@item

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When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file

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1.66 gdbm 1.11

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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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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.

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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.

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) 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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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:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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@center Version 2.1, February 1999

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@subheading Preamble

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We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

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

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes

a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

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

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

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

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A ``library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The ``Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A ``work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term ``modification".)

``Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

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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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The modified work must itself be a software library.

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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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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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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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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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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

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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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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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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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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.)

@item

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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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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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.

@item

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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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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```

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```

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1.68 glib-2.0 2.42.1

1.68.1 Available under license :

```
/*
 * 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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*/

```
#ifndef _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
#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 as 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 */
    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);
PCRE_EXP_DECL int pcre16_dfa_exec(const pcre16 *, const pcre16_extra *,
    PCRE_SPTR16, 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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1.69 glibc 2.21

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```
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```
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1.71 gnome-desktop-testing 1.0

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1.72 gnu-config-native 3.3.12

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Constant-time SSSE3 AES core implementation.

version 0.1

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By Mike Hamburg (Stanford University), 2009

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

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

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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

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

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

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under

Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

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Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the

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```
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Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

```
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```
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```

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1.73 gnu-config-native 1.0

1.73.1 Available under license :

```
#!/bin/sh  
# Attempt to guess a canonical system name.  
# Copyright (C) 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999,  
# 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010,  
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timestamp='2012-08-14'  
  
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```

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#
# As a special exception to the GNU General Public License, if you
# distribute this file as part of a program that contains a
# configuration script generated by Autoconf, you may include it under
# the same distribution terms that you use for the rest of that program.

# Originally written by Per Bothner. Please send patches (context
# diff format) to <config-patches@gnu.org> and include a ChangeLog
# entry.
#
# This script attempts to guess a canonical system name similar to
# config.sub. If it succeeds, it prints the system name on stdout, and
# exits with 0. Otherwise, it exits with 1.
#
# You can get the latest version of this script from:
# http://git.savannah.gnu.org/gitweb/?p=config.git;a=blob_plain;f=config.guess;hb=HEAD

me=`echo "$0" | sed -e 's,./,,'`

usage="\
Usage: $0 [OPTION]

Output the configuration name of the system `'$me'` is run on.

Operation modes:
-h, --help      print this help, then exit
-t, --time-stamp  print date of last modification, then exit
-v, --version    print version number, then exit

Report bugs and patches to <config-patches@gnu.org>."

version="\
GNU config.guess ($timestamp)

Originally written by Per Bothner.
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help="
Try `'$me' --help' for more information."

# Parse command line

```

```

while test $# -gt 0 ; do
case $1 in
--time-stamp | --time* | -t )
    echo "$timestamp" ; exit ;;
--version | -v )
    echo "$version" ; exit ;;
--help | --h* | -h )
    echo "$usage"; exit ;;
-- ) # Stop option processing
    shift; break ;;
- ) # Use stdin as input.
    break ;;
-* )
    echo "$me: invalid option $1$help" >&2
    exit 1 ;;
* )
    break ;;
esac
done

if test $# != 0; then
echo "$me: too many arguments$help" >&2
exit 1
fi

trap 'exit 1' 1 2 15

# CC_FOR_BUILD -- compiler used by this script. Note that the use of a
# compiler to aid in system detection is discouraged as it requires
# temporary files to be created and, as you can see below, it is a
# headache to deal with in a portable fashion.

# Historically, `CC_FOR_BUILD' used to be named `HOST_CC'. We still
# use `HOST_CC' if defined, but it is deprecated.

# Portable tmp directory creation inspired by the Autoconf team.

set_cc_for_build='
trap "exitcode=${?}; (rm -f \${tmpfiles} 2>/dev/null; rmdir \${tmp} 2>/dev/null) && exit \${exitcode}" 0 ;
trap "rm -f \${tmpfiles} 2>/dev/null; rmdir \${tmp} 2>/dev/null; exit 1" 1 2 13 15 ;
: \${TMPDIR=/tmp} ;
{ tmp=`(umask 077 && mktemp -d "\${TMPDIR}/cgXXXXXX") 2>/dev/null` && test -n "\${tmp}" && test -d "\${tmp}" ;
} ||
{ test -n "\${RANDOM}" && tmp=\${TMPDIR}/cg\$\${RANDOM} && (umask 077 && mkdir \${tmp}) ; } ||
{ tmp=\${TMPDIR}/cg-\$\$ && (umask 077 && mkdir \${tmp}) && echo "Warning: creating insecure temp directory"
>&2 ; } ||
{ echo "\$me: cannot create a temporary directory in \${TMPDIR}" >&2 ; exit 1 ; } ;
dummy=\${tmp}/dummy ;

```

```

tmpfiles="$dummy.c $dummy.o $dummy.rel $dummy" ;
case $CC_FOR_BUILD,$HOST_CC,$CC in
,,) echo "int x;" > $dummy.c ;
for c in cc gcc c89 c99 ; do
if ($c -c -o $dummy.o $dummy.c) >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
CC_FOR_BUILD="$c"; break ;
fi ;
done ;
if test x"$CC_FOR_BUILD" = x ; then
CC_FOR_BUILD=no_compiler_found ;
fi
;;
,*) CC_FOR_BUILD=$CC ;;
,*,*) CC_FOR_BUILD=$HOST_CC ;;
esac ; set_cc_for_build='

# This is needed to find uname on a Pyramid OSx when run in the BSD universe.
# (ghazi@noc.rutgers.edu 1994-08-24)
if (test -f /.attbin/uname) >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
PATH=$PATH:/.attbin ; export PATH
fi

UNAME_MACHINE=`(uname -m) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_MACHINE=unknown
UNAME_RELEASE=`(uname -r) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_RELEASE=unknown
UNAME_SYSTEM=`(uname -s) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_SYSTEM=unknown
UNAME_VERSION=`(uname -v) 2>/dev/null` || UNAME_VERSION=unknown

# Detect uclibc systems.

LIBC="gnu"
if [ -f /usr/include/bits/uClibc_config.h ]
then
LIBC=uclibc
if [ -n `grep "#define __UCLIBC_CONFIG_VERSION__" /usr/include/bits/uClibc_config.h` ]
then
UCLIBC_SUBVER=`sed -n "/#define __UCLIBC_CONFIG_VERSION__ /s///p" /usr/include/bits/uClibc_config.h`
LIBC=$LIBC$UCLIBC_SUBVER
fi
fi

# Note: order is significant - the case branches are not exclusive.

case "${UNAME_MACHINE}:${UNAME_SYSTEM}:${UNAME_RELEASE}:${UNAME_VERSION}" in
*:NetBSD:*)
# NetBSD (nbsd) targets should (where applicable) match one or
# more of the tuples: *-*-netbsdelf*, *-*-netbsdout*,
# *-*-netbsdcoeff* and *-*-netbsd*. For targets that recently
# switched to ELF, *-*-netbsd* would select the old

```

```

# object file format. This provides both forward
# compatibility and a consistent mechanism for selecting the
# object file format.
#
# Note: NetBSD doesn't particularly care about the vendor
# portion of the name. We always set it to "unknown".
sysctl="sysctl -n hw.machine_arch"
UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH=`(/sbin/$sysctl 2>/dev/null || \
  /usr/sbin/$sysctl 2>/dev/null || echo unknown)`
case "${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}" in
  armeb) machine=armeb-unknown ;;
  arm*) machine=arm-unknown ;;
  sh3el) machine=shl-unknown ;;
  sh3eb) machine=sh-unknown ;;
  sh5el) machine=sh5le-unknown ;;
  *) machine=${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}-unknown ;;
esac
# The Operating System including object format, if it has switched
# to ELF recently, or will in the future.
case "${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}" in
  arm*|i386|m68k|ns32k|sh3*|sparc|vax)
    eval $set_cc_for_build
    if echo __ELF__ | $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null \
      | grep -q __ELF__
    then
      # Once all utilities can be ECOFF (netbsdcoff) or a.out (netbsdout).
      # Return netbsd for either. FIX?
      os=netbsd
    else
      os=netbsdelf
    fi
  ;;
  *)
    os=netbsd
  ;;
esac
# The OS release
# Debian GNU/NetBSD machines have a different userland, and
# thus, need a distinct triplet. However, they do not need
# kernel version information, so it can be replaced with a
# suitable tag, in the style of linux-gnu.
case "${UNAME_VERSION}" in
  Debian*)
    release='-gnu'
  ;;
  *)
    release=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[-_].*/./`
  ;;

```

```

esac
# Since CPU_TYPE-MANUFACTURER-KERNEL-OPERATING_SYSTEM:
# contains redundant information, the shorter form:
# CPU_TYPE-MANUFACTURER-OPERATING_SYSTEM is used.
echo "${machine}-${os}${release}"
exit ;;
*:Bitrig:*)
UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH=`arch | sed 's/Bitrig.//'^
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}-unknown-bitrig${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:OpenBSD:*)
UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH=`arch | sed 's/OpenBSD.//'^
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE_ARCH}-unknown-openbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:ekkoBSD:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-ekkobsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:SolidBSD:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-solidbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
macppc:MirBSD:*)
echo powerpc-unknown-mirbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:MirBSD:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-mirbsd${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
alpha:OSF1:*)
case $UNAME_RELEASE in
*4.0)
UNAME_RELEASE=`/usr/sbin/sizer -v | awk '{print $3}'`
;;
*5.*)
UNAME_RELEASE=`/usr/sbin/sizer -v | awk '{print $4}'`
;;
esac
# According to Compaq, /usr/sbin/psrinfo has been available on
# OSF/1 and Tru64 systems produced since 1995. I hope that
# covers most systems running today. This code pipes the CPU
# types through head -n 1, so we only detect the type of CPU 0.
ALPHA_CPU_TYPE=`/usr/sbin/psrinfo -v | sed -n -e 's/^ The alpha \(.*) processor.*$/1/p' | head -n 1`
case "$ALPHA_CPU_TYPE" in
"EV4 (21064)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alpha" ;;
"EV4.5 (21064)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alpha" ;;
"LCA4 (21066/21068)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alpha" ;;
"EV5 (21164)")

```



```

UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev5" ;;
    "EV5.6 (21164A)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev56" ;;
    "EV5.6 (21164PC)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphapca56" ;;
    "EV5.7 (21164PC)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphapca57" ;;
    "EV6 (21264)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev6" ;;
    "EV6.7 (21264A)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev67" ;;
    "EV6.8CB (21264C)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev68" ;;
    "EV6.8AL (21264B)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev68" ;;
    "EV6.8CX (21264D)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev68" ;;
    "EV6.9A (21264/EV69A)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev69" ;;
    "EV7 (21364)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev7" ;;
    "EV7.9 (21364A)")
UNAME_MACHINE="alphaev79" ;;
esac
# A Pn.n version is a patched version.
# A Vn.n version is a released version.
# A Tn.n version is a released field test version.
# A Xn.n version is an unreleased experimental baselevel.
# 1.2 uses "1.2" for uname -r.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-dec-osf echo ${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/^[PVTX]//' | tr
'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
# Reset EXIT trap before exiting to avoid spurious non-zero exit code.
exitcode=$?
trap " 0
exit $exitcode ;;
    Alpha\*:Windows_NT*:*)
# How do we know it's Interix rather than the generic POSIX subsystem?
# Should we change UNAME_MACHINE based on the output of uname instead
# of the specific Alpha model?
echo alpha-pc-interix
exit ;;
    21064:Windows_NT:50:3)
echo alpha-dec-winnt3.5
exit ;;
    Amiga*:UNIX_System_V:4.0:*)
echo m68k-unknown-sysv4
exit ;;
    *: [Aa]miga[Oo][Ss]:*:*)

```

```

echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-amigaos
exit ;;
*: [Mm]orph[Oo][Ss]:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-morphos
exit ;;
*:OS/390:*:*)
echo i370-ibm-openedition
exit ;;
*:z/VM:*:*)
echo s390-ibm-zvmoe
exit ;;
*:OS400:*:*)
echo powerpc-ibm-os400
exit ;;
arm:RISC*:1.[012]*:*)arm:riscix:1.[012]*:*)
echo arm-acorn-riscix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
arm:riscos:*)arm:RISCOS:*)
echo arm-unknown-riscos
exit ;;
SR2?01:HI-UX/MPP:*) | SR8000:HI-UX/MPP:*)
echo hppa1.1-hitachi-hiuxmpp
exit ;;
Pyramid*:OSx*:*:*) | MIS*:OSx*:*:*) | MIS*:SMP_DC-OSx*:*:*)
# akee@wpdis03.wpafb.af.mil (Earle F. Ake) contributed MIS and NILE.
if test "`(bin/universe) 2>/dev/null`" = att ; then
echo pyramid-pyramid-sysv3
else
echo pyramid-pyramid-bsd
fi
exit ;;
NILE*:*:*:dcosx)
echo pyramid-pyramid-svr4
exit ;;
DRS?6000:unix:4.0:6*)
echo sparc-icl-nx6
exit ;;
DRS?6000:UNIX_SV:4.2*:7* | DRS?6000:isis:4.2*:7*)
case `usr/bin/uname -p` in
sparc) echo sparc-icl-nx7; exit ;;
esac ;;
s390x:SunOS:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-ibm-solaris2`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^\.]*//'^
exit ;;
sun4H:SunOS:5.*:*)
echo sparc-hal-solaris2`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^\.]*//'^
exit ;;
sun4*:SunOS:5.*:*) | tadpole*:SunOS:5.*:*)

```

```

echo sparc-sun-solaris2`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^.]*/'^
exit ;;
    i86pc:AuroraUX:5.*:* | i86xen:AuroraUX:5.*:*)
echo i386-pc-auroraus${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
    i86pc:SunOS:5.*:* | i86xen:SunOS:5.*:*)
eval $set_cc_for_build
SUN_ARCH="i386"
# If there is a compiler, see if it is configured for 64-bit objects.
# Note that the Sun cc does not turn __LP64__ into 1 like gcc does.
# This test works for both compilers.
if [ "$CC_FOR_BUILD" != 'no_compiler_found' ]; then
    if (echo '#ifdef __amd64'; echo IS_64BIT_ARCH; echo '#endif') | \
(CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null) | \
grep IS_64BIT_ARCH >/dev/null
    then
        SUN_ARCH="x86_64"
    fi
fi
echo ${SUN_ARCH}-pc-solaris2`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^.]*/'^
exit ;;
    sun4*:SunOS:6.*:*)
# According to config.sub, this is the proper way to canonicalize
# SunOS6. Hard to guess exactly what SunOS6 will be like, but
# it's likely to be more like Solaris than SunOS4.
echo sparc-sun-solaris3`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^.]*/'^
exit ;;
    sun4*:SunOS:*.*)
case "`/usr/bin/arch -k`" in
    Series*|S4*)
        UNAME_RELEASE=`uname -v`
        ;;
esac
# Japanese Language versions have a version number like `4.1.3-JL'.
echo sparc-sun-sunos`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/-/_/'^
exit ;;
    sun3*:SunOS:*.*)
echo m68k-sun-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
    sun*:*:4.2BSD:*)
UNAME_RELEASE=`(sed 1q /etc/motd | awk '{print substr($5,1,3)}') 2>/dev/null`
test "x${UNAME_RELEASE}" = "x" && UNAME_RELEASE=3
case "`/bin/arch`" in
    sun3)
echo m68k-sun-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}
        ;;
    sun4)
echo sparc-sun-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}

```

```

;;
esac
exit ;;
  aushp:SunOS:*)
echo sparc-auspex-sunos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  # The situation for MiNT is a little confusing. The machine name
  # can be virtually everything (everything which is not
  # "atarist" or "atariste" at least should have a processor
  # > m68000). The system name ranges from "MiNT" over "FreeMiNT"
  # to the lowercase version "mint" (or "freemint"). Finally
  # the system name "TOS" denotes a system which is actually not
  # MiNT. But MiNT is downward compatible to TOS, so this should
  # be no problem.
  atarist[e]:*MiNT:*) | atarist[e]:*mint:*) | atarist[e]:*TOS:*)
echo m68k-atari-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  atari*:*MiNT:*) | atari*:*mint:*) | atarist[e]:*TOS:*)
echo m68k-atari-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  *falcon*:*MiNT:*) | *falcon*:*mint:*) | *falcon*:*TOS:*)
echo m68k-atari-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  milan*:*MiNT:*) | milan*:*mint:*) | *milan*:*TOS:*)
echo m68k-milan-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  hades*:*MiNT:*) | hades*:*mint:*) | *hades*:*TOS:*)
echo m68k-hades-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  *:MiNT:*) | *:mint:*) | *:TOS:*)
echo m68k-unknown-mint${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  m68k:machten:*)
echo m68k-apple-machten${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  powerpc:machten:*)
echo powerpc-apple-machten${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  RISC*:Mach:*)
echo mips-dec-mach_bsd4.3
exit ;;
  RISC*:ULTRIX:*)
echo mips-dec-ultrix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  VAX*:ULTRIX:*)
echo vax-dec-ultrix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  2020:CLIX:*) | 2430:CLIX:*)

```

```

echo clipper-intergraph-clix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
    mips:*:*:UMIPS | mips:*:*:RISCos)
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed 's/^ //' << EOF >$dummy.c
#ifdef __cplusplus
#include <stdio.h> /* for printf() prototype */
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
#else
int main (argc, argv) int argc; char *argv[]; {
#endif
    #if defined (host_mips) && defined (MIPSEB)
    #if defined (SYSTYPE_SYSV)
        printf ("mips-mips-riscos%ssysv\n", argv[1]); exit (0);
    #endif
    #if defined (SYSTYPE_SVR4)
        printf ("mips-mips-riscos%ssvr4\n", argv[1]); exit (0);
    #endif
    #if defined (SYSTYPE_BSD43) || defined (SYSTYPE_BSD)
        printf ("mips-mips-riscos%sbbsd\n", argv[1]); exit (0);
    #endif
    #endif
        exit (-1);
    }
EOF
$CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c &&
    dummyarg=`echo "${UNAME_RELEASE}" | sed -n 's/^([0-9]*).*\1/p` &&
    SYSTEM_NAME=`$dummy $dummyarg` &&
    { echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"; exit; }
echo mips-mips-riscos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
    Motorola:PowerMAX_OS:*:*)
echo powerpc-motorola-powermax
exit ;;
    Motorola:*:4.3:PL8-*)
echo powerpc-harris-powermax
exit ;;
    Night_Hawk:*:*:PowerMAX_OS | Synergy:PowerMAX_OS:*:*)
echo powerpc-harris-powermax
exit ;;
    Night_Hawk:Power_UNIX:*:*)
echo powerpc-harris-powerunix
exit ;;
    m88k:CX/UX:7:*:*)
echo m88k-harris-cxux7
exit ;;
    m88k:*:4*:R4*)
echo m88k-motorola-sysv4

```

```

exit ;;
m88k*:3*:R3*)
echo m88k-motorola-sysv3
exit ;;
AViiON:dgux*:*)
# DG/UX returns AViiON for all architectures
UNAME_PROCESSOR=`/usr/bin/uname -p`
if [ $UNAME_PROCESSOR = mc88100 ] || [ $UNAME_PROCESSOR = mc88110 ]
then
    if [ ${TARGET_BINARY_INTERFACE}x = m88kdguxelfx ] || \
        [ ${TARGET_BINARY_INTERFACE}x = x ]
    then
        echo m88k-dg-dgux${UNAME_RELEASE}
    else
        echo m88k-dg-dguxbcs${UNAME_RELEASE}
    fi
else
    echo i586-dg-dgux${UNAME_RELEASE}
fi
exit ;;
M88*:DolphinOS*:*) # DolphinOS (SVR3)
echo m88k-dolphin-sysv3
exit ;;
M88*:R3*:*)
# Delta 88k system running SVR3
echo m88k-motorola-sysv3
exit ;;
XD88*:*:*) # Tektronix XD88 system running UTekV (SVR3)
echo m88k-tektronix-sysv3
exit ;;
Tek43[0-9][0-9]:UTek*:*) # Tektronix 4300 system running UTek (BSD)
echo m68k-tektronix-bsd
exit ;;
*:IRIX*:*)
echo mips-sgi-irix`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/-/_/g`
exit ;;
?????:AIX?:[12].1:2) # AIX 2.2.1 or AIX 2.1.1 is RT/PC AIX.
echo romp-ibm-aix # uname -m gives an 8 hex-code CPU id
exit ;; # Note that: echo ""uname -s`" gives 'AIX '
i*86:AIX*:*)
echo i386-ibm-aix
exit ;;
ia64:AIX*:*)
if [ -x /usr/bin/oslevel ] ; then
    IBM_REV=`/usr/bin/oslevel`
else
    IBM_REV=${UNAME_VERSION}.${UNAME_RELEASE}
fi

```

```

echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-ibm-aix${IBM_REV}
exit ;;
*:AIX:2:3)
if grep bos325 /usr/include/stdio.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed 's/^ //' << EOF >$dummy.c
#include <sys/systemcfg.h>

main()
{
if (!__power_pc())
exit(1);
puts("powerpc-ibm-aix3.2.5");
exit(0);
}
EOF
if $CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c && SYSTEM_NAME=`$dummy`
then
echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"
else
echo rs6000-ibm-aix3.2.5
fi
elif grep bos324 /usr/include/stdio.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo rs6000-ibm-aix3.2.4
else
echo rs6000-ibm-aix3.2
fi
exit ;;
*:AIX:*:[4567])
IBM_CPU_ID=`/usr/sbin/lscdev -C -c processor -S available | sed 1q | awk '{ print $1 }'`
if /usr/sbin/lscattr -El ${IBM_CPU_ID} | grep 'POWER' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
IBM_ARCH=rs6000
else
IBM_ARCH=powerpc
fi
if [ -x /usr/bin/oslevel ] ; then
IBM_REV=`/usr/bin/oslevel`
else
IBM_REV=${UNAME_VERSION}.${UNAME_RELEASE}
fi
echo ${IBM_ARCH}-ibm-aix${IBM_REV}
exit ;;
*:AIX:*:*)
echo rs6000-ibm-aix
exit ;;
ibmrt:4.4BSD:*|romp-ibm:BSD:*)
echo romp-ibm-bsd4.4
exit ;;

```

```

ibmrt:*BSD:*|romp-ibm:BSD:*)      # covers RT/PC BSD and
echo romp-ibm-bsd${UNAME_RELEASE} # 4.3 with uname added to
exit ;;                          # report: romp-ibm BSD 4.3
*:BOSX:*.*)
echo rs6000-bull-bosx
exit ;;
DPX/2?00:B.O.S.:*.*)
echo m68k-bull-sysv3
exit ;;
9000/[34]??:4.3bsd:1.*:*)
echo m68k-hp-bsd
exit ;;
hp300:4.4BSD:*.*) | 9000/[34]??:4.3bsd:2.*:*)
echo m68k-hp-bsd4.4
exit ;;
9000/[34678]?:HP-UX:*.*)
HPUX_REV=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^\.]*.[0B]*//'^
case "${UNAME_MACHINE}" in
    9000/31? )      HP_ARCH=m68000 ;;
    9000/[34]?? )   HP_ARCH=m68k ;;
    9000/[678][0-9][0-9])
if [ -x /usr/bin/getconf ]; then
    sc_cpu_version=`/usr/bin/getconf SC_CPU_VERSION 2>/dev/null`
    sc_kernel_bits=`/usr/bin/getconf SC_KERNEL_BITS 2>/dev/null`
    case "${sc_cpu_version}" in
        523) HP_ARCH="hppa1.0" ;; # CPU_PA_RISC1_0
        528) HP_ARCH="hppa1.1" ;; # CPU_PA_RISC1_1
        532)      # CPU_PA_RISC2_0
    case "${sc_kernel_bits}" in
        32) HP_ARCH="hppa2.0n" ;;
        64) HP_ARCH="hppa2.0w" ;;
        ") HP_ARCH="hppa2.0" ;; # HP-UX 10.20
    esac ;;
    esac
fi
if [ "${HP_ARCH}" = "" ]; then
    eval $set_cc_for_build
    sed 's/^ //' << EOF >$dummy.c

#define _HPUX_SOURCE
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main ()
{
#if defined(_SC_KERNEL_BITS)
    long bits = sysconf(_SC_KERNEL_BITS);
#endif

```



```

long cpu = sysconf (_SC_CPU_VERSION);

switch (cpu)
{
case CPU_PA_RISC1_0: puts ("hppa1.0"); break;
case CPU_PA_RISC1_1: puts ("hppa1.1"); break;
case CPU_PA_RISC2_0:
#if defined(_SC_KERNEL_BITS)
    switch (bits)
    {
case 64: puts ("hppa2.0w"); break;
case 32: puts ("hppa2.0n"); break;
default: puts ("hppa2.0"); break;
    } break;
#else /* !defined(_SC_KERNEL_BITS) */
    puts ("hppa2.0"); break;
#endif
default: puts ("hppa1.0"); break;
}
exit (0);
}
EOF
(CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c 2>/dev/null) && HP_ARCH=`$dummy`
test -z "$HP_ARCH" && HP_ARCH=hppa
fi ;;
esac
if [ ${HP_ARCH} = "hppa2.0w" ]
then
eval $set_cc_for_build

# hppa2.0w-hp-hpux* has a 64-bit kernel and a compiler generating
# 32-bit code. hppa64-hp-hpux* has the same kernel and a compiler
# generating 64-bit code. GNU and HP use different nomenclature:
#
# $ CC_FOR_BUILD=cc ./config.guess
# => hppa2.0w-hp-hpux11.23
# $ CC_FOR_BUILD="cc +DA2.0w" ./config.guess
# => hppa64-hp-hpux11.23

if echo __LP64__ | (CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null) |
grep -q __LP64__
then
HP_ARCH="hppa2.0w"
else
HP_ARCH="hppa64"
fi
fi
echo ${HP_ARCH}-hp-hpux${HPUX_REV}

```

```

exit ;;
ia64:HP-UX:*)
HPUX_REV=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^\.]*.[0B]*//'^
echo ia64-hp-hpux${HPUX_REV}
exit ;;
3050*:HI-UX:*)
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed 's/^ //' << EOF >$dummy.c
#include <unistd.h>
int
main ()
{
long cpu = sysconf (_SC_CPU_VERSION);
/* The order matters, because CPU_IS_HP_MC68K erroneously returns
true for CPU_PA_RISC1_0. CPU_IS_PA_RISC returns correct
results, however. */
if (CPU_IS_PA_RISC (cpu))
{
switch (cpu)
{
case CPU_PA_RISC1_0: puts ("hppa1.0-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
case CPU_PA_RISC1_1: puts ("hppa1.1-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
case CPU_PA_RISC2_0: puts ("hppa2.0-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
default: puts ("hppa-hitachi-hiuxwe2"); break;
}
}
else if (CPU_IS_HP_MC68K (cpu))
puts ("m68k-hitachi-hiuxwe2");
else puts ("unknown-hitachi-hiuxwe2");
exit (0);
}
EOF
$CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c && SYSTEM_NAME=`$dummy` &&
{ echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"; exit; }
echo unknown-hitachi-hiuxwe2
exit ;;
9000/7???:4.3bsd:*) | 9000/8?[79]:4.3bsd:*) )
echo hppa1.1-hp-bsd
exit ;;
9000/8???:4.3bsd:*)
echo hppa1.0-hp-bsd
exit ;;
*9???:MPE/iX:*) | *3000*:MPE/iX:*)
echo hppa1.0-hp-mpeix
exit ;;
hp7???:OSF1:*) | hp8?[79]:OSF1:*) )
echo hppa1.1-hp-osf
exit ;;

```

```

hp8?:OSF1:?:*)
echo hppa1.0-hp-osf
exit ;;
i*86:OSF1:?:*)
if [ -x /usr/sbin/sysversion ] ; then
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-osf1mk
else
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-osf1
fi
exit ;;
parisc*:Lites*:?:*)
echo hppa1.1-hp-lites
exit ;;
C1*:ConvexOS:?:* | convex:ConvexOS:C1*:*)
echo c1-convex-bsd
exit ;;
C2*:ConvexOS:?:* | convex:ConvexOS:C2*:*)
if getsysinfo -f scalar_acc
then echo c32-convex-bsd
else echo c2-convex-bsd
fi
exit ;;
C34*:ConvexOS:?:* | convex:ConvexOS:C34*:*)
echo c34-convex-bsd
exit ;;
C38*:ConvexOS:?:* | convex:ConvexOS:C38*:*)
echo c38-convex-bsd
exit ;;
C4*:ConvexOS:?:* | convex:ConvexOS:C4*:*)
echo c4-convex-bsd
exit ;;
CRAY*Y-MP:?:?:*)
echo ymp-cray-unicos${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/^[^.]*/.X/'
exit ;;
CRAY*[A-Z]90:?:?:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-cray-unicos${UNAME_RELEASE} \
| sed -e 's/CRAY.*\([A-Z]90\)\^1/' \
-e y/ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ/abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz/ \
-e 's/^[^.]*/.X/'
exit ;;
CRAY*TS:?:?:*)
echo t90-cray-unicos${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/^[^.]*/.X/'
exit ;;
CRAY*T3E:?:?:*)
echo alphaev5-cray-unicosmk${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/^[^.]*/.X/'
exit ;;
CRAY*SV1:?:?:*)
echo sv1-cray-unicos${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/^[^.]*/.X/'

```

```

exit ;;
*:UNICOS/mp:*:*)
echo craynv-cray-unicosmp${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/\.^[^]*$/X/'
exit ;;
F30[01]:UNIX_System_V:*:* | F700:UNIX_System_V:*:*)
FUJITSU_PROC=`uname -m | tr 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'^
FUJITSU_SYS=`uname -p | tr 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' | sed -e
's/^//'^
FUJITSU_REL=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed -e 's/ /_/'^
echo "${FUJITSU_PROC}-fujitsu-${FUJITSU_SYS}${FUJITSU_REL}"
exit ;;
5000:UNIX_System_V:4:*:*)
FUJITSU_SYS=`uname -p | tr 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ' 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' | sed -e
's/^//'^
FUJITSU_REL=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE} | tr 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' | sed -e 's/ /_/'^
echo "sparc-fujitsu-${FUJITSU_SYS}${FUJITSU_REL}"
exit ;;
i*86:BSD/386:*:* | i*86:BSD/OS:*:* | *:Ascend\ Embedded/OS:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-bsdi${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
sparc*:BSD/OS:*:*)
echo sparc-unknown-bsdi${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:BSD/OS:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-bsdi${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:FreeBSD:*:*)
UNAME_PROCESSOR=`/usr/bin/uname -p`
case ${UNAME_PROCESSOR} in
amd64)
echo x86_64-unknown-freebsd`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[-(].*//'^ ;;
*)
echo ${UNAME_PROCESSOR}-unknown-freebsd`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[-(].*//'^ ;;
esac
exit ;;
i*:CYGWIN*:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-cygwin
exit ;;
*:MINGW64*:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-mingw64
exit ;;
*:MINGW*:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-mingw32
exit ;;
i*:MSYS*:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-msys
exit ;;

```

```

i*:windows32*:*)
# uname -m includes "-pc" on this system.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-mingw32
exit ;;
i*:PW*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-pw32
exit ;;
*:Interix*:*)
case ${UNAME_MACHINE} in
    x86)
echo i586-pc-interix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
    authenticamd | genuineintel | EM64T)
echo x86_64-unknown-interix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
    IA64)
echo ia64-unknown-interix${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
esac ;;
[345]86:Windows_95:* | [345]86:Windows_98:* | [345]86:Windows_NT:*)
echo i${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-mks
exit ;;
8664:Windows_NT:*)
echo x86_64-pc-mks
exit ;;
i*:Windows_NT*:* | Pentium*:Windows_NT*:*)
# How do we know it's Interix rather than the generic POSIX subsystem?
# It also conflicts with pre-2.0 versions of AT&T UWIN. Should we
# UNAME_MACHINE based on the output of uname instead of i386?
echo i586-pc-interix
exit ;;
i*:UWIN*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-uwin
exit ;;
amd64:CYGWIN*:*:*) | x86_64:CYGWIN*:*:*)
echo x86_64-unknown-cygwin
exit ;;
p*:CYGWIN*:*)
echo powerpcle-unknown-cygwin
exit ;;
prep*:SunOS:5.*:*)
echo powerpcle-unknown-solaris2`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[^.]*//`
exit ;;
*:GNU*:*)
# the GNU system
echo `echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}|sed -e 's,[-].*$,,'`-unknown-gnu`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's,/.*$,,`
exit ;;
*:GNU/*:*:*)

```

```

# other systems with GNU libc and userland
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown`echo ${UNAME_SYSTEM} | sed 's,^[^/]*/,,' | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]``echo
${UNAME_RELEASE}}|sed -e 's/[-(].*//`-gnu
exit ;;
i*86:Minix:*.*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-minix
exit ;;
aarch64:Linux:*.*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnu
exit ;;
aarch64_be:Linux:*.*)
UNAME_MACHINE=aarch64_be
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnu
exit ;;
alpha:Linux:*.*)
case `sed -n '/^cpu model/s/^.*: \(.*/\)/p' < /proc/cpuinfo` in
EV5) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev5 ;;
EV56) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev56 ;;
PCA56) UNAME_MACHINE=alphapca56 ;;
PCA57) UNAME_MACHINE=alphapca56 ;;
EV6) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev6 ;;
EV67) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev67 ;;
EV68*) UNAME_MACHINE=alphaev68 ;;
esac
objdump --private-headers /bin/sh | grep -q ld.so.1
if test "$?" = 0 ; then LIBC="gnulibc1" ; else LIBC="" ; fi
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
arm*:Linux:*.*)
eval $set_cc_for_build
if echo __ARM_EABI__ | $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null \
| grep -q __ARM_EABI__
then
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
else
if echo __ARM_PCS_VFP | $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null \
| grep -q __ARM_PCS_VFP
then
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnueabi
else
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-gnueabihf
fi
fi
exit ;;
avr32*:Linux:*.*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
cris:Linux:*.*)

```

```

echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-axis-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
    criv32:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-axis-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
    frv:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
    hexagon:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
    i*86:Linux:*:*)
LIBC=gnu
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed 's/^ //' << EOF >$dummy.c
#ifdef __dietlibc__
LIBC=dietlibc
#endif
EOF
eval `$CC_FOR_BUILD -E $dummy.c 2>/dev/null | grep '^LIBC'`
echo "${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-linux-${LIBC}"
exit ;;
    ia64:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
    m32r*:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
    m68*:Linux:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
    mips:Linux:*:* | mips64:Linux:*:*)
eval $set_cc_for_build
sed 's/^ //' << EOF >$dummy.c
#undef CPU
#undef ${UNAME_MACHINE}
#undef ${UNAME_MACHINE}el
#if defined(__MIPSEL__) || defined(__MIPSEL) || defined(_MIPSEL) || defined(MIPSEL)
CPU=${UNAME_MACHINE}el
#else
#if defined(__MIPSEB__) || defined(__MIPSEB) || defined(_MIPSEB) || defined(MIPSEB)
CPU=${UNAME_MACHINE}
#else
CPU=
#endif
#endif
EOF
eval `$CC_FOR_BUILD -E $dummy.c 2>/dev/null | grep '^CPU'`

```

```

test x"${CPU}" != x && { echo "${CPU}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}"; exit; }
;;
or32:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
padre:Linux:*)
echo sparc-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
parisc64:Linux:* | hppa64:Linux:*)
echo hppa64-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
parisc:Linux:* | hppa:Linux:*)
# Look for CPU level
case `grep '^cpu[^a-z]*:' /proc/cpuinfo 2>/dev/null | cut -d' ' -f2` in
  PA7*) echo hppa1.1-unknown-linux-${LIBC} ;;
  PA8*) echo hppa2.0-unknown-linux-${LIBC} ;;
  *) echo hppa-unknown-linux-${LIBC} ;;
esac
exit ;;
ppc64:Linux:*)
echo powerpc64-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
ppc:Linux:*)
echo powerpc-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
s390:Linux:* | s390x:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-ibm-linux
exit ;;
sh64*:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
sh*:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
sparc:Linux:* | sparc64:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
tile*:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
vax:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-dec-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
x86_64:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}
exit ;;
xtensa*:Linux:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-linux-${LIBC}

```



```

exit ;;
i*86:DYNIX/ptx:4*:*)
# ptx 4.0 does uname -s correctly, with DYNIX/ptx in there.
# earlier versions are messed up and put the nodename in both
# sysname and nodename.
echo i386-sequent-sysv4
exit ;;
i*86:UNIX_SV:4.2MP:2.*)
# Unixware is an offshoot of SVR4, but it has its own version
# number series starting with 2...
# I am not positive that other SVR4 systems won't match this,
# I just have to hope. -- rms.
# Use sysv4.2uw... so that sysv4* matches it.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sysv4.2uw${UNAME_VERSION}
exit ;;
i*86:OS/2:*.*)
# If we were able to find `uname', then EMX Unix compatibility
# is probably installed.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-os2-emx
exit ;;
i*86:XTS-300:*.STOP)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-stop
exit ;;
i*86:atheos:*.*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-atheos
exit ;;
i*86:syllable:*.*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-syllable
exit ;;
i*86:LynxOS:2.*:* | i*86:LynxOS:3.[01]*:* | i*86:LynxOS:4.[02]*:*)
echo i386-unknown-lynxos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
i*86:*DOS:*.*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-msdosdjgpp
exit ;;
i*86:*:4.*:* | i*86:SYSTEM_V:4.*:*)
UNAME_REL=`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE} | sed 's/\MP$//'`
if grep Novell /usr/include/link.h >/dev/null 2>/dev/null; then
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-univel-sysv${UNAME_REL}
else
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sysv${UNAME_REL}
fi
exit ;;
i*86:*:5:[678]*)
# UnixWare 7.x, OpenUNIX and OpenServer 6.
case `bin/uname -X | grep "^Machine"` in
*486*) UNAME_MACHINE=i486 ;;
*Pentium) UNAME_MACHINE=i586 ;;

```

```

    *Pent*|*Celeron) UNAME_MACHINE=i686 ;;
esac
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-
sysv${UNAME_RELEASE}${UNAME_SYSTEM}${UNAME_VERSION}
exit ;;
i*86:*:3.2:*)
if test -f /usr/options/cb.name; then
    UNAME_REL=`sed -n 's/*Version //p' </usr/options/cb.name`
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-isc$UNAME_REL
elif /bin/uname -X 2>/dev/null >/dev/null ; then
    UNAME_REL=`(/bin/uname -X|grep Release|sed -e 's/*.*= //')`
    (/bin/uname -X|grep i80486 >/dev/null) && UNAME_MACHINE=i486
    (/bin/uname -X|grep '^Machine.*Pentium' >/dev/null) \
    && UNAME_MACHINE=i586
    (/bin/uname -X|grep '^Machine.*Pent *II' >/dev/null) \
    && UNAME_MACHINE=i686
    (/bin/uname -X|grep '^Machine.*Pentium Pro' >/dev/null) \
    && UNAME_MACHINE=i686
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sco$UNAME_REL
else
    echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-sysv32
fi
exit ;;
pc:*:*:*)
# Left here for compatibility:
# uname -m prints for DJGPP always 'pc', but it prints nothing about
# the processor, so we play safe by assuming i586.
# Note: whatever this is, it MUST be the same as what config.sub
# prints for the "djgpp" host, or else GDB configury will decide that
# this is a cross-build.
echo i586-pc-msdosdjgpp
exit ;;
Intel:Mach:3:*:*)
echo i386-pc-mach3
exit ;;
paragon:*:*:*)
echo i860-intel-osf1
exit ;;
i860:*:4.*:*:*) # i860-SVR4
if grep Stardent /usr/include/sys/uadmin.h >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    echo i860-stardent-sysv${UNAME_RELEASE} # Stardent Vista i860-SVR4
else # Add other i860-SVR4 vendors below as they are discovered.
    echo i860-unknown-sysv${UNAME_RELEASE} # Unknown i860-SVR4
fi
exit ;;
mini*:CTIX:SYS*5:*:*)
# "miniframe"
echo m68010-convergent-sysv

```

```

exit ;;
mc68k:UNIX:SYSTEM5:3.51m)
echo m68k-convergent-sysv
exit ;;
M680?0:D-NIX:5.3:*)
echo m68k-diab-dnix
exit ;;
M68*:*:R3V[5678]*:*)
test -r /sysV68 && { echo 'm68k-motorola-sysv'; exit; } ;;
3[345]??:*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??A:*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??,*:*:4.0:3.0 | 3[34]??/*:*:4.0:3.0 | 4400:*:4.0:3.0 | 4850:*:4.0:3.0 |
SKA40:*:4.0:3.0 | SDS2:*:4.0:3.0 | SHG2:*:4.0:3.0 | S7501*:*:4.0:3.0)
OS_REL=""
test -r /etc/.reliid \
&& OS_REL=`sed -n 's/[^ ]* [^ ]* \([0-9][0-9]\).*\1/p' < /etc/.reliid`
/bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | grep 86 >/dev/null \
&& { echo i486-ncr-sysv4.3${OS_REL}; exit; }
/bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | /bin/grep entium >/dev/null \
&& { echo i586-ncr-sysv4.3${OS_REL}; exit; } ;;
3[34]??:*:4.0:* | 3[34]??,*:*:4.0:*)
/bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | grep 86 >/dev/null \
&& { echo i486-ncr-sysv4; exit; } ;;
NCR*:*:4.2:* | MPRAS*:*:4.2:*)
OS_REL='.3'
test -r /etc/.reliid \
&& OS_REL=`sed -n 's/[^ ]* [^ ]* \([0-9][0-9]\).*\1/p' < /etc/.reliid`
/bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | grep 86 >/dev/null \
&& { echo i486-ncr-sysv4.3${OS_REL}; exit; }
/bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | /bin/grep entium >/dev/null \
&& { echo i586-ncr-sysv4.3${OS_REL}; exit; }
/bin/uname -p 2>/dev/null | /bin/grep pteron >/dev/null \
&& { echo i586-ncr-sysv4.3${OS_REL}; exit; } ;;
m68*:LynxOS:2.*:* | m68*:LynxOS:3.0*:*)
echo m68k-unknown-lynxos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
mc68030:UNIX_System_V:4.*:*)
echo m68k-atari-sysv4
exit ;;
TSUNAMI:LynxOS:2.*:*)
echo sparc-unknown-lynxos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
rs6000:LynxOS:2.*:*)
echo rs6000-unknown-lynxos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
PowerPC:LynxOS:2.*:* | PowerPC:LynxOS:3.[01]*:* | PowerPC:LynxOS:4.[02]*:*)
echo powerpc-unknown-lynxos${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
SM[BE]S:UNIX_SV:*:*)
echo mips-dde-sysv${UNAME_RELEASE}

```

```

exit ;;
  RM*:ReliantUNIX-*:*)
echo mips-sni-sysv4
exit ;;
  RM*:SINIX-*:*)
echo mips-sni-sysv4
exit ;;
  *:SINIX-*:*)
if uname -p 2>/dev/null >/dev/null ; then
  UNAME_MACHINE=`uname -p 2>/dev/null`
  echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-sni-sysv4
else
  echo ns32k-sni-sysv
fi
exit ;;
  PENTIUM*:4.0*:*) # Unisys `ClearPath HMP IX 4000' SVR4/MP effort
  # says <Richard.M.Bartel@ccMail.Census.GOV>
echo i586-unisys-sysv4
exit ;;
  *:UNIX_System_V:4*:FTX*)
# From Gerald Hewes <hewes@openmarket.com>.
# How about differentiating between stratus architectures? -djm
echo hppa1.1-stratus-sysv4
exit ;;
  *:*:FTX*)
# From seanf@swdc.stratus.com.
echo i860-stratus-sysv4
exit ;;
  i*86:VOS:*)
# From Paul.Green@stratus.com.
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-stratus-vos
exit ;;
  *:VOS:*)
# From Paul.Green@stratus.com.
echo hppa1.1-stratus-vos
exit ;;
  mc68*:A/UX:*)
echo m68k-apple-aux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  news*:NEWS-OS:6*:*)
echo mips-sony-newsos6
exit ;;
  R[34]000:*System_V*:*) | R4000:UNIX_SYSV*:*) | R*000:UNIX_SV*:*)
if [ -d /usr/nec ]; then
  echo mips-nec-sysv${UNAME_RELEASE}
else
  echo mips-unknown-sysv${UNAME_RELEASE}
fi

```

```

exit ;;
  BeBox:BeOS:*:*) # BeOS running on hardware made by Be, PPC only.
echo powerpc-be-beos
exit ;;
  BeMac:BeOS:*:*) # BeOS running on Mac or Mac clone, PPC only.
echo powerpc-apple-beos
exit ;;
  BePC:BeOS:*:*) # BeOS running on Intel PC compatible.
echo i586-pc-beos
exit ;;
  BePC:Haiku:*:*) # Haiku running on Intel PC compatible.
echo i586-pc-haiku
exit ;;
  x86_64:Haiku:*:*)
echo x86_64-unknown-haiku
exit ;;
  SX-4:SUPER-UX:*:*)
echo sx4-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  SX-5:SUPER-UX:*:*)
echo sx5-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  SX-6:SUPER-UX:*:*)
echo sx6-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  SX-7:SUPER-UX:*:*)
echo sx7-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  SX-8:SUPER-UX:*:*)
echo sx8-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  SX-8R:SUPER-UX:*:*)
echo sx8r-nec-superux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  Power*:Rhapsody:*:*)
echo powerpc-apple-rhapsody${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  *:Rhapsody:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-apple-rhapsody${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
  *:Darwin:*:*)
UNAME_PROCESSOR=`uname -p` || UNAME_PROCESSOR=unknown
case $UNAME_PROCESSOR in
  i386)
eval $set_cc_for_build
if [ "$CC_FOR_BUILD" != 'no_compiler_found' ]; then
  if (echo '#ifdef __LP64__'; echo IS_64BIT_ARCH; echo '#endif') | \
    (CCOPTS= $CC_FOR_BUILD -E - 2>/dev/null) | \

```

```

    grep IS_64BIT_ARCH >/dev/null
then
    UNAME_PROCESSOR="x86_64"
fi
fi ;;
unknown) UNAME_PROCESSOR=powerpc ;;
esac
echo ${UNAME_PROCESSOR}-apple-darwin${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:procnto*:*:* | *:QNX:[0123456789]*:*)
UNAME_PROCESSOR=`uname -p`
if test "$UNAME_PROCESSOR" = "x86"; then
    UNAME_PROCESSOR=i386
    UNAME_MACHINE=pc
fi
echo ${UNAME_PROCESSOR}-${UNAME_MACHINE}-nto-qnx${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:QNX:*:4*)
echo i386-pc-qnx
exit ;;
NEO-?:NONSTOP_KERNEL:*:*)
echo neo-tandem-nsk${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
NSE-*:NONSTOP_KERNEL:*:*)
echo nse-tandem-nsk${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
NSR-?:NONSTOP_KERNEL:*:*)
echo nsr-tandem-nsk${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:NonStop-UX:*:*)
echo mips-compaq-nonstopux
exit ;;
BS2000:POSIX*:*:*)
echo bs2000-siemens-sysv
exit ;;
DS/*:UNIX_System_V:*:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-${UNAME_SYSTEM}-${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:Plan9:*:*)
# "uname -m" is not consistent, so use $cputype instead. 386
# is converted to i386 for consistency with other x86
# operating systems.
if test "$cputype" = "386"; then
    UNAME_MACHINE=i386
else
    UNAME_MACHINE="$cputype"
fi
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-plan9

```

```

exit ;;
*:TOPS-10:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-tops10
exit ;;
*:TENEX:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-tenex
exit ;;
KS10:TOPS-20:* | KL10:TOPS-20:* | TYPE4:TOPS-20:*)
echo pdp10-dec-tops20
exit ;;
XKL-1:TOPS-20:* | TYPE5:TOPS-20:*)
echo pdp10-xkl-tops20
exit ;;
*:TOPS-20:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-tops20
exit ;;
*:ITS:*)
echo pdp10-unknown-its
exit ;;
SEI:*:*:SEIUX)
echo mips-sei-seiux${UNAME_RELEASE}
exit ;;
*:DragonFly:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-dragonfly`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}|sed -e 's/[-(].*//'^
exit ;;
*:*VMS:*)
UNAME_MACHINE=`(uname -p) 2>/dev/null`
case "${UNAME_MACHINE}" in
  A*) echo alpha-dec-vms ; exit ;;
  I*) echo ia64-dec-vms ; exit ;;
  V*) echo vax-dec-vms ; exit ;;
esac ;;
*:XENIX:*:SysV)
echo i386-pc-xenix
exit ;;
i*86:skyos:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-skyos`echo ${UNAME_RELEASE}` | sed -e 's/ .*$//'
exit ;;
i*86:rdos:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-rdos
exit ;;
i*86:AROS:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-pc-aros
exit ;;
x86_64:VMkernel:*)
echo ${UNAME_MACHINE}-unknown-esx
exit ;;
esac

```

```

eval $set_cc_for_build
cat >$dummy.c <<EOF
#ifdef _SEQUENT_
# include <sys/types.h>
# include <sys/utsname.h>
#endif
main ()
{
#ifdef (sony)
#ifdef (MIPSEB)
/* BFD wants "bsd" instead of "newsos". Perhaps BFD should be changed,
   I don't know.... */
printf ("mips-sony-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#else
#include <sys/param.h>
printf ("m68k-sony-newsos%s\n",
#ifdef NEWSOS4
"4"
#else
""
#endif
); exit (0);
#endif
#endif

#ifdef (__arm) && defined (__acorn) && defined (__unix)
printf ("arm-acorn-riscix\n"); exit (0);
#endif

#ifdef (hp300) && !defined (hpux)
printf ("m68k-hp-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#endif

#ifdef (NeXT)
#ifndef (__ARCHITECTURE__)
#define __ARCHITECTURE__ "m68k"
#endif
int version;
version=`(hostinfo | sed -n 's/.*NeXT Mach \([0-9]*\).*\1/p') 2>/dev/null`;
if (version < 4)
printf ("%s-next-nextstep%d\n", __ARCHITECTURE__, version);
else
printf ("%s-next-openstep%d\n", __ARCHITECTURE__, version);
exit (0);
#endif

#ifdef (MULTIMAX) || defined (n16)

```



```

#if defined (UMAXV)
    printf ("ns32k-encore-sysv\n"); exit (0);
#else
#if defined (CMU)
    printf ("ns32k-encore-mach\n"); exit (0);
#else
    printf ("ns32k-encore-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#endif
#endif
#endif

#if defined (__386BSD__)
    printf ("i386-pc-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#endif

#if defined (sequent)
#if defined (i386)
    printf ("i386-sequent-dynix\n"); exit (0);
#endif
#if defined (ns32000)
    printf ("ns32k-sequent-dynix\n"); exit (0);
#endif
#endif

#if defined (_SEQUENT_)
    struct utsname un;

    uname(&un);

    if (strncmp(un.version, "V2", 2) == 0) {
printf ("i386-sequent-ptx2\n"); exit (0);
    }
    if (strncmp(un.version, "V1", 2) == 0) { /* XXX is V1 correct? */
printf ("i386-sequent-ptx1\n"); exit (0);
    }
    printf ("i386-sequent-ptx\n"); exit (0);

#endif

#if defined (vax)
# if !defined (ultrix)
# include <sys/param.h>
# if defined (BSD)
# if BSD == 43
    printf ("vax-dec-bsd4.3\n"); exit (0);
# else
# if BSD == 199006
    printf ("vax-dec-bsd4.3reno\n"); exit (0);

```

```

# else
    printf ("vax-dec-bsd\n"); exit (0);
# endif
# endif
# else
    printf ("vax-dec-bsd\n"); exit (0);
# endif
# else
    printf ("vax-dec-ultrix\n"); exit (0);
# endif
#endif

#if defined (alliant) && defined (i860)
    printf ("i860-alliant-bsd\n"); exit (0);
#endif

    exit (1);
}
EOF

$CC_FOR_BUILD -o $dummy $dummy.c 2>/dev/null && SYSTEM_NAME=`$dummy` &&
{ echo "$SYSTEM_NAME"; exit; }

# Apollos put the system type in the environment.

test -d /usr/apollo && { echo ${ISP}-apollo-${SYSTYPE}; exit; }

# Convex versions that predate uname can use getsysinfo(1)

if [ -x /usr/convex/getsysinfo ]
then
    case `getsysinfo -f cpu_type` in
    c1*)
        echo c1-convex-bsd
        exit ;;
    c2*)
        if getsysinfo -f scalar_acc
        then echo c32-convex-bsd
        else echo c2-convex-bsd
        fi
        exit ;;
    c34*)
        echo c34-convex-bsd
        exit ;;
    c38*)
        echo c38-convex-bsd
        exit ;;
    c4*)

```

```
echo c4-convex-bsd
exit ;;
esac
fi
```

```
cat >&2 <<EOF
```

```
$0: unable to guess system type
```

This script, last modified \$timestamp, has failed to recognize the operating system you are using. It is advised that you download the most up to date version of the config scripts from

http://git.savannah.gnu.org/gitweb/?p=config.git;a=blob_plain;f=config.guess;hb=HEAD
and

http://git.savannah.gnu.org/gitweb/?p=config.git;a=blob_plain;f=config.sub;hb=HEAD

If the version you run (\$0) is already up to date, please send the following data and any information you think might be pertinent to <config-patches@gnu.org> in order to provide the needed information to handle your system.

```
config.guess timestamp = $timestamp
```

```
uname -m = `(uname -m) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`
uname -r = `(uname -r) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`
uname -s = `(uname -s) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`
uname -v = `(uname -v) 2>/dev/null || echo unknown`
```

```
/usr/bin/uname -p = `(/usr/bin/uname -p) 2>/dev/null`
/bin/uname -X = `(/bin/uname -X) 2>/dev/null`
```

```
hostinfo = `(hostinfo) 2>/dev/null`
/bin/universe = `(/bin/universe) 2>/dev/null`
/usr/bin/arch -k = `(/usr/bin/arch -k) 2>/dev/null`
/bin/arch = `(/bin/arch) 2>/dev/null`
/usr/bin/oslevel = `(/usr/bin/oslevel) 2>/dev/null`
/usr/convex/getsysinfo = `(/usr/convex/getsysinfo) 2>/dev/null`
```

```
UNAME_MACHINE = ${UNAME_MACHINE}
UNAME_RELEASE = ${UNAME_RELEASE}
UNAME_SYSTEM = ${UNAME_SYSTEM}
UNAME_VERSION = ${UNAME_VERSION}
EOF
```

```
exit 1
```

```
# Local variables:
```

```
# eval: (add-hook 'write-file-hooks 'time-stamp)
```

```
# time-stamp-start: "timestamp="
# time-stamp-format: "%:y-%02m-%02d"
# time-stamp-end: ""
# End:
```

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.75 gperf 3.0.4

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```
src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
src/preproc/grn/main.cpp
```

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```
src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
src/devices/xditview/device.c
src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
```

src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c

src/include/DviChar.h
src/include/XFontName.h

src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c

Macro Packages

. The -mdoc macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/doc-common
tmac/doc-ditroff
tmac/doc-nroff
tmac/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.man

. The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/e.tmac
tmac/groff_me.man
doc/meintro.me
doc/meref.me

Hyphenation Patterns

. The file `tmac/hyphen.us' is identical to the file `hyphen.tex', part of the TeX system written by Donald E. Knuth; the master file can be found at

<ftp://labrea.stanford.edu/pub/tex/dist/lib/hyphen.tex> .

It has been renamed for consistency, i.e., to make patterns available under the filenames `hyphen.<language>', e.g. `hyphen.de' or `hyphen.uk'.

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- . The file ``tmac/hyphen.fr'` contains the same patterns as the file ``frhyph.tex'` (for TeX), which can be found at

<http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/frhyph.tex> .

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- . The file ``tmac/hyphen.sv'` is identical to the file ``svhyph.tex'`, which can be found at

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- . The files ``tmac/hyphen.det'` and ``tmac/hyphen.den'` contain the same patterns as the files ``dehyphn.tex'` and ``dehypht.tex'` (for TeX), which can be found at

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<http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehypht.tex> .

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- . The file ``tmac/hyphenex.det'` is identical to the file ``dehyphtex.tex'`, which can be found at

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- . The file ``tmac/hyphen.cs'` contains the same patterns as the file ``czhyphen.tex'` (for TeX), which can be found in the archive

<http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/macros/cstex/base/csplain.tar.gz> .

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EOF

1.78 gtk-doc-stub 1.1

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1.79 gtk-doc-stub-native 2.24.25

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1.82 inputproto 2.3.1

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1.85 iptables 1.4.21

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1.86 iputils s20121221-r0

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*/
```

```
#ifndef lint
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All rights reserved.\n";
#endif /* not lint */
```

```
/*
* P I N G . C
*
* Using the InterNet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) "ECHO" facility,
* measure round-trip-delays and packet loss across network paths.
*
* Author -
* Mike Muuss
* U. S. Army Ballistic Research Laboratory
* December, 1983
*
* Status -
* Public Domain. Distribution Unlimited.
* Bugs -
* More statistics could always be gathered.
* This program has to run SUID to ROOT to access the ICMP socket.
*/
```

```
#include "ping_common.h"
```

```
#include <netinet/ip.h>
#include <netinet/ip_icmp.h>
#ifdef WITHOUT_IFADDRS
#include <ifaddrs.h>
#endif
```

```
#ifndef ICMP_FILTER
```

```

#define ICMP_FILTER 1
struct icmp_filter {
    __u32 data;
};
#endif

#define MAXIPLLEN 60
#define MAXICMPLEN 76
#define NROUTES 9 /* number of record route slots */
#define TOS_MAX 255 /* 8-bit TOS field */
#define MAX_HOSTNAMELEN NI_MAXHOST

static int ts_type;
static int nroute = 0;
static __u32 route[10];

struct sockaddr_in whereto; /* who to ping */
int optlen = 0;
int settos = 0; /* Set TOS, Precedence or other QOS options */
int icmp_sock; /* socket file descriptor */
u_char outpack[0x10000];
int maxpacket = sizeof(outpack);

static int broadcast_pings = 0;

static char *pr_addr(__u32);
static void pr_options(unsigned char * cp, int hlen);
static void pr_iph(struct iphdr *ip);
static void usage(void) __attribute__((noreturn));
static u_short in_cksum(const u_short *addr, int len, u_short salt);
static void pr_icmph(__u8 type, __u8 code, __u32 info, struct icmphdr *icp);
static int parsetos(char *str);

static struct {
    struct cmsghdr cm;
    struct in_pktinfo ipi;
} cmsg = { { sizeof(struct cmsghdr) + sizeof(struct in_pktinfo), SOL_IP, IP_PKTINFO},
    {0, } };
int cmsg_len;

struct sockaddr_in source;
char *device;
int pmtudisc = -1;

```



```

int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct hostent *hp;
    int ch, hold, packlen;
    int socket_errno;
    u_char *packet;
    char *target;
#ifdef USE_IDN
    char *hnamebuf = NULL;
#else
    char hnamebuf[MAX_HOSTNAMELEN];
#endif
    char rspace[3 + 4 * NROUTES + 1]; /* record route space */

    limit_capabilities();

#ifdef USE_IDN
    setlocale(LC_ALL, "");
#endif

    enable_capability_raw();

    icmp_sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_ICMP);
    socket_errno = errno;

    disable_capability_raw();

    source.sin_family = AF_INET;

    preload = 1;
    while ((ch = getopt(argc, argv, COMMON_OPTSTR "bRT:")) != EOF) {
        switch(ch) {
            case 'b':
                broadcast_pings = 1;
                break;
            case 'Q':
                settos = parsetos(optarg);
                if (settos &&
                    (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_TOS,
                                (char *)&settos, sizeof(int)) < 0)) {
                    perror("ping: error setting QOS sockopts");
                    exit(2);
                }
                break;
            case 'R':
                if (options & F_TIMESTAMP) {

```

```

fprintf(stderr, "Only one of -T or -R may be used\n");
exit(2);
}
options |= F_RROUTE;
break;
case 'T':
if (options & F_RROUTE) {
fprintf(stderr, "Only one of -T or -R may be used\n");
exit(2);
}
options |= F_TIMESTAMP;
if (strcmp(optarg, "tsonly") == 0)
ts_type = IPOPT_TS_TSONLY;
else if (strcmp(optarg, "tsandaddr") == 0)
ts_type = IPOPT_TS_TSANDADDR;
else if (strcmp(optarg, "tsprespec") == 0)
ts_type = IPOPT_TS_PRESPEC;
else {
fprintf(stderr, "Invalid timestamp type\n");
exit(2);
}
break;
case 'I':
{
#if 0
char dummy;
int i1, i2, i3, i4;

if (sscanf(optarg, "%u.%u.%u.%u%c",
&i1, &i2, &i3, &i4, &dummy) == 4) {
__u8 *ptr;
ptr = (__u8*)&source.sin_addr;
ptr[0] = i1;
ptr[1] = i2;
ptr[2] = i3;
ptr[3] = i4;
options |= F_STRICTSOURCE;
} else {
device = optarg;
}
#else
if (inet_pton(AF_INET, optarg, &source.sin_addr) > 0)
options |= F_STRICTSOURCE;
else
device = optarg;
#endif
break;
}
}

```

```

case 'M':
    if (strcmp(optarg, "do") == 0)
        pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_DO;
    else if (strcmp(optarg, "dont") == 0)
        pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_DONT;
    else if (strcmp(optarg, "want") == 0)
        pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_WANT;
    else {
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: wrong value for -M: do, dont, want are valid ones.\n");
        exit(2);
    }
    break;
case 'V':
    printf("ping utility, iputils-%s\n", SNAPSHOT);
    exit(0);
COMMON_OPTIONS
common_options(ch);
break;
default:
    usage();
}
}
argc -= optind;
argv += optind;

if (argc == 0)
    usage();
if (argc > 1) {
    if (options & F_RROUTE)
        usage();
    else if (options & F_TIMESTAMP) {
        if (ts_type != IPOPT_TS_PRESPEC)
            usage();
        if (argc > 5)
            usage();
    } else {
        if (argc > 10)
            usage();
        options |= F_SOURCEROUTE;
    }
}
while (argc > 0) {
    target = *argv;

    memset((char *)&whereto, 0, sizeof(whereto));
    whereto.sin_family = AF_INET;
    if (inet_aton(target, &whereto.sin_addr) == 1) {
        hostname = target;
    }
}

```

```

if (argc == 1)
    options |= F_NUMERIC;
} else {
    char *idn;
#ifdef USE_IDN
    int rc;

    if (hnamebuf) {
        free(hnamebuf);
        hnamebuf = NULL;
    }

    rc = idna_to_ascii_lz(target, &idn, 0);
    if (rc != IDNA_SUCCESS) {
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: IDN encoding failed: %s\n", idna_strerror(rc));
        exit(2);
    }
#else
    idn = target;
#endif
    hp = gethostbyname2(idn, AF_INET);
    if (!hp) {
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: unknown host %s\n", target);
        exit(2);
    }
#ifdef USE_IDN
    free(idn);
#endif
    memcpy(&where.to.sin_addr, hp->h_addr, 4);
#ifdef USE_IDN
    if (idna_to_unicode_lzlz(hp->h_name, &hnamebuf, 0) != IDNA_SUCCESS) {
        hnamebuf = strdup(hp->h_name);
        if (!hnamebuf) {
            perror("ping: strdup");
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
#else
    strncpy(hnamebuf, hp->h_name, sizeof(hnamebuf) - 1);
    hnamebuf[sizeof(hnamebuf) - 1] = 0;
#endif
    hostname = hnamebuf;
}
if (argc > 1)
    route[nroute++] = where.to.sin_addr.s_addr;
argc--;
argv++;
}

```

```

if (source.sin_addr.s_addr == 0) {
    socklen_t alen;
    struct sockaddr_in dst = whereto;
    int probe_fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);

    if (probe_fd < 0) {
        perror("socket");
        exit(2);
    }
    if (device) {
        struct ifreq ifr;
        int rc;

        memset(&ifr, 0, sizeof(ifr));
        strncpy(ifr.ifr_name, device, IFNAMSIZ-1);

        enable_capability_raw();
        rc = setsockopt(probe_fd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BINDTODEVICE, device, strlen(device)+1);
        disable_capability_raw();

        if (rc == -1) {
            if (IN_MULTICAST(ntohl(dst.sin_addr.s_addr))) {
                struct ip_mreqn imr;
                if (ioctl(probe_fd, SIOCGIFINDEX, &ifr) < 0) {
                    fprintf(stderr, "ping: unknown iface %s\n", device);
                    exit(2);
                }
                memset(&imr, 0, sizeof(imr));
                imr.imr_ifindex = ifr.ifr_ifindex;
                if (setsockopt(probe_fd, SOL_IP, IP_MULTICAST_IF, &imr, sizeof(imr)) == -1) {
                    perror("ping: IP_MULTICAST_IF");
                    exit(2);
                }
            } else {
                perror("ping: SO_BINDTODEVICE");
                exit(2);
            }
        }
    }

    if (settos &&
        setsockopt(probe_fd, IPPROTO_IP, IP_TOS, (char *)&settos, sizeof(int)) < 0)
        perror("Warning: error setting QOS sockopts");

    dst.sin_port = htons(1025);
    if (nroute)
        dst.sin_addr.s_addr = route[0];

```

```

if (connect(probe_fd, (struct sockaddr*)&dst, sizeof(dst)) == -1) {
    if (errno == EACCES) {
        if (broadcast_pings == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Do you want to ping broadcast? Then -b\n");
            exit(2);
        }
        fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: pinging broadcast address\n");
        if (setsockopt(probe_fd, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BROADCAST,
            &broadcast_pings, sizeof(broadcast_pings)) < 0) {
            perror("can't set broadcasting");
            exit(2);
        }
        if (connect(probe_fd, (struct sockaddr*)&dst, sizeof(dst)) == -1) {
            perror("connect");
            exit(2);
        }
    } else {
        perror("connect");
        exit(2);
    }
}
alen = sizeof(source);
if (getsockname(probe_fd, (struct sockaddr*)&source, &alen) == -1) {
    perror("getsockname");
    exit(2);
}
source.sin_port = 0;

#ifdef WITHOUT_IFADDRS
if (device) {
    struct ifaddrs *ifa0, *ifa;
    int ret;

    ret = getifaddrs(&ifa0);
    if (ret) {
        fprintf(stderr, "getifaddrs() failed.\n");
        exit(2);
    }
    for (ifa = ifa0; ifa; ifa = ifa->ifa_next) {
        if (!ifa->ifa_addr || ifa->ifa_addr->sa_family != AF_INET)
            continue;
        if (!strcmp(ifa->ifa_name, device, sizeof(device) - 1) &&
            !memcmp(&((struct sockaddr_in *)ifa->ifa_addr)->sin_addr,
                &source.sin_addr, sizeof(source.sin_addr)))
            break;
    }
    freeifaddrs(ifa0);
    if (!ifa)

```

```

    fprintf(stderr, "ping: Warning: source address might be selected on device other than %s.\n", device);
}
#endif
close(probe_fd);
} while (0);

if (wheretos.sin_addr.s_addr == 0)
    wheretos.sin_addr.s_addr = source.sin_addr.s_addr;

if (icmp_sock < 0) {
    errno = socket_errno;
    perror("ping: icmp open socket");
    exit(2);
}

if (device) {
    struct ifreq ifr;

    memset(&ifr, 0, sizeof(ifr));
    strncpy(ifr.ifr_name, device, IFNAMSIZ-1);
    if (ioctl(icmp_sock, SIOCGIFINDEX, &ifr) < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: unknown iface %s\n", device);
        exit(2);
    }
    cmsg.ipi.ipi_ifindex = ifr.ifr_ifindex;
    cmsg_len = sizeof(cmsg);
}

if (broadcast_pings || IN_MULTICAST(ntohl(wheretos.sin_addr.s_addr))) {
    if (uid) {
        if (interval < 1000) {
            fprintf(stderr, "ping: broadcast ping with too short interval.\n");
            exit(2);
        }
        if (pmtudisc >= 0 && pmtudisc != IP_PMTUDISC_DO) {
            fprintf(stderr, "ping: broadcast ping does not fragment.\n");
            exit(2);
        }
    }
    if (pmtudisc < 0)
        pmtudisc = IP_PMTUDISC_DO;
}

if (pmtudisc >= 0) {
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_IP, IP_MTU_DISCOVER, &pmtudisc, sizeof(pmtudisc)) == -1) {
        perror("ping: IP_MTU_DISCOVER");
        exit(2);
    }
}

```

```

}

if ((options & F_STRICTSOURCE) &&
    bind(icmp_sock, (struct sockaddr*)&source, sizeof(source)) == -1) {
    perror("bind");
    exit(2);
}

if (1) {
    struct icmp_filter filt;
    filt.data = ~(1<<ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH)|
        (1<<ICMP_DEST_UNREACH)|
        (1<<ICMP_TIME_EXCEEDED)|
        (1<<ICMP_PARAMETERPROB)|
        (1<<ICMP_REDIRECT)|
        (1<<ICMP_ECHOREPLY));
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_RAW, ICMP_FILTER, (char*)&filt, sizeof(filt)) == -1)
        perror("WARNING: setsockopt(ICMP_FILTER)");
}

hold = 1;
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_IP, IP_RECVERR, (char *)&hold, sizeof(hold)))
    fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: your kernel is veery old. No problems.\n");

/* record route option */
if (options & F_RROUTE) {
    memset(rspace, 0, sizeof(rspace));
    rspace[0] = IPOPT_NOP;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OPTVAL] = IPOPT_RR;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OLEN] = sizeof(rspace)-1;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OFFSET] = IPOPT_MINOFF;
    optlen = 40;
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, sizeof(rspace)) < 0) {
        perror("ping: record route");
        exit(2);
    }
}

if (options & F_TIMESTAMP) {
    memset(rspace, 0, sizeof(rspace));
    rspace[0] = IPOPT_TIMESTAMP;
    rspace[1] = (ts_type==IPOPT_TS_TSONLY ? 40 : 36);
    rspace[2] = 5;
    rspace[3] = ts_type;
    if (ts_type == IPOPT_TS_PRESPEC) {
        int i;
        rspace[1] = 4+nroute*8;
        for (i=0; i<nroute; i++)
            *(__u32*)&rspace[4+i*8] = route[i];
    }
}

```



```

}
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, rspace[1]) < 0) {
    rspace[3] = 2;
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, rspace[1]) < 0) {
    perror("ping: ts option");
    exit(2);
}
}
optlen = 40;
}
if (options & F_SOURCEROUTE) {
    int i;
    memset(rspace, 0, sizeof(rspace));
    rspace[0] = IPOPT_NOOP;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OPTVAL] = (options & F_SO_DONTROUTE) ? IPOPT_SSRR
        : IPOPT_LSRR;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OLEN] = 3 + nroute*4;
    rspace[1+IPOPT_OFFSET] = IPOPT_MINOFF;
    for (i=0; i<nroute; i++)
        *(__u32*)&rspace[4+i*4] = route[i];

if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_OPTIONS, rspace, 4 + nroute*4) < 0) {
    perror("ping: record route");
    exit(2);
}
optlen = 40;
}

/* Estimate memory eaten by single packet. It is rough estimate.
 * Actually, for small datalen's it depends on kernel side a lot. */
hold = datalen + 8;
hold += ((hold+511)/512)*(optlen + 20 + 16 + 64 + 160);
sock_setbufs(icmp_sock, hold);

if (broadcast_pings) {
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_BROADCAST,
    &broadcast_pings, sizeof(broadcast_pings)) < 0) {
    perror ("ping: can't set broadcasting");
    exit(2);
}
}

if (options & F_NOLOOP) {
    int loop = 0;
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_MULTICAST_LOOP,
        &loop, 1) == -1) {
        perror ("ping: can't disable multicast loopback");
        exit(2);
    }
}

```

```

}
}
if (options & F_TTL) {
    int ittl = ttl;
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_MULTICAST_TTL,
        &ttl, 1) == -1) {
        perror ("ping: can't set multicast time-to-live");
        exit(2);
    }
    if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, IPPROTO_IP, IP_TTL,
        &ittl, sizeof(ittl)) == -1) {
        perror ("ping: can't set unicast time-to-live");
        exit(2);
    }
}

if (datalen > 0xFFFF - 8 - optlen - 20) {
    if (uid || datalen > sizeof(outpack)-8) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: packet size %d is too large. Maximum is %d\n", datalen, 0xFFFF-8-20-optlen);
        exit(2);
    }
    /* Allow small oversize to root yet. It will cause EMSGSIZE. */
    fprintf(stderr, "WARNING: packet size %d is too large. Maximum is %d\n", datalen, 0xFFFF-8-20-optlen);
}

if (datalen >= sizeof(struct timeval)) /* can we time transfer */
    timing = 1;
packlen = datalen + MAXIPLen + MAXICMPLEN;
if (!(packet = (u_char *)malloc((u_int)packlen))) {
    fprintf(stderr, "ping: out of memory.\n");
    exit(2);
}

printf("PING %s (%s) ", hostname, inet_ntoa(whereto.sin_addr));
if (device || (options&F_STRICTSOURCE))
    printf("from %s %s: ", inet_ntoa(source.sin_addr), device ? "");
printf("%d(%d) bytes of data.\n", datalen, datalen+8+optlen+20);

setup(icmp_sock);

main_loop(icmp_sock, packet, packlen);
}

int receive_error_msg()
{
    int res;
    char cbuf[512];

```

```

struct iovec iov;
struct msghdr msg;
struct cmsghdr *cmsg;
struct sock_extended_err *e;
struct icmp_hdr icmp;
struct sockaddr_in target;
int net_errors = 0;
int local_errors = 0;
int saved_errno = errno;

iov.iov_base = &icmp;
iov.iov_len = sizeof(icmp);
msg.msg_name = (void*)&target;
msg.msg_namelen = sizeof(target);
msg.msg_iov = &iov;
msg.msg_iovlen = 1;
msg.msg_flags = 0;
msg.msg_control = cbuf;
msg.msg_controllen = sizeof(cbuf);

res = recvmsg(icmp_sock, &msg, MSG_ERRQUEUE|MSG_DONTWAIT);
if (res < 0)
    goto out;

e = NULL;
for (cmsg = CMSG_FIRSTHDR(&msg); cmsg; cmsg = CMSG_NXTHDR(&msg, cmsg)) {
    if (cmsg->cmsg_level == SOL_IP) {
        if (cmsg->cmsg_type == IP_RECVERR)
            e = (struct sock_extended_err *)CMSG_DATA(cmsg);
    }
}
if (e == NULL)
    abort();

if (e->ee_origin == SO_EE_ORIGIN_LOCAL) {
    local_errors++;
    if (options & F_QUIET)
        goto out;
    if (options & F_FLOOD)
        write_stdout("E", 1);
    else if (e->ee_errno != EMSGSIZE)
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: local error: %s\n", strerror(e->ee_errno));
    else
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: local error: Message too long, mtu=%u\n", e->ee_info);
    nerrors++;
} else if (e->ee_origin == SO_EE_ORIGIN_ICMP) {
    struct sockaddr_in *sin = (struct sockaddr_in*)(e+1);

```

```

if (res < sizeof(icmph) ||
    target.sin_addr.s_addr != where.to.sin_addr.s_addr ||
    icmph.type != ICMP_ECHO ||
    icmph.un.echo.id != ident) {
/* Not our error, not an error at all. Clear. */
saved_errno = 0;
goto out;
}

acknowledge(ntohs(icmph.un.echo.sequence));

if (!working_recverr) {
struct icmp_filter filt;
working_recverr = 1;
/* OK, it works. Add stronger filter. */
filt.data = ~(1<<ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH|
              (1<<ICMP_REDIRECT)|
              (1<<ICMP_ECHOREPLY));
if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_RAW, ICMP_FILTER, (char*)&filt, sizeof(filt)) == -1)
    perror("\rWARNING: setsockopt(ICMP_FILTER)");
}

net_errors++;
nerrors++;
if (options & F_QUIET)
    goto out;
if (options & F_FLOOD) {
    write_stdout("\bE", 2);
} else {
    print_timestamp();
    printf("From %s icmp_seq=%u ", pr_addr(sin->sin_addr.s_addr), ntohs(icmph.un.echo.sequence));
    pr_icmph(e->ee_type, e->ee_code, e->ee_info, NULL);
    fflush(stdout);
}
}

out:
errno = saved_errno;
return net_errors ? : -local_errors;
}

/*
* pinger --
* Compose and transmit an ICMP ECHO REQUEST packet. The IP packet
* will be added on by the kernel. The ID field is our UNIX process ID,
* and the sequence number is an ascending integer. The first 8 bytes
* of the data portion are used to hold a UNIX "timeval" struct in VAX
* byte-order, to compute the round-trip time.

```

```

*/
int send_probe()
{
    struct icmphdr *icp;
    int cc;
    int i;

    icp = (struct icmphdr *)outpack;
    icp->type = ICMP_ECHO;
    icp->code = 0;
    icp->checksum = 0;
    icp->un.echo.sequence = htons(ntransmitted+1);
    icp->un.echo.id = ident; /* ID */

    rcvd_clear(ntransmitted+1);

    if (timing) {
        if (options&F_LATENCY) {
            struct timeval tmp_tv;
            gettimeofday(&tmp_tv, NULL);
            memcpy(icp+1, &tmp_tv, sizeof(tmp_tv));
        } else {
            memset(icp+1, 0, sizeof(struct timeval));
        }
    }

    cc = datalen + 8; /* skips ICMP portion */

    /* compute ICMP checksum here */
    icp->checksum = in_cksum((u_short *)icp, cc, 0);

    if (timing && !(options&F_LATENCY)) {
        struct timeval tmp_tv;
        gettimeofday(&tmp_tv, NULL);
        memcpy(icp+1, &tmp_tv, sizeof(tmp_tv));
        icp->checksum = in_cksum((u_short *)&tmp_tv, sizeof(tmp_tv), ~icp->checksum);
    }

    do {
        static struct iovec iov = {outpack, 0};
        static struct msghdr m = { &wheret, sizeof(wheret),
            &iov, 1, &cmsg, 0, 0 };
        m.msg_controllen = cmsg_len;
        iov.iov_len = cc;

        i = sendmsg(icmp_sock, &m, confirm);
        confirm = 0;
    } while (0);

```

```

return (cc == i ? 0 : i);
}

/*
 * parse_reply --
 * Print out the packet, if it came from us. This logic is necessary
 * because ALL readers of the ICMP socket get a copy of ALL ICMP packets
 * which arrive ('tis only fair). This permits multiple copies of this
 * program to be run without having intermingled output (or statistics!).
 */
void pr_echo_reply(__u8 *_icp, int len)
{
    struct icmphdr *icp = (struct icmphdr *)_icp;
    printf(" icmp_seq=%u", ntohs(icp->un.echo.sequence));
}

int
parse_reply(struct msghdr *msg, int cc, void *addr, struct timeval *tv)
{
    struct sockaddr_in *from = addr;
    __u8 *buf = msg->msg_iov->iiov_base;
    struct icmphdr *icp;
    struct iphdr *ip;
    int hlen;
    int csfailed;

    /* Check the IP header */
    ip = (struct iphdr *)buf;
    hlen = ip->ihl*4;
    if (cc < hlen + 8 || ip->ihl < 5) {
        if (options & F_VERBOSE)
            fprintf(stderr, "ping: packet too short (%d bytes) from %s\n", cc,
                pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr));
        return 1;
    }

    /* Now the ICMP part */
    cc -= hlen;
    icp = (struct icmphdr *)(buf + hlen);
    csfailed = in_cksum((u_short *)icp, cc, 0);

    if (icp->type == ICMP_ECHOREPLY) {
        if (icp->un.echo.id != ident)
            return 1; /* 'Twas not our ECHO */
        if (gather_statistics((__u8*)icp, sizeof(*icp), cc,
            ntohs(icp->un.echo.sequence),
            ip->ttl, 0, tv, pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr),

```

```

    pr_echo_reply))
return 0;
} else {
/* We fall here when a redirect or source quench arrived.
* Also this branch processes icmp errors, when IP_RECVERR
* is broken. */

switch (icp->type) {
case ICMP_ECHO:
/* MUST NOT */
return 1;
case ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH:
case ICMP_REDIRECT:
case ICMP_DEST_UNREACH:
case ICMP_TIME_EXCEEDED:
case ICMP_PARAMETERPROB:
{
struct iphdr *iph = (struct iphdr *)&icp[1];
struct icmphdr *icp1 = (struct icmphdr*)((unsigned char *)iph + iph->ihl*4);
int error_pkt;
if (cc < 8+sizeof(struct iphdr)+8 ||
    cc < 8+iph->ihl*4+8)
return 1;
if (icp1->type != ICMP_ECHO ||
    iph->daddr != where.to.sin_addr.s_addr ||
    icp1->un.echo.id != ident)
return 1;
error_pkt = (icp->type != ICMP_REDIRECT &&
    icp->type != ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH);
if (error_pkt) {
acknowledge(ntohs(icp1->un.echo.sequence));
if (working_recvrr) {
return 0;
} else {
static int once;
/* Sigh, IP_RECVERR for raw socket
* was broken until 2.4.9. So, we ignore
* the first error and warn on the second.
*/
if (once++ == 1)
fprintf(stderr, "\rWARNING: kernel is not very fresh, upgrade is recommended.\n");
if (once == 1)
return 0;
}
}
nerrors+=error_pkt;
if (options&F_QUIET)
return !error_pkt;

```

```

if (options & F_FLOOD) {
    if (error_pkt)
        write_stdout("\bE", 2);
    return !error_pkt;
}
print_timestamp();
printf("From %s: icmp_seq=%u ",
        pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr),
        ntohs(icp1->un.echo.sequence));
if (csfailed)
    printf("(BAD CHECKSUM)");
pr_icmph(icp->type, icp->code, ntohl(icp->un.gateway), icp);
return !error_pkt;
}
default:
    /* MUST NOT */
    break;
}
if ((options & F_FLOOD) && !(options & (F_VERBOSE|F_QUIET))) {
    if (!csfailed)
        write_stdout("!E", 2);
    else
        write_stdout("!EC", 3);
    return 0;
}
if (!(options & F_VERBOSE) || uid)
    return 0;
if (options & F_PTIMEOFDAY) {
    struct timeval recv_time;
    gettimeofday(&recv_time, NULL);
    printf("%lu.%06lu ", (unsigned long)recv_time.tv_sec, (unsigned long)recv_time.tv_usec);
}
printf("From %s: ", pr_addr(from->sin_addr.s_addr));
if (csfailed) {
    printf("(BAD CHECKSUM)\n");
    return 0;
}
pr_icmph(icp->type, icp->code, ntohl(icp->un.gateway), icp);
return 0;
}

if (!(options & F_FLOOD)) {
    pr_options(buf + sizeof(struct iphdr), hlen);

    if (options & F_AUDIBLE)
        putchar('\a');
        putchar('\n');
        fflush(stdout);
}

```



```

} else {
    putchar('\a');
    fflush(stdout);
}
return 0;
}

#if BYTE_ORDER == LITTLE_ENDIAN
# define ODDBYTE(v) (v)
#elif BYTE_ORDER == BIG_ENDIAN
# define ODDBYTE(v) ((u_short)(v) << 8)
#else
# define ODDBYTE(v) htons((u_short)(v) << 8)
#endif

u_short
in_cksum(const u_short *addr, register int len, u_short csum)
{
    register int nleft = len;
    const u_short *w = addr;
    register u_short answer;
    register int sum = csum;

    /*
     * Our algorithm is simple, using a 32 bit accumulator (sum),
     * we add sequential 16 bit words to it, and at the end, fold
     * back all the carry bits from the top 16 bits into the lower
     * 16 bits.
     */
    while (nleft > 1) {
        sum += *w++;
        nleft -= 2;
    }

    /* mop up an odd byte, if necessary */
    if (nleft == 1)
        sum += ODDBYTE(*(u_char *)w); /* le16toh() may be unavailable on old systems */

    /*
     * add back carry outs from top 16 bits to low 16 bits
     */
    sum = (sum >> 16) + (sum & 0xffff); /* add hi 16 to low 16 */
    sum += (sum >> 16); /* add carry */
    answer = ~sum; /* truncate to 16 bits */
    return (answer);
}

```

```

/*
 * pr_icmph --
 * Print a descriptive string about an ICMP header.
 */
void pr_icmph(__u8 type, __u8 code, __u32 info, struct icmphdr *icp)
{
    switch(type) {
    case ICMP_ECHOREPLY:
        printf("Echo Reply\n");
        /* XXX ID + Seq + Data */
        break;
    case ICMP_DEST_UNREACH:
        switch(code) {
        case ICMP_NET_UNREACH:
            printf("Destination Net Unreachable\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_HOST_UNREACH:
            printf("Destination Host Unreachable\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_PROT_UNREACH:
            printf("Destination Protocol Unreachable\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_PORT_UNREACH:
            printf("Destination Port Unreachable\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_FRAG_NEEDED:
            printf("Frag needed and DF set (mtu = %u)\n", info);
            break;
        case ICMP_SR_FAILED:
            printf("Source Route Failed\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_NET_UNKNOWN:
            printf("Destination Net Unknown\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_HOST_UNKNOWN:
            printf("Destination Host Unknown\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_HOST_ISOLATED:
            printf("Source Host Isolated\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_NET_ANO:
            printf("Destination Net Prohibited\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_HOST_ANO:
            printf("Destination Host Prohibited\n");
            break;
        case ICMP_NET_UNR_TOS:
            printf("Destination Net Unreachable for Type of Service\n");

```

```

break;
case ICMP_HOST_UNR_TOS:
printf("Destination Host Unreachable for Type of Service\n");
break;
case ICMP_PKT_FILTERED:
printf("Packet filtered\n");
break;
case ICMP_PREC_VIOLATION:
printf("Precedence Violation\n");
break;
case ICMP_PREC_CUTOFF:
printf("Precedence Cutoff\n");
break;
default:
printf("Dest Unreachable, Bad Code: %d\n", code);
break;
}
if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
break;
case ICMP_SOURCE_QUENCH:
printf("Source Quench\n");
if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
break;
case ICMP_REDIRECT:
switch(code) {
case ICMP_REDIRECT_NET:
printf("Redirect Network");
break;
case ICMP_REDIRECT_HOST:
printf("Redirect Host");
break;
case ICMP_REDIRECT_NETTOS:
printf("Redirect Type of Service and Network");
break;
case ICMP_REDIRECT_HOSTTOS:
printf("Redirect Type of Service and Host");
break;
default:
printf("Redirect, Bad Code: %d", code);
break;
}
if (icp)
printf("(New nexthop: %s)\n", pr_addr(icp->un.gateway));
if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
break;

```

```

case ICMP_ECHO:
    printf("Echo Request\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq + Data */
    break;
case ICMP_TIME_EXCEEDED:
    switch(code) {
    case ICMP_EXC_TTL:
        printf("Time to live exceeded\n");
        break;
    case ICMP_EXC_FRAGTIME:
        printf("Frag reassembly time exceeded\n");
        break;
    default:
        printf("Time exceeded, Bad Code: %d\n", code);
        break;
    }
    if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
        pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
    break;
case ICMP_PARAMETERPROB:
    printf("Parameter problem: pointer = %u\n", icp ? (ntohl(icp->un.gateway)>>24) : info);
    if (icp && (options & F_VERBOSE))
        pr_iph((struct iphdr*)(icp + 1));
    break;
case ICMP_TIMESTAMP:
    printf("Timestamp\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq + 3 timestamps */
    break;
case ICMP_TIMESTAMPREPLY:
    printf("Timestamp Reply\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq + 3 timestamps */
    break;
case ICMP_INFO_REQUEST:
    printf("Information Request\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq */
    break;
case ICMP_INFO_REPLY:
    printf("Information Reply\n");
    /* XXX ID + Seq */
    break;
#ifdef ICMP_MASKREQ
case ICMP_MASKREQ:
    printf("Address Mask Request\n");
    break;
#endif
#ifdef ICMP_MASKREPLY
case ICMP_MASKREPLY:
    printf("Address Mask Reply\n");

```

```

    break;
#endif
default:
    printf("Bad ICMP type: %d\n", type);
}
}

void pr_options(unsigned char * cp, int hlen)
{
    int i, j;
    int optlen, toten;
    unsigned char * optptr;
    static int old_rrlen;
    static char old_rr[MAX_IPOPTLEN];

    toten = hlen - sizeof(struct iphdr);
    optptr = cp;

    while (totlen > 0) {
        if (*optptr == IPOPT_EOL)
            break;
        if (*optptr == IPOPT_NOP) {
            toten--;
            optptr++;
            printf("\nNOP");
            continue;
        }
        cp = optptr;
        optlen = optptr[1];
        if (optlen < 2 || optlen > toten)
            break;

        switch (*cp) {
        case IPOPT_SSRR:
        case IPOPT_LSRR:
            printf("\n%cSRR: ", *cp == IPOPT_SSRR ? 'S' : 'L');
            j = *++cp;
            i = *++cp;
            i -= 4;
            cp++;
            if (j > IPOPT_MINOFF) {
                for (;;) {
                    __u32 address;
                    memcpy(&address, cp, 4);
                    cp += 4;
                    if (address == 0)
                        printf("\t0.0.0.0");
                    else

```

```

    printf("\t%s", pr_addr(address));
    j -= 4;
    putchar('\n');
    if (j <= IPOPT_MINOFF)
        break;
    }
}
break;
case IPOPT_RR:
    j = *++cp; /* get length */
    i = *++cp; /* and pointer */
    if (i > j)
        i = j;
    i -= IPOPT_MINOFF;
    if (i <= 0)
        break;
    if (i == old_rrlen
        && !memcmp(cp, old_rr, i)
        && !(options & F_FLOOD)) {
        printf("\t(same route)");
        i = ((i + 3) / 4) * 4;
        cp += i;
        break;
    }
    old_rrlen = i;
    memcpy(old_rr, (char *)cp, i);
    printf("\nRR: ");
    cp++;
    for (;) {
        __u32 address;
        memcpy(&address, cp, 4);
        cp += 4;
        if (address == 0)
            printf("\t0.0.0.0");
        else
            printf("\t%s", pr_addr(address));
        i -= 4;
        putchar('\n');
        if (i <= 0)
            break;
    }
    break;
case IPOPT_TS:
{
    int stdtime = 0, nonstdtime = 0;
    __u8 flags;
    j = *++cp; /* get length */
    i = *++cp; /* and pointer */

```

```

if (i > j)
    i = j;
i -= 5;
if (i <= 0)
    break;
flags = *++cp;
printf("\nTS: ");
cp++;
for (;;) {
    long l;

    if ((flags&0xF) != IPOPT_TS_TSONLY) {
        __u32 address;
        memcpy(&address, cp, 4);
        cp += 4;
        if (address == 0)
            printf("\t0.0.0.0");
        else
            printf("\t%s", pr_addr(address));
        i -= 4;
        if (i <= 0)
            break;
    }
    l = *cp++;
    l = (l<<8) + *cp++;
    l = (l<<8) + *cp++;
    l = (l<<8) + *cp++;

    if (l & 0x80000000) {
        if (nonstdtime==0)
            printf("\t%ld absolute not-standard", l&0x7fffffff);
        else
            printf("\t%ld not-standard", (l&0x7fffffff) - nonstdtime);
        nonstdtime = l&0x7fffffff;
    } else {
        if (stdtime==0)
            printf("\t%ld absolute", l);
        else
            printf("\t%ld", l - stdtime);
        stdtime = l;
    }
    i -= 4;
    putchar('\n');
    if (i <= 0)
        break;
}
if (flags>>4)
    printf("Unrecorded hops: %d\n", flags>>4);

```

```

    break;
}
default:
    printf("\nunknown option %x", *cp);
    break;
}
totlen -= optlen;
optptr += optlen;
}
}

/*
 * pr_iph --
 * Print an IP header with options.
 */
void pr_iph(struct iphdr *ip)
{
    int hlen;
    u_char *cp;

    hlen = ip->ihl << 2;
    cp = (u_char *)ip + 20; /* point to options */

    printf("Vr HL TOS Len ID Flg off TTL Pro cks Src Dst Data\n");
    printf(" %1x %1x %02x %04x %04x",
        ip->version, ip->ihl, ip->tos, ip->tot_len, ip->id);
    printf(" %1x %04x", ((ip->frag_off) & 0xe000) >> 13,
        (ip->frag_off) & 0x1fff);
    printf(" %02x %02x %04x", ip->ttl, ip->protocol, ip->check);
    printf(" %s ", inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&ip->saddr));
    printf(" %s ", inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&ip->daddr));
    printf("\n");
    pr_options(cp, hlen);
}

/*
 * pr_addr --
 * Return an ascii host address as a dotted quad and optionally with
 * a hostname.
 */
char *
pr_addr(__u32 addr)
{
    struct hostent *hp;
    static char buf[4096];

    in_pr_addr = !setjmp(pr_addr_jmp);

```



```

if (exiting || (options & F_NUMERIC) ||
    !(hp = gethostbyaddr((char *)&addr, 4, AF_INET)))
    sprintf(buf, "%s", inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&addr));
else {
    char *s;
#if USE_IDN
    if (idna_to_unicode_lzlz(hp->h_name, &s, 0) != IDNA_SUCCESS)
        s = NULL;
#else
    s = NULL;
#endif
    snprintf(buf, sizeof(buf), "%s (%s)", s ? s : hp->h_name,
        inet_ntoa(*(struct in_addr *)&addr));
#if USE_IDN
    free(s);
#endif
}

in_pr_addr = 0;

return(buf);
}

/* Set Type of Service (TOS) and other Quality of Service relating bits */
int parsetos(char *str)
{
    const char *cp;
    int tos;
    char *ep;

    /* handle both hex and decimal values */
    if (str[0] == '0' && (str[1] == 'x' || str[1] == 'X')) {
        cp = str + 2;
        tos = (int)strtol(cp, &ep, 16);
    } else
        tos = (int)strtol(str, &ep, 10);

    /* doesn't look like decimal or hex, eh? */
    if (*ep != '\0') {
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: \"%s\" bad value for TOS\n", str);
        exit(2);
    }

    if (tos > TOS_MAX) {
        fprintf(stderr, "ping: the decimal value of TOS bits must be 0-254 (or zero)\n");
        exit(2);
    }
}

```

```

}
return(tos);
}

#include <linux/filter.h>

void install_filter(void)
{
static int once;
static struct sock_filter insns[] = {
    BPF_STMT(BPF_LDX|BPF_B|BPF_MSH, 0), /* Skip IP header. F..g BSD... Look into ping6. */
    BPF_STMT(BPF_LD|BPF_H|BPF_IND, 4), /* Load icmp echo ident */
    BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP|BPF_JEQ|BPF_K, 0xAAAA, 0, 1), /* Ours? */
    BPF_STMT(BPF_RET|BPF_K, ~0U), /* Yes, it passes. */
    BPF_STMT(BPF_LD|BPF_B|BPF_IND, 0), /* Load icmp type */
    BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP|BPF_JEQ|BPF_K, ICMP_ECHOREPLY, 1, 0), /* Echo? */
    BPF_STMT(BPF_RET|BPF_K, 0xFFFFFFFF), /* No. It passes. */
    BPF_STMT(BPF_RET|BPF_K, 0) /* Echo with wrong ident. Reject. */
};
static struct sock_fprog filter = {
    sizeof insns / sizeof(insns[0]),
    insns
};

if (once)
    return;
once = 1;

/* Patch bpflet for current identifier. */
insns[2] = (struct sock_filter)BPF_JUMP(BPF_JMP|BPF_JEQ|BPF_K, htons(ident), 0, 1);

if (setsockopt(icmp_sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_ATTACH_FILTER, &filter, sizeof(filter)))
    perror("WARNING: failed to install socket filter\n");
}

#define USAGE_NEWLINE "\n      "

void usage(void)
{
    fprintf(stderr,
        "Usage: ping"
        " [-"
        " aAbBdDfhLnOqrRUvV"
        "]"
        " [-c count]"
        " [-i interval]"
        " [-I interface]"
        USAGE_NEWLINE
    );
}

```

```

" [-m mark]"
" [-M pmtudisc_option]"
" [-l preload]"
" [-p pattern]"
" [-Q tos]"
USAGE_NEWLINE
" [-s packetsize]"
" [-S sndbuf]"
" [-t ttl]"
" [-T timestamp_option]"
USAGE_NEWLINE
" [-w deadline]"
" [-W timeout]"
" [hop1 ...] destination"
"\n"
);
exit(2);
}

```

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1.87 jsonschema 2.5.1

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1.88 kbproto 1.0.6

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1.89 kconfig-frontends-native 3.12.0.0

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1.90 kern-tools-native 1.4.35

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```
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# (kgit), (mux and demux for kgit* tools)

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mydir=`dirname $0`
PATH=$mydir:$PATH

# For consistent behaviour with "grep -w"
LC_ALL=C
export LC_ALL

usage()
{
cat <<EOF

kgit -h --version <command>

-h : this message
-v : version

EOF
}

_commands()
{
find "`dirname $0`" -maxdepth 1 -name "kgit-*" -type f \
    -perm -111 | sed -e "s/.*\^\^/basename $0`-`/"
}
```

```

}

# based off guilt's demux and other references
if [ "`basename $0`" = "kgit" ]; then
  cmd=
  if [ $# -ne 0 ]; then
    # take first arg, and try to execute it
    arg="$1"
    dir=`dirname $0`

    if [ -x "$dir/kgit-$arg" ]; then
      cmd=$arg
    else
      # might be a short handed
      for command in $(_commands); do
        case $command in
          $arg*)
            if [ -x "$dir/kgit-$command" ]; then
              cmd=$command
            fi
          ;;
        esac
      done
    fi
    if [ -n "$cmd" ]; then
      shift
      exec "$dir/kgit-$cmd" "$@"

      # this is not reached because of the exec
      die "Exec failed! Something is terribly wrong!"
    fi
  fi

  # no args passed or invalid command entered, just output help summary
  usage
  echo " Available commands: "
  echo ""
  echo -n " "
  count=0
  for c in $(_commands); do
    if [ $count -lt 7 ]; then
      echo -n "$c "
    else
      echo "$c"
      count=0
      echo -n " "
    fi
  done
  let count=$count+1

```

```

done
echo ""; echo ""

# now, let's exit
exit 1
fi

get_current_git_branch()
{
    git branch --no-color | sed -e '/^[^*]/d' -e 's/* \(.*)\^1/'
}

strlen () # echo ${#string} ...
{
    for i in "$@"; do
        echo ${#i}
    done
}

# arg1: length limit
# arg2: string
length_limited_string()
{
    limit=$1
    input_string=$2

    mid_point=`expr length $input_string / 2`
    mid_point=`expr $mid_point - 5`

    # limit_point=`expr length $limit / 2`
    # len=`expr length $input_string`
    # if [ `expr $limit_point+$limit_point < $len` ]; then
    #     echo "why bother ?"
    # fi

    x=${input_string:0:$mid_point}
    y=${input_string: -$mid_point}

    echo "$x..$y"
}

find_dir()
{
    start_dir=`pwd`
    done=0
    count=0
    tgt_dir="$1"

```

```

max_depth=$2

if [ -z "$max_depth" ]; then
max_depth=4
fi

cdir=".";
while [ $done -eq 0 ]; do
    # echo "testing: $start_dir/$cdir/tgt_dir"
    if [ -d "$start_dir/$cdir/$tgt_dir" ]; then
        done=1;
    else
        # echo "not found, heading back one ...";
        cdirt="../$cdirt";
        let count=$count+1;
        # echo "count: $count";
    fi;

    if [ $count -gt $max_depth ]; then
        cdirt="";
        done=1;
    fi;
done

if [ "$cdirt" != "" ]; then\
    cdirt=`echo $cdirt | sed "s/.///";`
    echo "$cdirt/$tgt_dir";
fi
}

read_answer()
{
    prompt=$1
    default_answer=$2

    answer="$default_answer"
    echo -n " $prompt [$default_answer]: "
    read answer

    echo $answer
}

clean_path()
{
    _p=$1

    _p=`echo $_p | sed 's%//%g' | sed 's%\\.\\.%g`
}

```



```

# double check our efforts
while :
do
case $_p in
# disable the check for trailing slash and removal. We want this
# to be present, and we really only care about double //
#*/) _p=${_p%/}
# ;;

**/*) _p=`echo $_p | sed s%//%/g`
;;

*) break
;;
esac
done

echo $_p
}

```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

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

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

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

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline

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Here the stream cipher has been modified always to include the time when initializing the state. That makes it impossible to regenerate the same random sequence twice, so this can't be used for encryption, but will generate good random numbers.

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To compute the message digest of a chunk of bytes, declare an MD5Context structure, pass it to MD5Init, call MD5Update as needed on buffers full of bytes, and then call MD5Final, which will fill a supplied 16-byte array with the digest.

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1.96 libcap-ng 0.7.7

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1.98 libdaemon 0.14

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1.99 libdrm 2.4.59

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/**

* \file xf86drm.c

* User-level interface to DRM device

*

* \author Rickard E. (Rik) Faith <faith@valinux.com>

* \author Kevin E. Martin <martin@valinux.com>

*/

/*

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*/

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#endif

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <unistd.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <strings.h>

#include <ctype.h>

#include <fcntl.h>

#include <errno.h>

#include <signal.h>

#include <time.h>

#include <sys/types.h>

#include <sys/stat.h>

#define stat_t struct stat

#include <sys/ioctl.h>

#include <sys/time.h>

#include <stdarg.h>

/* Not all systems have MAP_FAILED defined */

#ifndef MAP_FAILED

#define MAP_FAILED ((void *)-1)

#endif

#include "xf86drm.h"

#include "libdrm.h"

#if defined(__FreeBSD__) || defined(__FreeBSD_kernel__) || defined(__DragonFly__)

#define DRM_MAJOR 145

#endif

#ifdef __NetBSD__

#define DRM_MAJOR 34

#endif

ifdef __OpenBSD__

define DRM_MAJOR 81

endif

#ifndef DRM_MAJOR

#define DRM_MAJOR 226 /* Linux */

#endif

/*

```

* This definition needs to be changed on some systems if dev_t is a structure.
* If there is a header file we can get it from, there would be best.
*/
#ifndef makedev
#define makedev(x,y)  (((dev_t)(((x) << 8) | (y)))
#endif

#define DRM_MSG_VERBOSITY 3

#define DRM_NODE_CONTROL 0
#define DRM_NODE_RENDER 1

static drmServerInfoPtr drm_server_info;

void drmSetServerInfo(drmServerInfoPtr info)
{
    drm_server_info = info;
}

/**
 * Output a message to stderr.
 *
 * \param format printf() like format string.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around vfprintf().
 */

static int DRM_PRINTFLIKE(1, 0)
drmDebugPrint(const char *format, va_list ap)
{
    return vfprintf(stderr, format, ap);
}

typedef int DRM_PRINTFLIKE(1, 0) (*debug_msg_func_t)(const char *format,
    va_list ap);

static debug_msg_func_t drm_debug_print = drmDebugPrint;

void
drmMsg(const char *format, ...)
{
    va_list ap;
    const char *env;
    if (((env = getenv("LIBGL_DEBUG")) && strstr(env, "verbose")) || drm_server_info)
    {
        va_start(ap, format);
        if (drm_server_info) {

```

```

    drm_server_info->debug_print(format,ap);
} else {
    drm_debug_print(format, ap);
}
va_end(ap);
}
}

void
drmSetDebugMsgFunction(debug_msg_func_t debug_msg_ptr)
{
    drm_debug_print = debug_msg_ptr;
}

static void *drmHashTable = NULL; /* Context switch callbacks */

void *drmGetHashTable(void)
{
    return drmHashTable;
}

void *drmMalloc(int size)
{
    void *pt;
    if ((pt = malloc(size)))
        memset(pt, 0, size);
    return pt;
}

void drmFree(void *pt)
{
    if (pt)
        free(pt);
}

/**
 * Call ioctl, restarting if it is interrupted
 */
int
drmIoctl(int fd, unsigned long request, void *arg)
{
    int ret;

    do {
        ret = ioctl(fd, request, arg);
    } while (ret == -1 && (errno == EINTR || errno == EAGAIN));
    return ret;
}

```

```

static unsigned long drmGetKeyFromFd(int fd)
{
    stat_t st;

    st.st_rdev = 0;
    fstat(fd, &st);
    return st.st_rdev;
}

drmHashEntry *drmGetEntry(int fd)
{
    unsigned long key = drmGetKeyFromFd(fd);
    void *value;
    drmHashEntry *entry;

    if (!drmHashTable)
        drmHashTable = drmHashCreate();

    if (drmHashLookup(drmHashTable, key, &value)) {
        entry = drmMalloc(sizeof(*entry));
        entry->fd = fd;
        entry->f = NULL;
        entry->tagTable = drmHashCreate();
        drmHashInsert(drmHashTable, key, entry);
    } else {
        entry = value;
    }
    return entry;
}

/**
 * Compare two busid strings
 *
 * \param first
 * \param second
 *
 * \return 1 if matched.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function compares two bus ID strings. It understands the older
 * PCI:b:d:f format and the newer pci:oooo:bb:dd.f format. In the format, o is
 * domain, b is bus, d is device, f is function.
 */
static int drmMatchBusID(const char *id1, const char *id2, int pci_domain_ok)
{
    /* First, check if the IDs are exactly the same */
    if (strcasecmp(id1, id2) == 0)

```

```

return 1;

/* Try to match old/new-style PCI bus IDs. */
if (strncasecmp(id1, "pci", 3) == 0) {
unsigned int o1, b1, d1, f1;
unsigned int o2, b2, d2, f2;
int ret;

ret = sscanf(id1, "pci:%04x:%02x:%02x.%u", &o1, &b1, &d1, &f1);
if (ret != 4) {
    o1 = 0;
    ret = sscanf(id1, "PCI:%u:%u:%u", &b1, &d1, &f1);
    if (ret != 3)
return 0;
}

ret = sscanf(id2, "pci:%04x:%02x:%02x.%u", &o2, &b2, &d2, &f2);
if (ret != 4) {
    o2 = 0;
    ret = sscanf(id2, "PCI:%u:%u:%u", &b2, &d2, &f2);
    if (ret != 3)
return 0;
}

/* If domains aren't properly supported by the kernel interface,
 * just ignore them, which sucks less than picking a totally random
 * card with "open by name"
 */
if (!pci_domain_ok)
o1 = o2 = 0;

if ((o1 != o2) || (b1 != b2) || (d1 != d2) || (f1 != f2))
    return 0;
else
    return 1;
}
return 0;
}

/**
 * Handles error checking for chown call.
 *
 * \param path to file.
 * \param id of the new owner.
 * \param id of the new group.
 *
 * \return zero if success or -1 if failure.
 */

```

```

* \internal
* Checks for failure. If failure was caused by signal call chown again.
* If any other failure happened then it will output error message using
* drmMsg() call.
*/
static int chown_check_return(const char *path, uid_t owner, gid_t group)
{
    int rv;

    do {
        rv = chown(path, owner, group);
    } while (rv != 0 && errno == EINTR);

    if (rv == 0)
        return 0;

    drmMsg("Failed to change owner or group for file %s! %d: %s\n",
        path, errno, strerror(errno));
    return -1;
}

/**
* Open the DRM device, creating it if necessary.
*
* \param dev major and minor numbers of the device.
* \param minor minor number of the device.
*
* \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
*
* \internal
* Assembles the device name from \p minor and opens it, creating the device
* special file node with the major and minor numbers specified by \p dev and
* parent directory if necessary and was called by root.
*/
static int drmOpenDevice(long dev, int minor, int type)
{
    stat_t    st;
    char      buf[64];
    int       fd;
    mode_t    devmode = DRM_DEV_MODE, serv_mode;
    int       isroot = !geteuid();
    uid_t     user   = DRM_DEV_UID;
    gid_t     group  = DRM_DEV_GID, serv_group;

    sprintf(buf, type ? DRM_DEV_NAME : DRM_CONTROL_DEV_NAME, DRM_DIR_NAME, minor);
    drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: node name is %s\n", buf);

    if (drm_server_info) {

```



```

drm_server_info->get_perms(&serv_group, &serv_mode);
devmode = serv_mode ? serv_mode : DRM_DEV_MODE;
devmode &= ~(S_IXUSR|S_IXGRP|S_IXOTH);
group = (serv_group >= 0) ? serv_group : DRM_DEV_GID;
}

#if !defined(UDEV)
    if (stat(DRM_DIR_NAME, &st)) {
    if (!isroot)
        return DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT;
    mkdir(DRM_DIR_NAME, DRM_DEV_DIRMODE);
    chown_check_return(DRM_DIR_NAME, 0, 0); /* root:root */
    chmod(DRM_DIR_NAME, DRM_DEV_DIRMODE);
    }

    /* Check if the device node exists and create it if necessary. */
    if (stat(buf, &st)) {
    if (!isroot)
        return DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT;
    remove(buf);
    mknod(buf, S_IFCHR | devmode, dev);
    }

    if (drm_server_info) {
    chown_check_return(buf, user, group);
    chmod(buf, devmode);
    }
#else
    /* if we modprobed then wait for udev */
    {
    int udev_count = 0;
wait_for_udev:
        if (stat(DRM_DIR_NAME, &st)) {
        usleep(20);
        udev_count++;

        if (udev_count == 50)
            return -1;
        goto wait_for_udev;
        }

        if (stat(buf, &st)) {
        usleep(20);
        udev_count++;

        if (udev_count == 50)
            return -1;
        goto wait_for_udev;
        }

```

```

    }
}
#endif

    fd = open(buf, O_RDWR, 0);
    drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: open result is %d, (%s)\n",
fd, fd < 0 ? strerror(errno) : "OK");
    if (fd >= 0)
return fd;

#if !defined(UDEV)
/* Check if the device node is not what we expect it to be, and recreate it
* and try again if so.
*/
if (st.st_rdev != dev) {
if (!isroot)
return DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT;
remove(buf);
mknod(buf, S_IFCHR | devmode, dev);
if (drm_server_info) {
chown_check_return(buf, user, group);
chmod(buf, devmode);
}
}
fd = open(buf, O_RDWR, 0);
drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: open result is %d, (%s)\n",
fd, fd < 0 ? strerror(errno) : "OK");
if (fd >= 0)
return fd;

    drmMsg("drmOpenDevice: Open failed\n");
    remove(buf);
#endif
return -errno;
}

/**
* Open the DRM device
*
* \param minor device minor number.
* \param create allow to create the device if set.
*
* \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
*
* \internal
* Calls drmOpenDevice() if \p create is set, otherwise assembles the device
* name from \p minor and opens it.

```

```

*/
static int drmOpenMinor(int minor, int create, int type)
{
    int fd;
    char buf[64];

    if (create)
return drmOpenDevice(makedev(DRM_MAJOR, minor), minor, type);

    sprintf(buf, type ? DRM_DEV_NAME : DRM_CONTROL_DEV_NAME, DRM_DIR_NAME, minor);
    if ((fd = open(buf, O_RDWR, 0)) >= 0)
return fd;
    return -errno;
}

/**
 * Determine whether the DRM kernel driver has been loaded.
 *
 * \return 1 if the DRM driver is loaded, 0 otherwise.
 *
 * \internal
 * Determine the presence of the kernel driver by attempting to open the 0
 * minor and get version information. For backward compatibility with older
 * Linux implementations, /proc/dri is also checked.
 */
int drmAvailable(void)
{
    drmVersionPtr version;
    int     retval = 0;
    int     fd;

    if ((fd = drmOpenMinor(0, 1, DRM_NODE_RENDER)) < 0) {
#ifdef __linux__
        /* Try proc for backward Linux compatibility */
        if (!access("/proc/dri/0", R_OK))
            return 1;
#endif
        return 0;
    }

    if ((version = drmGetVersion(fd)) {
        retval = 1;
        drmFreeVersion(version);
    }
    close(fd);

    return retval;
}

```

```

}

/**
 * Open the device by bus ID.
 *
 * \param busid bus ID.
 *
 * \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function attempts to open every possible minor (up to DRM_MAX_MINOR),
 * comparing the device bus ID with the one supplied.
 *
 * \sa drmOpenMinor() and drmGetBusid().
 */
static int drmOpenByBusid(const char *busid)
{
    int    i, pci_domain_ok = 1;
    int    fd;
    const char *buf;
    drmSetVersion sv;

    drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: Searching for BusID %s\n", busid);
    for (i = 0; i < DRM_MAX_MINOR; i++) {
        fd = drmOpenMinor(i, 1, DRM_NODE_RENDER);
        drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: drmOpenMinor returns %d\n", fd);
        if (fd >= 0) {
            /* We need to try for 1.4 first for proper PCI domain support
             * and if that fails, we know the kernel is busted
             */
            sv.drm_di_major = 1;
            sv.drm_di_minor = 4;
            sv.drm_dd_major = -1; /* Don't care */
            sv.drm_dd_minor = -1; /* Don't care */
            if (drmSetInterfaceVersion(fd, &sv)) {
#ifdef __alpha__
                pci_domain_ok = 0;
#endif
                sv.drm_di_major = 1;
                sv.drm_di_minor = 1;
                sv.drm_dd_major = -1; /* Don't care */
                sv.drm_dd_minor = -1; /* Don't care */
                drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: Interface 1.4 failed, trying 1.1\n");
                drmSetInterfaceVersion(fd, &sv);
            }
            buf = drmGetBusid(fd);
            drmMsg("drmOpenByBusid: drmGetBusid reports %s\n", buf);
        }
    }
}

```

```

    if (buf && drmMatchBusID(buf, busid, pci_domain_ok)) {
    drmFreeBusid(buf);
    return fd;
    }
    if (buf)
    drmFreeBusid(buf);
    close(fd);
}
}
return -1;
}

/**
 * Open the device by name.
 *
 * \param name driver name.
 *
 * \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function opens the first minor number that matches the driver name and
 * isn't already in use. If it's in use it then it will already have a bus ID
 * assigned.
 *
 * \sa drmOpenMinor(), drmGetVersion() and drmGetBusid().
 */
static int drmOpenByName(const char *name)
{
    int i;
    int fd;
    drmVersionPtr version;
    char * id;

    /*
     * Open the first minor number that matches the driver name and isn't
     * already in use. If it's in use it will have a busid assigned already.
     */
    for (i = 0; i < DRM_MAX_MINOR; i++) {
    if ((fd = drmOpenMinor(i, 1, DRM_NODE_RENDER)) >= 0) {
        if ((version = drmGetVersion(fd)) {
        if (!strcmp(version->name, name)) {
            drmFreeVersion(version);
            id = drmGetBusid(fd);
            drmMsg("drmGetBusid returned '%s'\n", id ? id : "NULL");
            if (!id || !*id) {
            if (id)
                drmFreeBusid(id);

```

```

return fd;
    } else {
drmFreeBusid(id);
    }
} else {
    drmFreeVersion(version);
}
}
close(fd);
}
}

#ifdef __linux__
    /* Backward-compatibility /proc support */
    for (i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
char proc_name[64], buf[512];
char *driver, *pt, *devstring;
int retcode;

sprintf(proc_name, "/proc/dri/%d/name", i);
if ((fd = open(proc_name, 0, 0)) >= 0) {
    retcode = read(fd, buf, sizeof(buf)-1);
    close(fd);
    if (retcode) {
buf[retcode-1] = '\0';
for (driver = pt = buf; *pt && *pt != ' '; ++pt)
    ;
if (*pt) { /* Device is next */
    *pt = '\0';
    if (!strcmp(driver, name)) { /* Match */
for (devstring = ++pt; *pt && *pt != ' '; ++pt)
    ;
if (*pt) { /* Found busid */
    return drmOpenByBusid(++pt);
} else { /* No busid */
    return drmOpenDevice(strtol(devstring, NULL, 0), i, DRM_NODE_RENDER);
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
#endif

return -1;
}

```

```

/**
 * Open the DRM device.
 *
 * Looks up the specified name and bus ID, and opens the device found. The
 * entry in /dev/dri is created if necessary and if called by root.
 *
 * \param name driver name. Not referenced if bus ID is supplied.
 * \param busid bus ID. Zero if not known.
 *
 * \return a file descriptor on success, or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \internal
 * It calls drmOpenByBusid() if \p busid is specified or drmOpenByName()
 * otherwise.
 */
int drmOpen(const char *name, const char *busid)
{
    if (!drmAvailable() && name != NULL && drm_server_info) {
        /* try to load the kernel */
        if (!drm_server_info->load_module(name)) {
            drmMsg("[drm] failed to load kernel module \"%s\"\n", name);
            return -1;
        }
    }

    if (busid) {
        int fd = drmOpenByBusid(busid);
        if (fd >= 0)
            return fd;
    }

    if (name)
        return drmOpenByName(name);

    return -1;
}

int drmOpenControl(int minor)
{
    return drmOpenMinor(minor, 0, DRM_NODE_CONTROL);
}

/**
 * Free the version information returned by drmGetVersion().
 *
 * \param v pointer to the version information.
 *
 * \internal

```

```

* It frees the memory pointed by \p %v as well as all the non-null strings
* pointers in it.
*/
void drmFreeVersion(drmVersionPtr v)
{
    if (!v)
return;
    drmFree(v->name);
    drmFree(v->date);
    drmFree(v->desc);
    drmFree(v);
}

/**
* Free the non-public version information returned by the kernel.
*
* \param v pointer to the version information.
*
* \internal
* Used by drmGetVersion() to free the memory pointed by \p %v as well as all
* the non-null strings pointers in it.
*/
static void drmFreeKernelVersion(drm_version_t *v)
{
    if (!v)
return;
    drmFree(v->name);
    drmFree(v->date);
    drmFree(v->desc);
    drmFree(v);
}

/**
* Copy version information.
*
* \param d destination pointer.
* \param s source pointer.
*
* \internal
* Used by drmGetVersion() to translate the information returned by the ioctl
* interface in a private structure into the public structure counterpart.
*/
static void drmCopyVersion(drmVersionPtr d, const drm_version_t *s)
{
    d->version_major = s->version_major;
    d->version_minor = s->version_minor;
}

```



```

d->version_patchlevel = s->version_patchlevel;
d->name_len          = s->name_len;
d->name              = strdup(s->name);
d->date_len          = s->date_len;
d->date              = strdup(s->date);
d->desc_len          = s->desc_len;
d->desc              = strdup(s->desc);
}

/**
 * Query the driver version information.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return pointer to a drmVersion structure which should be freed with
 * drmFreeVersion().
 *
 * \note Similar information is available via /proc/dri.
 *
 * \internal
 * It gets the version information via successive DRM_IOCTL_VERSION ioctls,
 * first with zeros to get the string lengths, and then the actually strings.
 * It also null-terminates them since they might not be already.
 */
drmVersionPtr drmGetVersion(int fd)
{
    drmVersionPtr retval;
    drm_version_t *version = drmMalloc(sizeof(*version));

    version->name_len = 0;
    version->name      = NULL;
    version->date_len = 0;
    version->date      = NULL;
    version->desc_len = 0;
    version->desc      = NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_VERSION, version)) {
        drmFreeKernelVersion(version);
        return NULL;
    }

    if (version->name_len)
        version->name = drmMalloc(version->name_len + 1);
    if (version->date_len)
        version->date = drmMalloc(version->date_len + 1);
    if (version->desc_len)
        version->desc = drmMalloc(version->desc_len + 1);
}

```

```

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_VERSION, version)) {
drmMsg("DRM_IOCTL_VERSION: %s\n", strerror(errno));
drmFreeKernelVersion(version);
return NULL;
    }

    /* The results might not be null-terminated strings, so terminate them. */
    if (version->name_len) version->name[version->name_len] = '\0';
    if (version->date_len) version->date[version->date_len] = '\0';
    if (version->desc_len) version->desc[version->desc_len] = '\0';

    retval = drmMalloc(sizeof(*retval));
    drmCopyVersion(retval, version);
    drmFreeKernelVersion(version);
    return retval;
}

/**
 * Get version information for the DRM user space library.
 *
 * This version number is driver independent.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return version information.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function allocates and fills a drm_version structure with a hard coded
 * version number.
 */
drmVersionPtr drmGetLibVersion(int fd)
{
    drm_version_t *version = drmMalloc(sizeof(*version));

    /* Version history:
     * NOTE THIS MUST NOT GO ABOVE VERSION 1.X due to drivers needing it
     * revision 1.0.x = original DRM interface with no drmGetLibVersion
     *                 entry point and many drm<Device> extensions
     * revision 1.1.x = added drmCommand entry points for device extensions
     *                 added drmGetLibVersion to identify libdrm.a version
     * revision 1.2.x = added drmSetInterfaceVersion
     *                 modified drmOpen to handle both busid and name
     * revision 1.3.x = added server + memory manager
     */
    version->version_major = 1;
    version->version_minor = 3;

```

```

    version->version_patchlevel = 0;

    return (drmVersionPtr)version;
}

int drmGetCap(int fd, uint64_t capability, uint64_t *value)
{
    struct drm_get_cap cap = { capability, 0 };
    int ret;

    ret = drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_CAP, &cap);
    if (ret)
        return ret;

    *value = cap.value;
    return 0;
}

int drmSetClientCap(int fd, uint64_t capability, uint64_t value)
{
    struct drm_set_client_cap cap = { capability, value };

    return drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_CLIENT_CAP, &cap);
}

/**
 * Free the bus ID information.
 *
 * \param busid bus ID information string as given by drmGetBusid().
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is just frees the memory pointed by \p busid.
 */
void drmFreeBusid(const char *busid)
{
    drmFree((void *)busid);
}

/**
 * Get the bus ID of the device.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return bus ID string.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function gets the bus ID via successive DRM_IOCTL_GET_UNIQUE ioctls to

```

```

* get the string length and data, passing the arguments in a drm_unique
* structure.
*/
char *drmGetBusid(int fd)
{
    drm_unique_t u;

    u.unique_len = 0;
    u.unique = NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_UNIQUE, &u))
return NULL;
    u.unique = drmMalloc(u.unique_len + 1);
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_UNIQUE, &u))
return NULL;
    u.unique[u.unique_len] = '\0';

    return u.unique;
}

/**
* Set the bus ID of the device.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param busid bus ID string.
*
* \return zero on success, negative on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_SET_UNIQUE ioctl, passing
* the arguments in a drm_unique structure.
*/
int drmSetBusid(int fd, const char *busid)
{
    drm_unique_t u;

    u.unique = (char *)busid;
    u.unique_len = strlen(busid);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_UNIQUE, &u)) {
return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}

int drmGetMagic(int fd, drm_magic_t * magic)
{

```

```

drm_auth_t auth;

*magic = 0;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_MAGIC, &auth))
return -errno;
*magic = auth.magic;
return 0;
}

int drmAuthMagic(int fd, drm_magic_t magic)
{
    drm_auth_t auth;

    auth.magic = magic;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AUTH_MAGIC, &auth))
return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Specifies a range of memory that is available for mapping by a
 * non-root process.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param offset usually the physical address. The actual meaning depends of
 * the \p type parameter. See below.
 * \param size of the memory in bytes.
 * \param type type of the memory to be mapped.
 * \param flags combination of several flags to modify the function actions.
 * \param handle will be set to a value that may be used as the offset
 * parameter for mmap().
 *
 * \return zero on success or a negative value on error.
 *
 * \par Mapping the frame buffer
 * For the frame buffer
 * - \p offset will be the physical address of the start of the frame buffer,
 * - \p size will be the size of the frame buffer in bytes, and
 * - \p type will be DRM_FRAME_BUFFER.
 *
 * \par
 * The area mapped will be uncached. If MTRR support is available in the
 * kernel, the frame buffer area will be set to write combining.
 *
 * \par Mapping the MMIO register area
 * For the MMIO register area,
 * - \p offset will be the physical address of the start of the register area,
 * - \p size will be the size of the register area bytes, and

```

```

* - \p type will be DRM_REGISTERS.
* \par
* The area mapped will be uncached.
*
* \par Mapping the SAREA
* For the SAREA,
* - \p offset will be ignored and should be set to zero,
* - \p size will be the desired size of the SAREA in bytes,
* - \p type will be DRM_SHM.
*
* \par
* A shared memory area of the requested size will be created and locked in
* kernel memory. This area may be mapped into client-space by using the handle
* returned.
*
* \note May only be called by root.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_ADD_MAP ioctl, passing
* the arguments in a drm_map structure.
*/

```

```

int drmAddMap(int fd, drm_handle_t offset, drmSize size, drmMapType type,
              drmMapFlags flags, drm_handle_t *handle)

```

```

{
    drm_map_t map;

    map.offset = offset;
    map.size   = size;
    map.handle = 0;
    map.type   = type;
    map.flags  = flags;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_MAP, &map))
return -errno;
    if (handle)
*handle = (drm_handle_t)(uintptr_t)map.handle;
    return 0;
}

```

```

int drmRmMap(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)

```

```

{
    drm_map_t map;

    map.handle = (void *) (uintptr_t) handle;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RM_MAP, &map))
return -errno;
    return 0;
}

```

```

/**
 * Make buffers available for DMA transfers.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param count number of buffers.
 * \param size size of each buffer.
 * \param flags buffer allocation flags.
 * \param agp_offset offset in the AGP aperture
 *
 * \return number of buffers allocated, negative on error.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around DRM_IOCTL_ADD_BUFS ioctl.
 *
 * \sa drm_buf_desc.
 */
int drmAddBufs(int fd, int count, int size, drmBufDescFlags flags,
               int agp_offset)
{
    drm_buf_desc_t request;

    request.count = count;
    request.size = size;
    request.low_mark = 0;
    request.high_mark = 0;
    request.flags = flags;
    request.agp_start = agp_offset;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_BUFS, &request))
        return -errno;
    return request.count;
}

int drmMarkBufs(int fd, double low, double high)
{
    drm_buf_info_t info;
    int i;

    info.count = 0;
    info.list = NULL;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info))
        return -EINVAL;

    if (!info.count)
        return -EINVAL;
}

```

```

    if (!(info.list = drmMalloc(info.count * sizeof(*info.list))))
return -ENOMEM;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info) {
int retval = -errno;
drmFree(info.list);
return retval;
    }

    for (i = 0; i < info.count; i++) {
info.list[i].low_mark = low * info.list[i].count;
info.list[i].high_mark = high * info.list[i].count;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MARK_BUFS, &info.list[i])) {
    int retval = -errno;
    drmFree(info.list);
    return retval;
}
}
drmFree(info.list);

return 0;
}

/**
 * Free buffers.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param count number of buffers to free.
 * \param list list of buffers to be freed.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \note This function is primarily used for debugging.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_FREE_BUFS ioctl, passing
 * the arguments in a drm_buf_free structure.
 */
int drmFreeBufs(int fd, int count, int *list)
{
    drm_buf_free_t request;

    request.count = count;
    request.list = list;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_FREE_BUFS, &request))
return -errno;
    return 0;
}

```



```

/**
 * Close the device.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function closes the file descriptor.
 */
int drmClose(int fd)
{
    unsigned long key = drmGetKeyFromFd(fd);
    drmHashEntry *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);

    drmHashDestroy(entry->tagTable);
    entry->fd = 0;
    entry->f = NULL;
    entry->tagTable = NULL;

    drmHashDelete(drmHashTable, key);
    drmFree(entry);

    return close(fd);
}

/**
 * Map a region of memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle returned by drmAddMap().
 * \param size size in bytes. Must match the size used by drmAddMap().
 * \param address will contain the user-space virtual address where the mapping
 * begins.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper for mmap().
 */
int drmMap(int fd, drm_handle_t handle, drmSize size, drmAddressPtr address)
{
    static unsigned long pagesize_mask = 0;

    if (fd < 0)
        return -EINVAL;

```

```

if (!pagesize_mask)
pagesize_mask = getpagesize() - 1;

size = (size + pagesize_mask) & ~pagesize_mask;

*address = drm_mmap(0, size, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_SHARED, fd, handle);
if (*address == MAP_FAILED)
return -errno;
return 0;
}

```

```

/**
 * Unmap mappings obtained with drmMap().
 *
 * \param address address as given by drmMap().
 * \param size size in bytes. Must match the size used by drmMap().
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper for munmap().
 */

```

```

int drmUnmap(drmAddress address, drmSize size)
{
return drm_munmap(address, size);
}

```

```

drmBufInfoPtr drmGetBufInfo(int fd)
{
drm_buf_info_t info;
drmBufInfoPtr retval;
int i;

info.count = 0;
info.list = NULL;

if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info))
return NULL;

if (info.count) {
if (!(info.list = drmMalloc(info.count * sizeof(*info.list))))
return NULL;

if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_INFO_BUFS, &info)) {
drmFree(info.list);
return NULL;
}
}
}

```

```

retval = drmMalloc(sizeof(*retval));
retval->count = info.count;
retval->list = drmMalloc(info.count * sizeof(*retval->list));
for (i = 0; i < info.count; i++) {
    retval->list[i].count = info.list[i].count;
    retval->list[i].size = info.list[i].size;
    retval->list[i].low_mark = info.list[i].low_mark;
    retval->list[i].high_mark = info.list[i].high_mark;
}
drmFree(info.list);
return retval;
}
return NULL;
}

/**
 * Map all DMA buffers into client-virtual space.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return a pointer to a ::drmBufMap structure.
 *
 * \note The client may not use these buffers until obtaining buffer indices
 * with drmDMA().
 *
 * \internal
 * This function calls the DRM_IOCTL_MAP_BUFS ioctl and copies the returned
 * information about the buffers in a drm_buf_map structure into the
 * client-visible data structures.
 */
drmBufMapPtr drmMapBufs(int fd)
{
    drm_buf_map_t bufs;
    drmBufMapPtr retval;
    int i;

    bufs.count = 0;
    bufs.list = NULL;
    bufs.virtual = NULL;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MAP_BUFS, &bufs))
return NULL;

    if (!bufs.count)
return NULL;

    if (!(bufs.list = drmMalloc(bufs.count * sizeof(*bufs.list))))
return NULL;

```

```

if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MAP_BUFS, &bufs)) {
    drmFree(bufs.list);
    return NULL;
}

retval = drmMalloc(sizeof(*retval));
retval->count = bufs.count;
retval->list = drmMalloc(bufs.count * sizeof(*retval->list));
for (i = 0; i < bufs.count; i++) {
    retval->list[i].idx = bufs.list[i].idx;
    retval->list[i].total = bufs.list[i].total;
    retval->list[i].used = 0;
    retval->list[i].address = bufs.list[i].address;
}

drmFree(bufs.list);

return retval;
}

/**
 * Unmap buffers allocated with drmMapBufs().
 *
 * \return zero on success, or negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * Calls munmap() for every buffer stored in \p bufs and frees the
 * memory allocated by drmMapBufs().
 */
int drmUnmapBufs(drmBufMapPtr bufs)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < bufs->count; i++) {
        drm_munmap(bufs->list[i].address, bufs->list[i].total);
    }

    drmFree(bufs->list);
    drmFree(bufs);

    return 0;
}

#define DRM_DMA_RETRY 16

```

```

/**
 * Reserve DMA buffers.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param request
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * Assemble the arguments into a drm_dma structure and keeps issuing the
 * DRM_IOCTL_DMA ioctl until success or until maximum number of retries.
 */
int drmDMA(int fd, drmDMAReqPtr request)
{
    drm_dma_t dma;
    int ret, i = 0;

    dma.context      = request->context;
    dma.send_count   = request->send_count;
    dma.send_indices = request->send_list;
    dma.send_sizes   = request->send_sizes;
    dma.flags        = request->flags;
    dma.request_count = request->request_count;
    dma.request_size  = request->request_size;
    dma.request_indices = request->request_list;
    dma.request_sizes = request->request_sizes;
    dma.granted_count = 0;

    do {
ret = ioctl( fd, DRM_IOCTL_DMA, &dma );
    } while ( ret && errno == EAGAIN && i++ < DRM_DMA_RETRY );

    if ( ret == 0 ) {
request->granted_count = dma.granted_count;
return 0;
    } else {
return -errno;
    }
}

/**
 * Obtain heavyweight hardware lock.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param context context.
 * \param flags flags that determine the sate of the hardware when the function
 * returns.

```

```

*
* \return always zero.
*
* \internal
* This function translates the arguments into a drm_lock structure and issue
* the DRM_IOCTL_LOCK ioctl until the lock is successfully acquired.
*/
int drmGetLock(int fd, drm_context_t context, drmLockFlags flags)
{
    drm_lock_t lock;

    lock.context = context;
    lock.flags = 0;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_READY)    lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_READY;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK QUIESCENT) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK QUIESCENT;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH)    lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH;
    if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL;
    if (flags & DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES;
    if (flags & DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES;

    while (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_LOCK, &lock))
        ;
    return 0;
}

/**
* Release the hardware lock.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param context context.
*
* \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_UNLOCK ioctl, passing the
* argument in a drm_lock structure.
*/
int drmUnlock(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{
    drm_lock_t lock;

    lock.context = context;
    lock.flags = 0;
    return drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_UNLOCK, &lock);
}

drm_context_t *drmGetReservedContextList(int fd, int *count)
{

```

```

drm_ctx_res_t res;
drm_ctx_t *list;
drm_context_t *retval;
int i;

res.count = 0;
res.contexts = NULL;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RES_CTX, &res))
return NULL;

if (!res.count)
return NULL;

if (!(list = drmMalloc(res.count * sizeof(*list))))
return NULL;
if (!(retval = drmMalloc(res.count * sizeof(*retval)))) {
drmFree(list);
return NULL;
}

res.contexts = list;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RES_CTX, &res))
return NULL;

for (i = 0; i < res.count; i++)
retval[i] = list[i].handle;
drmFree(list);

*count = res.count;
return retval;
}

void drmFreeReservedContextList(drm_context_t *pt)
{
drmFree(pt);
}

/**
 * Create context.
 *
 * Used by the X server during GLXContext initialization. This causes
 * per-context kernel-level resources to be allocated.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle is set on success. To be used by the client when requesting DMA
 * dispatch with drmDMA().
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.

```

```

*
* \note May only be called by root.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_ADD_CTX ioctl, passing the
* argument in a drm_ctx structure.
*/
int drmCreateContext(int fd, drm_context_t *handle)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;

    ctx.flags = 0; /* Modified with functions below */
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_CTX, &ctx))
        return -errno;
    *handle = ctx.handle;
    return 0;
}

int drmSwitchToContext(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;

    ctx.handle = context;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SWITCH_CTX, &ctx))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmSetContextFlags(int fd, drm_context_t context, drm_context_tFlags flags)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;

    /*
     * Context preserving means that no context switches are done between DMA
     * buffers from one context and the next. This is suitable for use in the
     * X server (which promises to maintain hardware context), or in the
     * client-side library when buffers are swapped on behalf of two threads.
     */
    ctx.handle = context;
    ctx.flags = 0;
    if (flags & DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED)
        ctx.flags |= _DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED;
    if (flags & DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY)
        ctx.flags |= _DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_MOD_CTX, &ctx))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

```



```

int drmGetContextFlags(int fd, drm_context_t context,
                      drm_context_tFlagsPtr flags)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;

    ctx.handle = context;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_CTX, &ctx))
return -errno;
    *flags = 0;
    if (ctx.flags & _DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED)
*flags |= DRM_CONTEXT_PRESERVED;
    if (ctx.flags & _DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY)
*flags |= DRM_CONTEXT_2DONLY;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Destroy context.
 *
 * Free any kernel-level resources allocated with drmCreateContext() associated
 * with the context.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle given by drmCreateContext().
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \note May only be called by root.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_RM_CTX ioctl, passing the
 * argument in a drm_ctx structure.
 */
int drmDestroyContext(int fd, drm_context_t handle)
{
    drm_ctx_t ctx;
    ctx.handle = handle;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RM_CTX, &ctx))
return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmCreateDrawable(int fd, drm_drawable_t *handle)
{
    drm_draw_t draw;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_ADD_DRAW, &draw))
return -errno;

```

```

    *handle = draw.handle;
    return 0;
}

int drmDestroyDrawable(int fd, drm_drawable_t handle)
{
    drm_draw_t draw;
    draw.handle = handle;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_RM_DRAW, &draw))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmUpdateDrawableInfo(int fd, drm_drawable_t handle,
    drm_drawable_info_type_t type, unsigned int num,
    void *data)
{
    drm_update_draw_t update;

    update.handle = handle;
    update.type = type;
    update.num = num;
    update.data = (unsigned long long)(unsigned long)data;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_UPDATE_DRAW, &update))
        return -errno;

    return 0;
}

/**
 * Acquire the AGP device.
 *
 * Must be called before any of the other AGP related calls.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ACQUIRE ioctl.
 */
int drmAgpAcquire(int fd)
{
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ACQUIRE, NULL))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

```

```

/**
 * Release the AGP device.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_RELEASE ioctl.
 */
int drmAgpRelease(int fd)
{
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_RELEASE, NULL))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Set the AGP mode.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param mode AGP mode.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ENABLE ioctl, passing the
 * argument in a drm_agp_mode structure.
 */
int drmAgpEnable(int fd, unsigned long mode)
{
    drm_agp_mode_t m;

    m.mode = mode;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ENABLE, &m))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Allocate a chunk of AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param size requested memory size in bytes. Will be rounded to page boundary.

```

```

* \param type type of memory to allocate.
* \param address if not zero, will be set to the physical address of the
* allocated memory.
* \param handle on success will be set to a handle of the allocated memory.
*
* \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ALLOC ioctl, passing the
* arguments in a drm_agp_buffer structure.
*/
int drmAgpAlloc(int fd, unsigned long size, unsigned long type,
               unsigned long *address, drm_handle_t *handle)
{
    drm_agp_buffer_t b;

    *handle = DRM_AGP_NO_HANDLE;
    b.size = size;
    b.handle = 0;
    b.type = type;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_ALLOC, &b))
return -errno;
    if (address != 0UL)
*address = b.physical;
    *handle = b.handle;
    return 0;
}

/**
* Free a chunk of AGP memory.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param handle handle to the allocated memory, as given by drmAgpAllocate().
*
* \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_FREE ioctl, passing the
* argument in a drm_agp_buffer structure.
*/
int drmAgpFree(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_agp_buffer_t b;

    b.size = 0;
    b.handle = handle;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_FREE, &b))

```

```

return -errno;
return 0;
}

/**
 * Bind a chunk of AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle to the allocated memory, as given by drmAgpAllocate().
 * \param offset offset in bytes. It will round to page boundary.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_BIND ioctl, passing the
 * argument in a drm_agp_binding structure.
 */
int drmAgpBind(int fd, drm_handle_t handle, unsigned long offset)
{
    drm_agp_binding_t b;

    b.handle = handle;
    b.offset = offset;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_BIND, &b))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Unbind a chunk of AGP memory.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param handle handle to the allocated memory, as given by drmAgpAllocate().
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_UNBIND ioctl, passing
 * the argument in a drm_agp_binding structure.
 */
int drmAgpUnbind(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_agp_binding_t b;

    b.handle = handle;
    b.offset = 0;

```

```

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_UNBIND, &b))
return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Get AGP driver major version number.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return major version number on success, or a negative value on failure..
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
int drmAgpVersionMajor(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return -errno;
    return i.agp_version_major;
}

/**
 * Get AGP driver minor version number.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return minor version number on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
int drmAgpVersionMinor(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return -errno;
    return i.agp_version_minor;
}

```

```

/**
 * Get AGP mode.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return mode on success, or zero on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned long drmAgpGetMode(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.mode;
}

```

```

/**
 * Get AGP aperture base.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return aperture base on success, zero on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned long drmAgpBase(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.aperture_base;
}

```

```

/**
 * Get AGP aperture size.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return aperture size on success, zero on failure.

```

```

*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
* necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
*/
unsigned long drmAgpSize(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.aperture_size;
}

/**
* Get used AGP memory.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
*
* \return memory used on success, or zero on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
* necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
*/
unsigned long drmAgpMemoryUsed(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
        return 0;
    return i.memory_used;
}

/**
* Get available AGP memory.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
*
* \return memory available on success, or zero on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
* necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
*/
unsigned long drmAgpMemoryAvail(int fd)

```



```

{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return 0;
    return i.memory_allowed;
}

/**
 * Get hardware vendor ID.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return vendor ID on success, or zero on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned int drmAgpVendorId(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return 0;
    return i.id_vendor;
}

/**
 * Get hardware device ID.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or zero on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO ioctl, getting the
 * necessary information in a drm_agp_info structure.
 */
unsigned int drmAgpDeviceId(int fd)
{
    drm_agp_info_t i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_AGP_INFO, &i))
return 0;
    return i.id_device;
}

```

```

}

int drmScatterGatherAlloc(int fd, unsigned long size, drm_handle_t *handle)
{
    drm_scatter_gather_t sg;

    *handle = 0;
    sg.size = size;
    sg.handle = 0;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SG_ALLOC, &sg))
return -errno;
    *handle = sg.handle;
    return 0;
}

int drmScatterGatherFree(int fd, drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_scatter_gather_t sg;

    sg.size = 0;
    sg.handle = handle;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SG_FREE, &sg))
return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Wait for VBLANK.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param vbl pointer to a drmVBlank structure.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_WAIT_VBLANK ioctl.
 */
int drmWaitVBlank(int fd, drmVBlankPtr vbl)
{
    struct timespec timeout, cur;
    int ret;

    ret = clock_gettime(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, &timeout);
    if (ret < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "clock_gettime failed: %s\n", strerror(errno));
        goto out;
    }
    timeout.tv_sec++;

```

```

do {
    ret = ioctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_WAIT_VBLANK, vbl);
    vbl->request.type &= ~DRM_VBLANK_RELATIVE;
    if (ret && errno == EINTR) {
        clock_gettime(CLOCK_MONOTONIC, &cur);
        /* Timeout after 1s */
        if (cur.tv_sec > timeout.tv_sec + 1 ||
            (cur.tv_sec == timeout.tv_sec && cur.tv_nsec >=
             timeout.tv_nsec)) {
            errno = EBUSY;
            ret = -1;
            break;
        }
    }
} while (ret && errno == EINTR);

out:
    return ret;
}

int drmError(int err, const char *label)
{
    switch (err) {
        case DRM_ERR_NO_DEVICE:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: no device\n", label);
            break;
        case DRM_ERR_NO_ACCESS:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: no access\n", label);
            break;
        case DRM_ERR_NOT_ROOT:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: not root\n", label);
            break;
        case DRM_ERR_INVALID:
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: invalid args\n", label);
            break;
        default:
            if (err < 0)
                err = -err;
            fprintf(stderr, "%s: error %d (%s)\n", label, err, strerror(err));
            break;
    }

    return 1;
}

/**
 * Install IRQ handler.

```

```

*
* \param fd file descriptor.
* \param irq IRQ number.
*
* \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_CONTROL ioctl, passing the
* argument in a drm_control structure.
*/
int drmCtlInstHandler(int fd, int irq)
{
    drm_control_t ctl;

    ctl.func = DRM_INST_HANDLER;
    ctl.irq = irq;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_CONTROL, &ctl))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

/**
* Uninstall IRQ handler.
*
* \param fd file descriptor.
*
* \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
*
* \internal
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_CONTROL ioctl, passing the
* argument in a drm_control structure.
*/
int drmCtlUninstHandler(int fd)
{
    drm_control_t ctl;

    ctl.func = DRM_UNINST_HANDLER;
    ctl.irq = 0;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_CONTROL, &ctl))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmFinish(int fd, int context, drmLockFlags flags)
{
    drm_lock_t lock;

```

```

lock.context = context;
lock.flags = 0;
if (flags & DRM_LOCK_READY) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_READY;
if (flags & DRM_LOCK_QUIESCENT) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_QUIESCENT;
if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH;
if (flags & DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL) lock.flags |= _DRM_LOCK_FLUSH_ALL;
if (flags & DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_ALL_QUEUES;
if (flags & DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES) lock.flags |= _DRM_HALT_CUR_QUEUES;
if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_FINISH, &lock))
return -errno;
return 0;
}

```

```
/**
```

```
* Get IRQ from bus ID.
```

```
*
```

```
* \param fd file descriptor.
```

```
* \param busnum bus number.
```

```
* \param devnum device number.
```

```
* \param funcnum function number.
```

```
*
```

```
* \return IRQ number on success, or a negative value on failure.
```

```
*
```

```
* \internal
```

```
* This function is a wrapper around the DRM_IOCTL_IRQ_BUSID ioctl, passing the
```

```
* arguments in a drm_irq_busid structure.
```

```
*/
```

```
int drmGetInterruptFromBusID(int fd, int busnum, int devnum, int funcnum)
```

```

{
    drm_irq_busid_t p;

    p.busnum = busnum;
    p.devnum = devnum;
    p.funcnum = funcnum;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_IRQ_BUSID, &p))
return -errno;
    return p.irq;
}

```

```
int drmAddContextTag(int fd, drm_context_t context, void *tag)
```

```

{
    drmHashEntry *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);

    if (drmHashInsert(entry->tagTable, context, tag)) {
drmHashDelete(entry->tagTable, context);
drmHashInsert(entry->tagTable, context, tag);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

```

}

int drmDelContextTag(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{
    drmHashEntry *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);

    return drmHashDelete(entry->tagTable, context);
}

void *drmGetContextTag(int fd, drm_context_t context)
{
    drmHashEntry *entry = drmGetEntry(fd);
    void *value;

    if (drmHashLookup(entry->tagTable, context, &value))
        return NULL;

    return value;
}

int drmAddContextPrivateMapping(int fd, drm_context_t ctx_id,
                                drm_handle_t handle)
{
    drm_ctx_priv_map_t map;

    map.ctx_id = ctx_id;
    map.handle = (void *) (uintptr_t) handle;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_SAREA_CTX, &map))
        return -errno;
    return 0;
}

int drmGetContextPrivateMapping(int fd, drm_context_t ctx_id,
                                drm_handle_t *handle)
{
    drm_ctx_priv_map_t map;

    map.ctx_id = ctx_id;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_SAREA_CTX, &map))
        return -errno;
    if (handle)
        *handle = (drm_handle_t) (uintptr_t) map.handle;

    return 0;
}

```

```

int drmGetMap(int fd, int idx, drm_handle_t *offset, drmSize *size,
              drmMapType *type, drmMapFlags *flags, drm_handle_t *handle,
              int *mtrr)
{
    drm_map_t map;

    map.offset = idx;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_MAP, &map))
return -errno;
    *offset = map.offset;
    *size = map.size;
    *type = map.type;
    *flags = map.flags;
    *handle = (unsigned long)map.handle;
    *mtrr = map.mtrr;
    return 0;
}

```

```

int drmGetClient(int fd, int idx, int *auth, int *pid, int *uid,
                 unsigned long *magic, unsigned long *iocs)
{
    drm_client_t client;

    client.idx = idx;
    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_CLIENT, &client))
return -errno;
    *auth = client.auth;
    *pid = client.pid;
    *uid = client.uid;
    *magic = client.magic;
    *iocs = client.iocs;
    return 0;
}

```

```

int drmGetStats(int fd, drmStatsT *stats)
{
    drm_stats_t s;
    int i;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_GET_STATS, &s))
return -errno;

    stats->count = 0;
    memset(stats, 0, sizeof(*stats));
    if (s.count > sizeof(stats->data)/sizeof(stats->data[0]))
return -1;

```

```

#define SET_VALUE \

```

```

stats->data[i].long_format = "%-20.20s"; \
stats->data[i].rate_format = "%8.8s"; \
stats->data[i].isvalue = 1; \
stats->data[i].verbose = 0

#define SET_COUNT \
stats->data[i].long_format = "%-20.20s"; \
stats->data[i].rate_format = "%5.5s"; \
stats->data[i].isvalue = 0; \
stats->data[i].mult_names = "kgm"; \
stats->data[i].mult = 1000; \
stats->data[i].verbose = 0

#define SET_BYTE \
stats->data[i].long_format = "%-20.20s"; \
stats->data[i].rate_format = "%5.5s"; \
stats->data[i].isvalue = 0; \
stats->data[i].mult_names = "KGM"; \
stats->data[i].mult = 1024; \
stats->data[i].verbose = 0

stats->count = s.count;
for (i = 0; i < s.count; i++) {
stats->data[i].value = s.data[i].value;
switch (s.data[i].type) {
case _DRM_STAT_LOCK:
stats->data[i].long_name = "Lock";
stats->data[i].rate_name = "Lock";
SET_VALUE;
break;
case _DRM_STAT_OPENS:
stats->data[i].long_name = "Opens";
stats->data[i].rate_name = "O";
SET_COUNT;
stats->data[i].verbose = 1;
break;
case _DRM_STAT_CLOSES:
stats->data[i].long_name = "Closes";
stats->data[i].rate_name = "Lock";
SET_COUNT;
stats->data[i].verbose = 1;
break;
case _DRM_STAT_IOCTLs:
stats->data[i].long_name = "Ioctl's";
stats->data[i].rate_name = "Ioc/s";
SET_COUNT;
break;

```



```

case _DRM_STAT_LOCKS:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Locks";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Lck/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_UNLOCKS:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Unlocks";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Unl/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_IRQ:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "IRQs";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "IRQ/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_PRIMARY:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Primary Bytes";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "PB/s";
    SET_BYTE;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_SECONDARY:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Secondary Bytes";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "SB/s";
    SET_BYTE;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_DMA:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "DMA";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "DMA/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_SPECIAL:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Special DMA";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "dma/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_MISSED:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Miss";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Ms/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_VALUE:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Value";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Value";
    SET_VALUE;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_BYTE:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Bytes";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "B/s";

```

```

    SET_BYTE;
    break;
case _DRM_STAT_COUNT:
default:
    stats->data[i].long_name = "Count";
    stats->data[i].rate_name = "Cnt/s";
    SET_COUNT;
    break;
}
}
return 0;
}

/**
 * Issue a set-version ioctl.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 * \param data source pointer of the data to be read and written.
 * \param size size of the data to be read and written.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * It issues a read-write ioctl given by
 * \code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex \endcode.
 */
int drmSetInterfaceVersion(int fd, drmSetVersion *version)
{
    int retcode = 0;
    drm_set_version_t sv;

    sv.drm_di_major = version->drm_di_major;
    sv.drm_di_minor = version->drm_di_minor;
    sv.drm_dd_major = version->drm_dd_major;
    sv.drm_dd_minor = version->drm_dd_minor;

    if (drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_VERSION, &sv) {
retcode = -errno;
    }

    version->drm_di_major = sv.drm_di_major;
    version->drm_di_minor = sv.drm_di_minor;
    version->drm_dd_major = sv.drm_dd_major;
    version->drm_dd_minor = sv.drm_dd_minor;

    return retcode;
}

```

```

/**
 * Send a device-specific command.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * It issues a ioctl given by
 * \code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex \endcode.
 */
int drmCommandNone(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex)
{
    void *data = NULL; /* dummy */
    unsigned long request;

    request = DRM_IOCTL( DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data)) {
        return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Send a device-specific read command.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 * \param data destination pointer of the data to be read.
 * \param size size of the data to be read.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * It issues a read ioctl given by
 * \code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex \endcode.
 */
int drmCommandRead(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex, void *data,
                  unsigned long size)
{
    unsigned long request;

    request = DRM_IOCTL( DRM_IOCTL_READ, DRM_IOCTL_BASE,
                        DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex, size);

```

```

    if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data)) {
return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Send a device-specific write command.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 * \param data source pointer of the data to be written.
 * \param size size of the data to be written.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal
 * It issues a write ioctl given by
 * \code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex \endcode.
 */
int drmCommandWrite(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex, void *data,
                    unsigned long size)
{
    unsigned long request;

    request = DRM_IOCTL( DRM_IOCTL_WRITE, DRM_IOCTL_BASE,
DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex, size);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data)) {
return -errno;
    }
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Send a device-specific read-write command.
 *
 * \param fd file descriptor.
 * \param drmCommandIndex command index
 * \param data source pointer of the data to be read and written.
 * \param size size of the data to be read and written.
 *
 * \return zero on success, or a negative value on failure.
 *
 * \internal

```

```

* It issues a read-write ioctl given by
* \code DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex \endcode.
*/
int drmCommandWriteRead(int fd, unsigned long drmCommandIndex, void *data,
                        unsigned long size)
{
    unsigned long request;

    request = DRM_IOCTL( DRM_IOCTL_READ|DRM_IOCTL_WRITE, DRM_IOCTL_BASE,
DRM_COMMAND_BASE + drmCommandIndex, size);

    if (drmIoctl(fd, request, data))
return -errno;
    return 0;
}

#define DRM_MAX_FDS 16
static struct {
    char *BusID;
    int fd;
    int refcount;
} connection[DRM_MAX_FDS];

static int nr_fds = 0;

int drmOpenOnce(void *unused,
                const char *BusID,
                int *newlyopened)
{
    int i;
    int fd;

    for (i = 0; i < nr_fds; i++)
if (strcmp(BusID, connection[i].BusID) == 0) {
        connection[i].refcount++;
        *newlyopened = 0;
        return connection[i].fd;
    }

    fd = drmOpen(unused, BusID);
    if (fd <= 0 || nr_fds == DRM_MAX_FDS)
return fd;

    connection[nr_fds].BusID = strdup(BusID);
    connection[nr_fds].fd = fd;
    connection[nr_fds].refcount = 1;
    *newlyopened = 1;
}

```

```

    if (0)
fprintf(stderr, "saved connection %d for %s %d\n",
nr_fds, connection[nr_fds].BusID,
strcmp(BusID, connection[nr_fds].BusID));

nr_fds++;

return fd;
}

void drmCloseOnce(int fd)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < nr_fds; i++) {
if (fd == connection[i].fd) {
    if (--connection[i].refcount == 0) {
drmClose(connection[i].fd);
free(connection[i].BusID);

if (i < --nr_fds)
    connection[i] = connection[nr_fds];

return;
    }
}
}
}

int drmSetMaster(int fd)
{
return ioctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_SET_MASTER, 0);
}

int drmDropMaster(int fd)
{
return ioctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_DROP_MASTER, 0);
}

char *drmGetDeviceNameFromFd(int fd)
{
char name[128];
struct stat sbuf;
dev_t d;
int i;

/* The whole drmOpen thing is a fiasco and we need to find a way
* back to just using open(2). For now, however, lets just make

```

```

* things worse with even more ad hoc directory walking code to
* discover the device file name. */

fstat(fd, &sbuf);
d = sbuf.st_rdev;

for (i = 0; i < DRM_MAX_MINOR; i++) {
    snprintf(name, sizeof name, DRM_DEV_NAME, DRM_DIR_NAME, i);
    if (stat(name, &sbuf) == 0 && sbuf.st_rdev == d)
        break;
}
if (i == DRM_MAX_MINOR)
    return NULL;

return strdup(name);
}

int drmPrimeHandleToFD(int fd, uint32_t handle, uint32_t flags, int *prime_fd)
{
    struct drm_prime_handle args;
    int ret;

    args.handle = handle;
    args.flags = flags;
    ret = drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_PRIME_HANDLE_TO_FD, &args);
    if (ret)
        return ret;

    *prime_fd = args.fd;
    return 0;
}

int drmPrimeFDToHandle(int fd, int prime_fd, uint32_t *handle)
{
    struct drm_prime_handle args;
    int ret;

    args.fd = prime_fd;
    args.flags = 0;
    ret = drmIoctl(fd, DRM_IOCTL_PRIME_FD_TO_HANDLE, &args);
    if (ret)
        return ret;

    *handle = args.handle;
    return 0;
}

```

1.100 libevent 2.0.21-stable

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1.101 libffi 3.2.1

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1.102 libffi-native 1.1.4

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```
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1.108 libpthread-stubs 0.3

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1.109 libsm 1.2.2

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1.110 libtool 2.4.6

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1.111 libusb-compat 0.1.5

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For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to

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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.)

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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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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(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

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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1.115 libvirt-python 1.2.15

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.118 libxau 1.0.8

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1.119 libxcb 1.11

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1.120 libXdmcp 1.1.1

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1.121 libxext 1.3.3

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1.122 libxfixes 5.0.1

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1.123 libxml-parser-perl-native 0.08

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XML::Parser Version 2.40

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This is a Perl extension interface to James Clark's XML parser, expat. It requires at least version 5.004 of perl and it requires that you have release 1.95.0 or greater of expat installed. You can download expat from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/expat/>

Best way is to install expat development package with your OS package manager. Debian/Ubuntu/similar: libexpat1-dev (old versions: expat-dev)

After that run ``cpan XML::Parser``.

You can install this module from OS package too, but CPAN has most fresh version.

CentOS/RHEL/Fedora: perl-XML-Parser

Debian/Ubuntu/similar: should be already installed

XML::Parser installation requires gcc, so on MacOS X you need to download and run Xcode from Mac app store (~1.5 GB)

The documentation for this extension can be found in pod format at the end of the files Parser.pm and Expat/Expat.pm. The perldoc program, provided with the perl distribution, can be used to view this documentation.

This was modified from the original XML::Parser created by Larry Wall.

To manually install this module, cd to the directory that contains this README file and type the following:

```
perl Makefile.PL
```

Alternatively, if you plan to install XML::Parser somewhere other than your system's perl library directory. You can type something like this:

```
perl Makefile.PL PREFIX=/home/me/perl INSTALLDIRS=perl
```

Then to build you run make.

```
make
```

You can then test the module by typing:

```
make test
```

There are some sample utilities in the samples directory along with an xml form of the XML specification to test them on. You may need to change the '#' line at the top of these utilities to what is appropriate for your system. If you're going to play around with them prior to installing the module, you would need to add the blib paths to your perl search path, like this (assuming your current directory is samples):

```
perl -I../blib/lib -I../blib/arch xmlcomments REC-xml-19980210.xml
```

or set your PERLLIB environment variable.

If you have write access to the installation directories, you may then install by typing:

```
make install
```

Discussion on features and bugs of this software and general discussion on topics relating to perl and XML takes place on the perl-xml mailing list, to which you can subscribe by sending mail to:

```
subscribe-perl-xml@lyris.activestate.com
```

Differences from Version 2.30

=====

Version 2.31 is a minor bugfix release to allow XML::Parser to work under the forthcoming Perl 5.8.0 release. There are no functional changes.

Differences from Version 2.29

=====

Expat is no longer included with this package. It must now be already installed on your system as a library. You may download the library version of expat from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/expat/>. After downloading, expat must be configured (an automatic script does this), built and installed.

A workaround has been provided for those people who couldn't compile Expat.xs with a perl 5.6.0 with USE_5005THREADS on.

A bug that prevented IO::Handler from being read by the parse method has been fixed.

Fixed a bug in reading external entities with incremental parsing.

Clark Cooper
coopercc@netheaven.com

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```
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```

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```
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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.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here a sample; alter the names:

```
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program `Gnomovision` (a program to direct compilers to make passes  
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```

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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1.124 libxml2 2.9.2

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1.125 libxrandr 1.4.2

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1.126 libxrender 0.9.8

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1.127 libxslt 1.2.2

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1.128 libxslt 1.1.28

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1.129 lighttpd 1.4.35

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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.

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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

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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) 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 the or51211 and or51132 frontend drivers, and
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single nxt200x frontend driver.

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Version 1.0

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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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*

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 *
 * M. Welsh, 6 July 1996
 *
 *
 */

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1.132 linuxdoc-tools-native 0.9.69

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This is `linuxdoc-tools', a series of tools to implement the Linux Documentation Project HOWTO and book styles in SGML.

--

linuxdoc-tools is derived from linuxdoc-SGML, originally written by Matt Welsh and later maintained by Cees de Groot. Linuxdoc-SGML is based on James Clark's sgmls parser, and the QWERTZ DTD by Tom Gordon. Magnus Alvestad provided the current HTML support. For the rest of linuxdoc-SGML,

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Since then, lots of smaller and bigger changes resulted in a rename
to SGML-Tools (and then to SGMLtools, the hyphen caused confusion)
to indicate that it wasn't just for Linux anymore. See files
CHANGES.old-v1 and CONTRIBUTORS.old-v1 for changelog and list of
contributors to old linuxdoc-sgml and sgmltools-v1.

When sgml-tools dropped support for the linuxdoc DTD, Taketoshi Sano
<sano@debian.org> forked the code to linuxdoc-tools. See README file.

Changes after the fork

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Since then, lots of smaller and bigger changes resulted in a rename to SGML-Tools (and then to SGMLtools, the hyphen caused confusion) to indicate that it wasn't just for Linux anymore. See files CHANGES.old-v1 and CONTRIBUTORS.old-v1 for changelog and list of contributors to old linuxdoc-sgml and sgmltools-v1.

When sgml-tools dropped support for the linuxdoc DTD, Taketoshi Sano <sano@debian.org> forked the code to linuxdoc-tools. See README file.

Changes after the fork

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1.137 m4 1.4.17

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1.138 make 4.1

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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.

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.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's

complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the 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!

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:

(1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

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

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

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

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

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An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

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

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

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to

control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

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You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your

work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source

may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

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1.141 mingetty 1.08

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1.149 ncurses 5.9

1.149.1 Available under license :

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Files: install-sh

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1.150 net-tools 1.6

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.151 netaddr 0.7.18

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1.152 netbase 5.3

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1.153 netcat-openbsd 1.105

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Format: <http://dep.debian.net/deps/dep5/>

Source: <http://www.openbsd.org/cgi-bin/cvsweb/src/usr.bin/nc/>

Files: netcat.c

Copyright: 2001 Eric Jackson <ericj@monkey.org>

License: BSD-3-Clause

Files: atomicio.*

Copyright: 2005 Anil Madhavapeddy

1995,1999 Theo de Raadt

License: BSD-3-Clause

Files: socks.c

Copyright: 1999 Niklas Hallqvist

2004, 2005 Damien Miller

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Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2008, 2009, 2010 Decklin Foster <decklin@red-bean.com>

2008, 2009, 2010 Soren Hansen <soren@ubuntu.com>

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1.154 nfs-utils 1.3.1

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```

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*
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*
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* @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
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1.159 openssl 1.0.2

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1.163 patch 2.7.1

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1.164 pax 3.4

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1.165 pciutils 3.3.0

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```
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```
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```

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

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1.166 pep8 1.4.6

1.167 perl 5.2

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#!/perl

=head1 NAME

copyright.t

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Tests that the latest copyright years in the top-level README file and the C<perl -v> output match each other.

If the test fails, update at least one of README and perl.c so that they match reality.

Optionally you can pass the C<--now> option to check they are at the current year. This isn't checked by default, so that it doesn't fail for people working on older releases. It should be run before making a new release.

=cut

```
use TestInit;
use strict;
use Config;
BEGIN { require 'test.pl' }

if ( $Config{usecrosscompile} ) {
    skip_all( "Not all files are available during cross-compilation" );
}

my ($opt) = @ARGV;

my $readme_year = readme_year();
my $v_year = v_year();

# Check that both copyright dates are up-to-date, but only if requested, so
# that tests still pass for people intentionally working on older versions:
if ($opt eq '--now')
{
    my $current_year = (gmtime)[5] + 1900;
    is $v_year, $current_year, 'perl -v copyright includes current year';
    is $readme_year, $current_year, 'README copyright includes current year';
}

# Otherwise simply check that the two copyright dates match each other:
else
{
    is $readme_year, $v_year, 'README and perl -v copyright dates match';
}

done_testing;
```

```

sub readme_year
# returns the latest copyright year from the top-level README file
{

open my $readme, '<', './README' or die "Opening README failed: $!";

# The copyright message is the first paragraph:
local $/ = "";
my $copyright_msg = <$readme>;

my ($year) = $copyright_msg =~ /\.*\b(\d{4,})/s
    or die "Year not found in README copyright message '$copyright_msg'";

$year;
}

```

```

sub v_year
# returns the latest copyright year shown in perl -v
{

my $output = runperl switches => ['-v'];
my ($year) = $output =~ /copyright 1987.*\b(\d{4,})/i
    or die "Copyright statement not found in perl -v output '$output'";

$year;
}

```

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```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
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```

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the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option)  
any later version.
```


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```
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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
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necessary. Here a sample; alter the names:

```
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program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes  
at assemblers) written by James Hacker.
```

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

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```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>
```

```
This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify  
it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by  
the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option)  
any later version.
```

```
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but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of  
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the  
GNU General Public License for more details.
```

```
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```

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

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19xx 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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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

abstract: 'Build and install Perl modules'

author:

- 'Ken Williams <kwilliams@cpan.org>'

- "Development questions, bug reports, and patches should be sent to the\nModule-Build mailing list at <module-build@perl.org>."

build_requires:

File::Temp: 0.15

Test::Harness: 3.16

Test::More: 0.49

generated_by: 'Module::Build version 0.3608'

license: gpl

meta-spec:

url: <http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html>

version: 1.4

name: Module-Build

resources:

MailingList: <mailto:module-build@perl.org>

license: <http://dev.perl.org/licenses/>

repository: <http://github.com/dagolden/module-build/>

version: 3

```

use strict;
use lib 't/lib';
use MBTest;
use DistGen;

plan 'no_plan';

# Ensure any Module::Build modules are loaded from correct directory
blib_load('Module::Build');

#-----#
# Create test distribution
#-----#

{
my $dist = DistGen->new(
    name => 'Simple::Name',
    version => '0.01',
    license => 'perl'
);

$dist->regen;
$dist->chdir_in;

my $mb = $dist->new_from_context();
isa_ok( $mb, "Module::Build" );
is( $mb->license, 'perl',
    "license 'perl' is valid"
);

my $meta = $mb->get_metadata( fatal => 0 );

is_deeply( $meta->{license} => [ 'perl_5' ], "META license will be 'perl'" );
is_deeply( $meta->{resources}{license}, [ "http://dev.perl.org/licenses/" ],
    "META license URL is correct"
);
}

{
my $dist = DistGen->new(
    name => 'Simple::Name',
    version => '0.01',
    license => 'VaporWare'
);

$dist->regen;
$dist->chdir_in;

```

```

my $mb = $dist->new_from_context();
isa_ok( $mb, "Module::Build" );
is( $mb->license, 'VaporWare',
    "license 'VaporWare' is valid"
);

my $meta = $mb->get_metadata( fatal => 0 );

is_deeply( $meta->{license} => [ 'unrestricted' ], "META license will be 'unrestricted'" );
is_deeply( $meta->{resources}{license}, [ "http://example.com/vaporware/" ],
    "META license URL is correct"
);
}

```

```

# Test with alpha number
# vim:ts=2:sw=2:et:sta:sts=2
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```

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The End

1.168 pigz-native 2.3.3

1.168.1 Available under license :

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1.170 pkgconfig-native 0.28

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1.171 pm-utils 1.4.1

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1.172 polkit 0.112

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1.173 popt 1.16

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1.175 pseudo-native 1.6.4

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1.176 psplash 0.1

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```
/*
 * psplash - a lightweight framebuffer splashscreen for embedded devices.
 *
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 *
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 */

#ifndef _HAVE_PSPLASH_H
#define _HAVE_PSPLASH_H

#define _GNU_SOURCE 1
#include <assert.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <limits.h>
```

```

#include <linux/fb.h>
#include <linux/kd.h>
#include <linux/vt.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#if defined(__i386__) || defined(__alpha__)
#include <sys/io.h>
#endif
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <termios.h>
#include <unistd.h>

typedef uint8_t uint8;
typedef uint16_t uint16;
typedef int      bool;

#ifndef FALSE
#define FALSE 0
#endif

#ifndef TRUE
#define TRUE 1
#endif

#define PSPLASH_FIFO "psplash_fifo"

#define CLAMP(x, low, high) \
    (((x) > (high)) ? (high) : (((x) < (low)) ? (low) : (x)))

#define DEBUG 0

#if DEBUG
#define DBG(x, a...) \
    { printf ( __FILE__ ":%d,%s() " x "\n", __LINE__, __func__, ##a); }
#else
#define DBG(x, a...) do {} while (0)
#endif

typedef struct PSplashFont
{

```

```
char *name; /* Font name. */
int height; /* Height in pixels. */
int index_mask; /* ((1 << N) - 1). */
int *offset; /* (1 << N) offsets into index. */
int *index;
u_int32_t *content;
}
PSplashFont;
```

```
#include "psplash-fb.h"
#include "psplash-console.h"
```

```
#endif
```

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.177 psutil 2.0.0

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1.178 pyflakes 0.7.3

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1.179 pytest 2.5.2

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1.180 pytest-cov 1.6

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1.181 python 2.7.9

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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE

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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <http://www.cwi.nl>) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

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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Release	Derived from	Year	Owner	GPL-compatible? (1)
0.9.0 thru 1.2		1991-1995	CWI	yes
1.3 thru 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	yes
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
2.2 and above	2.1.1	2001-now	PSF	yes

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1.182 python-docker-py 0.2.3 :8.fc20

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1.183 python-enum34 1.0.4

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1.184 PyYAML 3.11

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1.185 qemu 2.2.0

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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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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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 * FreeBSD strace list
 *
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 */

{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_aclcheck_fd, "__acl_aclcheck_fd", "%s(%d, %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_aclcheck_file, "__acl_aclcheck_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_aclcheck_link, "__acl_aclcheck_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL
},
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_delete_fd, "__acl_delete_fd", "%s(%d, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_delete_file, "__acl_delete_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_delete_link, "__acl_delete_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_get_fd, "__acl_get_fd", "%s(%d, %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_get_file, "__acl_get_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_get_link, "__acl_get_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_set_fd, "__acl_set_fd", "%s(%d, %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_set_file, "__acl_set_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__acl_set_link, "__acl_set_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__semctl, "__semctl", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__syscall, "__syscall", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__sysctl, "__sysctl", NULL, print_sysctl, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR__umtx_op, "_umtx_op", "%s(%#x, %d, %d, %#x, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_accept, "accept", "%s(%d,%#x,%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_access, "access", "%s(\"%s\",%#o)", NULL, NULL },
```

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{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_acct, "acct", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_adjtime, "adjtime", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_bind, "bind", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_break, "break", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_chdir, "chdir", "%s(\"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_chflags, "chflags", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_chmod, "chmod", "%s(\"%s\",%#o)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_chown, "chown", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_chroot, "chroot", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_clock_getres, "clock_getres", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_clock_gettime, "clock_gettime", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_clock_settime, "clock_settime", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_close, "close", "%s(%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_connect, "connect", "%s(%d,%#x,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_dup, "dup", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_dup2, "dup2", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_eaccess, "eaccess", "%s(\"%s\",%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_execve, "execve", NULL, print_execve, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_exit, "exit", "%s(%d)\n", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattrctl, "extattrctl", "%s(\"%s\", %d, \"%s\", %d, \"%s\"", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_delete_fd, "extattr_delete_fd", "%s(%d, %d, \"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_delete_file, "extattr_delete_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d, \"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_delete_link, "extattr_delete_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d, \"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_get_fd, "extattr_get_fd", "%s(%d, %d, \"%s\", %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_get_file, "extattr_get_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d, \"%s\", %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL
},
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_get_file, "extattr_get_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d, \"%s\", %#x, %d)", NULL,
NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_list_fd, "extattr_list_fd", "%s(%d, %d, %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_list_file, "extattr_list_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_list_link, "extattr_list_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d, %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_set_fd, "extattr_set_fd", "%s(%d, %d, \"%s\", %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_set_file, "extattr_set_file", "%s(\"%s\", %d, \"%s\", %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL
},
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_extattr_set_link, "extattr_set_link", "%s(\"%s\", %d, \"%s\", %#x, %d)", NULL,
NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fchdir, "fchdir", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fchflags, "fchflags", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fchmod, "fchmod", "%s(%d,%#o)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fchown, "fchown", "%s(%d,%d,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fcntl, "fcntl", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fexecve, "fexecve", NULL, print_execve, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fhopen, "fhopen", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fhstat, "fhstat", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fhstatfs, "fhstatfs", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_flock, "flock", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fork, "fork", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fpathconf, "fpathconf", NULL, NULL, NULL },

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{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fstat, "fstat", "%s(%d,%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fstatat, "fstatat", "%s(%d,\"%s\", %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fstatfs, "fstatfs", "%s(%d,%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_fsync, "fsync", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_ftruncate, "ftruncate", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_futimes, "futimes", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getcontext, "getcontext", "%s(%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getdirentries, "getdirentries", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_freebsd6_mmap, "freebsd6_mmap", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getegid, "getegid", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_geteuid, "geteuid", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getfh, "getfh", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getfsstat, "getfsstat", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getgid, "getgid", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getgroups, "getgroups", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getitimer, "getitimer", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getlogin, "getlogin", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getpeername, "getpeername", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getpgid, "getpgid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getpgrp, "getpgrp", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getpid, "getpid", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getppid, "getppid", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getpriority, "getpriority", "%s(%#x,%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getresgid, "getresgid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getresuid, "getresuid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getrlimit, "getrlimit", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getrusage, "getrusage", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getsid, "getsid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getsockname, "getsockname", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getsockopt, "getsockopt", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_gettimeofday, "gettimeofday", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_getuid, "getuid", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_ioctl, "ioctl", NULL, print_ioctl, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_issetugid, "issetugid", "%s()", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_kevent, "kevent", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_kill, "kill", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_kqueue, "kqueue", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_ktrace, "ktrace", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_lchown, "lchown", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_link, "link", "%s(\"%s\", \"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_listen, "listen", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_lpathconf, "lpathconf", "%s(\"%s\", %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_lseek, "lseek", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_lstat, "lstat", "%s(\"%s\", %p)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_madvise, "madvise", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mincore, "mincore", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_minherit, "minherit", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mkdir, "mkdir", "%s(\"%s\", %#o)", NULL, NULL },

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{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mkfifo, "mkfifo", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mknod, "mknod", "%s(\"%s\",%#o,%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mlock, "mlock", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mlockall, "mlockall", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mmap, "mmap", NULL, NULL, print_syscall_ret_addr },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mount, "mount", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_mprotect, "mprotect", "%s(%#x,%#x,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_msgctl, "msgctl", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_msgget, "msgget", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_msgrcv, "msgrcv", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_msgsnd, "msgsnd", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_msync, "msync", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_munlock, "munlock", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_munlockall, "munlockall", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_munmap, "munmap", "%s(%p,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_nanosleep, "nanosleep", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_nfssvc, "nfssvc", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_open, "open", "%s(\"%s\",%#x,%#o)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_openat, "openat", "%s(%d,\"%s\",%#x,%#o)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_pathconf, "pathconf", "%s(\"%s\", %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_pipe, "pipe", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_poll, "poll", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_pread, "pread", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_preadv, "preadv", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_profil, "profil", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_ptrace, "ptrace", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_pwrite, "pwrite", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_pwritev, "pwritev", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_quotactl, "quotactl", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_read, "read", "%s(%d,%#x,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_readlink, "readlink", "%s(\"%s\",%p,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_readv, "readv", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_reboot, "reboot", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_recvfrom, "recvfrom", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_recvmsg, "recvmsg", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_rename, "rename", "%s(\"%s\", \"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_revoke, "revoke", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_rfork, "rfork", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_rmdir, "rmdir", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_rtprio_thread, "rtprio_thread", "%s(%d, %d, %p)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sbrk, "sbrk", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sched_yield, "sched_yield", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_select, "select", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_semget, "semget", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_semop, "semop", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sendmsg, "sendmsg", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sendto, "sendto", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setcontext, "setcontext", "%s(%#x)", NULL, NULL },

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{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setegid, "setegid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_seteuid, "seteuid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setgid, "setgid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setgroups, "setgroups", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setitimer, "setitimer", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setlogin, "setlogin", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setpgid, "setpgid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setpriority, "setpriority", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setregid, "setregid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setresgid, "setresgid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setresuid, "setresuid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setreuid, "setreuid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setrlimit, "setrlimit", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setsid, "setsid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setsockopt, "setsockopt", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_settimeofday, "settimeofday", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_setuid, "setuid", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_shmat, "shmat", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_shmctl, "shmctl", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_shmdt, "shmdt", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_shmget, "shmget", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_shutdown, "shutdown", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sigaction, "sigaction", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sigaltstack, "sigaltstack", "%s(%p,%p)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sigpending, "sigpending", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sigprocmask, "sigprocmask", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sigreturn, "sigreturn", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sigsuspend, "sigsuspend", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_socket, "socket", "%s(%d,%d,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_socketpair, "socketpair", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sstk, "sstk", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_stat, "stat", "%s(\\\"%s\\\",%p)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_statfs, "statfs", "%s(\\\"%s\\\",%p)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_symlink, "symlink", "%s(\\\"%s\\\",\\\"%s\\\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sync, "sync", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_sysarch, "sysarch", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_syscall, "syscall", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_create, "thr_create", "%s(%#x, %#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_exit, "thr_exit", "%s(%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_kill, "thr_kill", "%s(%d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_kill2, "thr_kill2", "%s(%d, %d, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_new, "thr_new", "%s(%#x, %d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_self, "thr_self", "%s(%#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_set_name, "thr_set_name", "%s(%d, \\\"%s\\\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_suspend, "thr_suspend", "%s(%d, %#x)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_thr_wake, "thr_wake", "%s(%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_truncate, "truncate", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_umask, "umask", "%s(%#o)", NULL, NULL },

```

```
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_unlink, "unlink", "%s(\"%s\")", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_unmount, "unmount", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_utimes, "utimes", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_vfork, "vfork", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_wait4, "wait4", NULL, NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_write, "write", "%s(%d,%#x,%d)", NULL, NULL },
{ TARGET_FREEBSD_NR_writev, "writev", "%s(%d,%p,%#x)", NULL, NULL },
```

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1.186 quilt-native 1.5.1

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1.187 quilt-native 0.64

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```

```
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1.188 quota 4.01

1.188.1 Available under license :

```
/*
```

- * QUOTA An implementation of the diskquota system for the LINUX
- * operating system. QUOTA is implemented using the BSD syscall
- * interface as the means of communication with the user level.

```
*      Should work for all filesystems because of integration into the
*      VFS layer of the operating system.
*      This is based on the Melbourne quota system wich uses both user and
*      group quota files.
*
*      This part does the lookup of the info.
*
* Author: Marco van Wieringen <mvw@planets.elm.net>
*
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*      modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License
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*      2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
*/
```

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

```
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#include <paths.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <syslog.h>
#include <time.h>
```

```
#include "mntopt.h"
#include "quotaops.h"
#include "bylabel.h"
#include "rquota.h"
#include "quotaio.h"
#include "quotasys.h"
#include "dqblk_rpc.h"
#include "common.h"
```

```
#define STDIN_FILENO 0
```

```
#define TYPE_EXTENDED 0x01
```

```
#define ACTIVE 0x02
```

```
#define FACILITY LOG_LOCAL7
```

```
#ifndef MAXPATHNAMELEN
```

```
#define MAXPATHNAMELEN BUFSIZ
```

```
#endif
```

```
#define NETTYPE AF_INET
```

```
/* Options from rquota_svc.c */
```

```
#define FL_AUTOFS 4
```

```

extern int flags;

extern char nfs_pseudoroot[PATH_MAX];

/*
 * Global unix authentication credentials.
 */
extern struct authunix_parms *unix_cred;

int in_group(gid_t * gids, u_int len, gid_t gid)
{
    gid_t *gidsp = gids + len;

    while (gidsp > gids)
        if (*--gids) == gid)
            return 1;

    return 0;
}

static inline void servnet2utildqblk(struct util_dqblk *u, sq_dqblk * n)
{
    time_t now;

    time(&now);
    u->dq_bhardlimit = n->rq_bhardlimit;
    u->dq_bsoftlimit = n->rq_bsoftlimit;
    u->dq_ihardlimit = n->rq_fhardlimit;
    u->dq_isoftlimit = n->rq_fsoftlimit;
    u->dq_curSPACE = ((qsize_t)n->rq_curblocks) << RPC_DQBLK_SIZE_BITS;
    u->dq_curinodes = n->rq_curfiles;
    if (n->rq_btimeleft)
        u->dq_btime = n->rq_btimeleft + now;
    else
        u->dq_btime = 0;
    if (n->rq_ftimeleft)
        u->dq_itime = n->rq_ftimeleft + now;
    else
        u->dq_itime = 0;
}

/* XDR transports 32b variables exactly. Find smallest needed shift to fit
 * 64b variable into into 32 bits and to preserve precision as high as
 * possible. */
static int find_block_shift(qsize_t hard, qsize_t soft, qsize_t cur)
{
    int shift;
    qsize_t value = hard;

```

```

if (value < soft)
    value = soft;
if (value < cur)
    value = cur;
value >>= 32;
for (shift = QUOTABLOCK_BITS; value; shift++)
    value >>= 1;

return shift;
}

static inline void servutil2netdqblk(struct rquota *n, struct util_dqblk *u)
{
    time_t now;
    int shift;

    shift = find_block_shift(u->dqblk_bhardlimit, u->dqblk_bsoftlimit,
        toqb(u->dqblk_curospace));
    n->rq_bsize = 1 << shift;
    n->rq_bhardlimit = u->dqblk_bhardlimit >> (shift - QUOTABLOCK_BITS);
    n->rq_bsoftlimit = u->dqblk_bsoftlimit >> (shift - QUOTABLOCK_BITS);
    n->rq_fhardlimit = u->dqblk_ihardlimit;
    n->rq_fsoftlimit = u->dqblk_isoftlimit;
    n->rq_curblocks = toqb(u->dqblk_curospace) >> (shift - QUOTABLOCK_BITS);
    n->rq_curfiles = u->dqblk_curinodes;

    time(&now);
    if (u->dqblk_btime)
        n->rq_btimeleft = u->dqblk_btime - now;
    else
        n->rq_btimeleft = 0;
    if (u->dqblk_itime)
        n->rq_ftimeleft = u->dqblk_itime - now;
    else
        n->rq_ftimeleft = 0;
}

setquota_rslt *setquotainfo(int lflags, caddr_t * argp, struct svc_req *rqstp)
{
    static setquota_rslt result;

#ifdef(RPC_SETQUOTA)
    union {
        setquota_args *args;
        ext_setquota_args *ext_args;
    } arguments;
    struct util_dqblk dqblk;

```

```

struct dquot *dquot;
struct mount_entry *mnt;
char pathname[PATH_MAX] = {0};
char *pathp = pathname;
int id, qcmd, type;
struct quota_handle *handles[2] = { NULL, NULL };

/*
 * First check authentication.
 */
if (lflags & TYPE_EXTENDED) {
    arguments.ext_args = (ext_setquota_args *) argp;

    id = arguments.ext_args->sqa_id;
    if (unix_cred->aup_uid != 0) {
        result.status = Q_EPERM;
        return (&result);
    }

    qcmd = arguments.ext_args->sqa_qcmd;
    type = arguments.ext_args->sqa_type;
    if (arguments.ext_args->sqa_pathp[0] != '/')
        sstrncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
    sstrncat(pathname, arguments.ext_args->sqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);
    servnet2utildqblk(&dqblk, &arguments.ext_args->sqa_dqblk);
}
else {
    arguments.args = (setquota_args *) argp;

    id = arguments.args->sqa_id;
    if (unix_cred->aup_uid != 0) {
        result.status = Q_EPERM;
        return (&result);
    }

    qcmd = arguments.args->sqa_qcmd;
    type = USRQUOTA;
    if (arguments.args->sqa_pathp[0] != '/')
        sstrncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
    sstrncat(pathname, arguments.args->sqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);
    servnet2utildqblk(&dqblk, &arguments.args->sqa_dqblk);
}

result.status = Q_NOQUOTA;
result.setquota_rslt_u.sqr_rquota.rq_bsize = RPC_DQBLK_SIZE;

if (init_mounts_scan(1, &pathp, MS_QUIET | MS_NO_MNTPOINT | MS_NFS_ALL | ((flags & FL_AUTOFS) ? 0
: MS_NO_AUTOFS)) < 0)

```

```

goto out;
if (!(mnt = get_next_mount())) {
    end_mounts_scan();
    goto out;
}
if (!(handles[0] = init_io(mnt, type, -1, 0))) {
    end_mounts_scan();
    goto out;
}
end_mounts_scan();
if (!(dquot = handles[0]->qh_ops->read_dquot(handles[0], id))
    goto out;
if (qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETQLIM, type) || qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETQUOTA, type)) {
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit = dqblk.dqb_bsoftlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit = dqblk.dqb_bhardlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit = dqblk.dqb_isoftlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit = dqblk.dqb_ihardlimit;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_btime = dqblk.dqb_btime;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_itime = dqblk.dqb_itime;
}
if (qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETUSE, type) || qcmd == QCMD(Q_RPC_SETQUOTA, type)) {
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace = dqblk.dqb_curspace;
    dquot->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes = dqblk.dqb_curinodes;
}
if (handles[0]->qh_ops->commit_dquot(dquot, COMMIT_LIMITS) == -1) {
    free(dquot);
    goto out;
}
free(dquot);
result.status = Q_OK;
out:
dispose_handle_list(handles);
#else
result.status = Q_EPERM;
#endif
return (&result);
}

```

```

getquota_rslt *getquotainfo(int lflags, caddr_t * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)

```

```

{
    static getquota_rslt result;
    union {
        getquota_args *args;
        ext_getquota_args *ext_args;
    } arguments;
    struct dquot *dquot = NULL;
    struct mount_entry *mnt;
    char pathname[PATH_MAX] = {0};
}

```



```

char *pathp = pathname;
int id, type;
struct quota_handle *handles[2] = { NULL, NULL };

/*
 * First check authentication.
 */
if (lflags & TYPE_EXTENDED) {
    arguments.ext_args = (ext_getquota_args *) argp;
    id = arguments.ext_args->gqa_id;
    type = arguments.ext_args->gqa_type;
    if (arguments.ext_args->gqa_pathp[0] != '/')
        sstrncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
    sstrncat(pathname, arguments.ext_args->gqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);

    if (type == USRQUOTA && unix_cred->aup_uid && unix_cred->aup_uid != id) {
        result.status = Q_EPERM;
        return (&result);
    }

    if (type == GRPQUOTA && unix_cred->aup_uid && unix_cred->aup_gid != id &&
        !in_group((gid_t *) unix_cred->aup_gids, unix_cred->aup_len, id)) {
        result.status = Q_EPERM;
        return (&result);
    }
}
else {
    arguments.args = (getquota_args *) argp;
    id = arguments.args->gqa_uid;
    type = USRQUOTA;
    if (arguments.ext_args->gqa_pathp[0] != '/')
        sstrncpy(pathname, nfs_pseudoroot, PATH_MAX);
    sstrncat(pathname, arguments.args->gqa_pathp, PATH_MAX);

    if (unix_cred->aup_uid && unix_cred->aup_uid != id) {
        result.status = Q_EPERM;
        return (&result);
    }
}

result.status = Q_NOQUOTA;

if (init_mounts_scan(1, &pathp, MS_QUIET | MS_NO_MNTPOINT | MS_NFS_ALL | ((flags & FL_AUTOFS) ? 0
: MS_NO_AUTOFS)) < 0)
    goto out;
if (!(mnt = get_next_mount())) {
    end_mounts_scan();
    goto out;
}

```

```

}
if (!(handles[0] = init_io(mnt, type, -1, IOI_READONLY))) {
    end_mounts_scan();
    goto out;
}
end_mounts_scan();
if (!(lflags & ACTIVE) || QIO_ENABLED(handles[0]))
    dquot = handles[0]->qh_ops->read_dquot(handles[0], id);
if (dquot) {
    result.status = Q_OK;
    result.getquota_rslt_u.gqr_rquota.rq_active =
        QIO_ENABLED(handles[0]) ? TRUE : FALSE;
    servutil2netdqblk(&result.getquota_rslt_u.gqr_rquota, &dquot->dq_dqb);
    free(dquot);
}
out:
dispose_handle_list(handles);
return (&result);
}

/*
 * Map RPC-entrpoints to local function names.
 */
getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getquota_1_svc(getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(0, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getactivequota_1_svc(getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getquota_2_svc(ext_getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

getquota_rslt *rquotaproc_getactivequota_2_svc(ext_getquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (getquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED | ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setquota_1_svc(setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(0, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}

```

```
setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setactivequota_1_svc(setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}
```

```
setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setquota_2_svc(ext_setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}
```

```
setquota_rslt *rquotaproc_setactivequota_2_svc(ext_setquota_args * argp, struct svc_req * rqstp)
{
    return (setquotainfo(TYPE_EXTENDED | ACTIVE, (caddr_t *) argp, rqstp));
}
```

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Version 2, June 1991

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/*

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```

*/

#include "config.h"

/*
 * Disk quota reporting program.
 */
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/param.h>
#include <getopt.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pwd.h>
#include <grp.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#ifdef RPC
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include "rquota.h"
#endif

#include "quota.h"
#include "quotaops.h"
#include "quotasys.h"
#include "pot.h"
#include "common.h"

#define FL_QUIET 1
#define FL_VERBOSE 2
#define FL_USER 4
#define FL_GROUP 8
#define FL_SMARTSIZE 16
#define FL_LOCALONLY 32
#define FL_QUIETREFUSE 64
#define FL_NOAUTOFS 128
#define FL_NOWRAP 256
#define FL_FSLIST 512
#define FL_NUMNAMES 1024
#define FL_NFSALL 2048
#define FL_RAWGRACE 4096
#define FL_NO_MIXED_PATHS 8192
#define FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT 16384
#define FL_SHOW_DEVICE 32768

static int flags, fmt = -1;
char *progname;

```

```

static void usage(void)
{
    errstr( "%s%s%s%s%s",
    _("Usage: quota [-guqvswim] [-l | [-Q | -A]] [-F quotaformat]\n"),
    _("\tquota [-qvswim] [-l | [-Q | -A]] [-F quotaformat] -u username ...\n"),
    _("\tquota [-qvswim] [-l | [-Q | -A]] [-F quotaformat] -g groupname ...\n"),
    _("\tquota [-qvswugQm] [-F quotaformat] -f filesystem ...\n"),
    _("\n\
-u, --user          display quota for user\n\
-g, --group         display quota for group\n\
-q, --quiet         print more terse message\n\
-v, --verbose       print more verbose message\n\
-s, --human-readable display numbers in human friendly units (MB, GB...)\n\
--always-resolve   always try to translate name to id, even if it is\n\
                    composed of only digits\n\
-w, --no-wrap       do not wrap long lines\n\
-p, --raw-grace     print grace time in seconds since epoch\n\
-l, --local-only    do not query NFS filesystems\n\
-Q, --quiet-refuse  do not print error message when NFS server does\n\
                    not respond\n\
-i, --no-autofs     do not query autofs mountpoints\n\
-F, --format=formatname display quota of a specific format\n\
-f, --filesystem-list display quota information only for given filesystems\n\
-A, --nfs-all      display quota for all NFS mountpoints\n\
-m, --no-mixed-pathnames trim leading slashes from NFSv4 mountpoints\n\
--show-mntpoint    show mount point of the file system in output\n\
--hide-device      do not show file system device in output\n\
-h, --help         display this help message and exit\n\
-V, --version      display version information and exit\n"));
    fprintf(stderr, _("Bugs to: %s\n"), MY_EMAIL);
    exit(1);
}

```

```

static void heading(int type, qid_t id, char *name, char *tag)
{
    char *spacehdr;

    if (flags & FL_SMARTSIZE)
        spacehdr = _("space");
    else
        spacehdr = _("blocks");

    printf(_("Disk quotas for %s %s (%cid %u): %s\n"), _(type2name(type)),
        name, *type2name(type), (uint) id, tag);
    if (!(flags & FL_QUIET) && !tag[0]) {
        printf("%15s%8s %7s%8s%8s%8s %7s%8s%8s\n", _("Filesystem"),
            spacehdr, _("quota"), _("limit"), _("grace"),

```

```

        _("files"), _("quota"), _("limit"), _("grace"));
    }
}

static void print_fs_location(struct dquot *q)
{
    struct quota_handle *h = q->dq_h;

    if (flags & FL_QUIET) {
        if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE)
            printf(" %s", h->qh_quotadev);
        if (flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT)
            printf(" %s", h->qh_dir);
        putchar('\n');
    } else {
        int wrap = 0;

        if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE && flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT &&
            !(flags & FL_NOWRAP))
            wrap = 1;
        else if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE && strlen(h->qh_quotadev) > 15 &&
            !(flags & FL_NOWRAP))
            wrap = 1;
        else if (flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT && strlen(h->qh_dir) > 15 &&
            !(flags & FL_NOWRAP))
            wrap = 1;

        if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE) {
            if (wrap || flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT)
                printf("%s", h->qh_quotadev);
            else
                printf("%15s", h->qh_quotadev);
        }
        if (flags & FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT) {
            if (flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE)
                putchar(' ');
            if (wrap || flags & FL_SHOW_DEVICE)
                printf("%s", h->qh_dir);
            else
                printf("%15s", h->qh_dir);
        }
        if (wrap)
            printf("\n%15s", "");
    }
}

static int showquotas(int type, qid_t id, int mntcnt, char **mnt)
{

```

```

struct dqot *qlist, *q;
char *msgi, *msgb;
char timebuf[MAXTIMELEN];
char name[MAXNAMELEN];
struct quota_handle **handles;
int lines = 0, bover, iover, over;
time_t now;

time(&now);
id2name(id, type, name);
handles = create_handle_list(mntcnt, mnt, type, fmt,
IOI_READONLY | ((flags & FL_NO_MIXED_PATHS) ? 0 : IOI_NFS_MIXED_PATHS),
((flags & FL_NOAUTOFS) ? MS_NO_AUTOFS : 0)
| ((flags & FL_LOCALONLY) ? MS_LOCALONLY : 0)
| ((flags & FL_NFSALL) ? MS_NFS_ALL : 0));
qlist = getprivs(id, handles, !(flags & FL_QUIETREFUSE));
over = 0;
for (q = qlist; q; q = q->dq_next) {
bover = iover = 0;
if (!(flags & FL_VERBOSE) && !q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit && !q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit
&& !q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit && !q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit)
continue;
msgi = NULL;
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit && q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes >= q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit) {
msgi = _("File limit reached on");
iover = 1;
}
else if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit
&& q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes > q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit) {
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_itime > now) {
msgi = _("In file grace period on");
iover = 2;
}
else {
msgi = _("Over file quota on");
iover = 3;
}
}
msgb = NULL;
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit && toqb(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace) >= q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit) {
msgb = _("Block limit reached on");
bover = 1;
}
else if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit
&& toqb(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace) > q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit) {
if (q->dq_dqb.dqb_btime > now) {
msgb = _("In block grace period on");
bover = 2;
}
}
}

```

```

}
else {
    msgb = _("Over block quota on");
    bover = 3;
}
}
over |= bover | iover;
if (flags & FL_QUIET) {
    if ((msgi || msgb) && !lines++)
        heading(type, id, name, "");
    if (msgi) {
        printf("\t%s", msgi);
        print_fs_location(q);
    }
    if (msgb) {
        printf("\t%s", msgb);
        print_fs_location(q);
    }
    continue;
}
if ((flags & FL_VERBOSE) || q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace || q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes) {
    char numbuf[3][MAXNUMLEN];

    if (!lines++)
        heading(type, id, name, "");
    print_fs_location(q);
    if (!(flags & FL_RAWGRACE)) {
        if (bover)
            difftime2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_btime, timebuf);
        else
            timebuf[0] = 0;
    }
    else {
        if (bover)
            sprintf(timebuf, "%llu", (long long unsigned int)q->dq_dqb.dqb_btime);
        else
            strcpy(timebuf, "0");
    }
    space2str(toqb(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curspace), numbuf[0], !(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
    space2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_bsoftlimit, numbuf[1], !(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
    space2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_bhardlimit, numbuf[2], !(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
    printf(" %7s%c %6s %7s %7s", numbuf[0], bover ? '*' : '', numbuf[1],
           numbuf[2], timebuf);

    if (!(flags & FL_RAWGRACE)) {
        if (iover)
            difftime2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_ityme, timebuf);
        else

```

```

    timebuf[0] = 0;
}
else {
    if (iover)
        sprintf(timebuf, "%llu", (long long unsigned int)q->dq_dqb.dqb_itime);
    else
        strcpy(timebuf, "0");
}
number2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_curinodes, numbuf[0], !(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
number2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_isoftlimit, numbuf[1], !(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
number2str(q->dq_dqb.dqb_ihardlimit, numbuf[2], !(flags & FL_SMARTSIZE));
printf(" %7s%c %6s %7s %7s\n", numbuf[0], iover ? '*' : ' ', numbuf[1],
        numbuf[2], timebuf);
continue;
}
}
if (!(flags & FL_QUIET) && !lines && qlist)
    heading(type, id, name, _("none"));
freeprivs(qlist);
dispose_handle_list(handles);
return over > 0 ? 1 : 0;
}

```

```

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int ngroups;
    gid_t gidset[NGROUPS], *gidsetp;
    int i, ret;
    struct option long_opts[] = {
        { "help", 0, NULL, 'h' },
        { "version", 0, NULL, 'V' },
        { "user", 0, NULL, 'u' },
        { "group", 0, NULL, 'g' },
        { "quiet", 0, NULL, 'q' },
        { "verbose", 0, NULL, 'v' },
        { "human-readable", 0, NULL, 's' },
        { "always-resolve", 0, NULL, 256 },
        { "raw-grace", 0, NULL, 'p' },
        { "local-only", 0, NULL, 'l' },
        { "no-autofs", 0, NULL, 'i' },
        { "quiet-refuse", 0, NULL, 'Q' },
        { "format", 1, NULL, 'F' },
        { "no-wrap", 0, NULL, 'w' },
        { "filesystem-list", 0, NULL, 'f' },
        { "all-nfs", 0, NULL, 'A' },
        { "no-mixed-pathnames", 0, NULL, 'm' },
        { "show-mntpoint", 0, NULL, 257 },
        { "hide-device", 0, NULL, 258 },
    }

```

```

{ NULL, 0, NULL, 0 }
};

gettexton();
progname = basename(argv[0]);

flags |= FL_SHOW_DEVICE;
while ((ret = getopt_long(argc, argv, "hguqvsVliQF:wfApm", long_opts, NULL)) != -1) {
switch (ret) {
case 'g':
flags |= FL_GROUP;
break;
case 'u':
flags |= FL_USER;
break;
case 'q':
flags |= FL_QUIET;
break;
case 'v':
flags |= FL_VERBOSE;
break;
case 'F':
if ((fmt = name2fmt(optarg)) == QF_ERROR) /* Error? */
exit(1);
break;
case 's':
flags |= FL_SMARTSIZE;
break;
case 'p':
flags |= FL_RAWGRACE;
break;
case 256:
flags |= FL_NUMNAMES;
break;
case 'l':
flags |= FL_LOCALONLY;
break;
case 'Q':
flags |= FL_QUIETREFUSE;
break;
case 'i':
flags |= FL_NOAUTOFS;
break;
case 'w':
flags |= FL_NOWRAP;
break;
case 'f':
flags |= FL_FSLIST;

```

```

    break;
case 'A':
    flags |= FL_NFSALL;
    break;
case 'm':
    flags |= FL_NO_MIXED_PATHS;
    break;
case 257:
    flags |= FL_SHOW_MNTPOINT;
    break;
case 258:
    flags &= ~FL_SHOW_DEVICE;
    break;
case 'V':
    version();
    exit(0);
case 'h':
default:
    usage();
}
}
argc -= optind;
argv += optind;

if (!(flags & FL_USER) && !(flags & FL_GROUP))
    flags |= FL_USER;
if (flags & FL_FSLIST && flags & (FL_LOCALONLY | FL_NOAUTOFS))
    errstr(_("Warning: Ignoring -%c when filesystem list specified.\n"), flags & FL_LOCALONLY ? 'l' : 'i');

init_kernel_interface();

ret = 0;
if (argc == 0 || flags & FL_FSLIST) {
    if (flags & FL_FSLIST && argc == 0)
        die(1, _("No filesystem specified.\n"));
    if (flags & FL_USER)
        ret |= showquotas(USRQUOTA, getuid(), argc, argv);
    if (flags & FL_GROUP) {
        ngroups = sysconf(_SC_NGROUPS_MAX);
        if (ngroups > NGROUPS) {
            gidsetp = malloc(ngroups * sizeof(gid_t));
            if (!gidsetp)
                die(1, _("Gid set allocation (%d): %s\n"), ngroups, strerror(errno));
        } else {
            gidsetp = &gidset[0];
        }
        ngroups = getgroups(ngroups, gidsetp);
        if (ngroups < 0)

```



```

    die(1, _("getgroups(): %s\n"), strerror(errno));
    for (i = 0; i < ngroups; i++)
        ret |= showquotas(GRPQUOTA, gidsetp[i], argc, argv);
}
exit(ret);
}

if ((flags & FL_USER) && (flags & FL_GROUP))
    usage();

if (flags & FL_USER)
    for (; argc > 0; argc--, argv++)
        ret |= showquotas(USRQUOTA, user2uid(*argv, !(flags & FL_NUMNAMES), NULL), 0, NULL);
else if (flags & FL_GROUP)
    for (; argc > 0; argc--, argv++)
        ret |= showquotas(GRPQUOTA, group2gid(*argv, !(flags & FL_NUMNAMES), NULL), 0, NULL);
return ret;
}

```

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```

#include "config.h"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <rpc/rpc.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>

#include "common.h"
#include "pot.h"

```

```

static int svc_socket (u_long number, int type, int protocol, int port, int reuse)
{
    struct sockaddr_in addr;
    char rpcdata [1024], servdata [1024];
    struct rpcbent rpcbuf, *rpcp = NULL;
    struct servent servbuf, *servp = NULL;
    int sock, ret;
    const char *proto = protocol == IPPROTO_TCP ? "tcp" : "udp";

    if ((sock = socket (AF_INET, type, protocol)) < 0) {
        errstr_("Cannot create socket: %s\n"), strerror(errno));
        return -1;
    }

    if (reuse) {
        ret = 1;
        if (setsockopt(sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, &ret, sizeof(ret)) < 0) {
            errstr_("Cannot set socket options: %s\n"), strerror(errno));
            return -1;
        }
    }

    memset(&addr, 0, sizeof(addr));
    addr.sin_family = AF_INET;

    if (!port) {
        ret = getrpcbyname_r(number, &rpcbuf, rpcdata, sizeof(rpcdata), &rpcp);
        if (ret == 0 && rpcp != NULL) {
            /* First try name */
            ret = getservbyname_r(rpcp->r_name, proto, &servbuf, servdata,
                sizeof servdata, &servp);
            if ((ret != 0 || servp == NULL) && rpcp->r_aliases) {
                const char **a;

                /* Then we try aliases. */
                for (a = (const char **) rpcp->r_aliases; *a != NULL; a++) {
                    ret = getservbyname_r(*a, proto, &servbuf, servdata,
                        sizeof servdata, &servp);
                    if (ret == 0 && servp != NULL)
                        break;
                }
            }
            if (ret == 0 && servp != NULL)
                port = servp->s_port;
        }
    }
    else

```

```

port = htons(port);

if (port) {
    addr.sin_port = port;
    if (bind(sock, (struct sockaddr *) &addr, sizeof(struct sockaddr_in)) < 0) {
        errstr_("Cannot bind to given address: %s\n", strerror(errno));
        close (sock);
        return -1;
    }
}
else {
    /* Service not found? */
    close(sock);
    return -1;
}

return sock;
}

/*
 * Create and bind a TCP socket based on program number
 */
int svctcp_socket(u_long number, int port, int reuse)
{
    return svc_socket(number, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP, port, reuse);
}

/*
 * Create and bind a UDP socket based on program number
 */
int svcupd_socket(u_long number, int port, int reuse)
{
    return svc_socket(number, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_UDP, port, reuse);
}

```

1.189 randrproto 1.4.0

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1.190 readline 6.3

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1.191 renderproto 0.11.1

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1.192 rpcbind 0.2.2

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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.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

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.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
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Version 2.1, February 1999

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When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these 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 other code 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.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

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.

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

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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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- 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.

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I would like to thank the following people (in alphabetical order):

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If I've missed anyone, it's due to oversight. Drop me a line and I'll rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

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1.194 rsync 3.1.1

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=====

Test 1.1:101

=====

Testing argument parsing

First type

e1_11_1

e1_11_1

e1_11_2

e1_11_2

e1_11_3

e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_13
e1_11_14
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.2:102

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.3:103

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_1
e1_11_2

e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_13
e1_11_14
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.4:104

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_14

Second type

=====

Test 1.4.1:105

=====

l1_1
l1_2
l1_3
l1_4
l1_5
l1_6
l1_7
l1_8
l1_9
l1_10
l1_11
l1_12
l1_13
l1_14

=====

Test 1.5:106

=====

s1_l1_1
s1_l1_1
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_2
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_3
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_4
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_5
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_6
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_7
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_8
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_9
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_10
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_11
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_12
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_13
s1_l1_14
s1_l1_14

=====

Test 1.6:107

=====

s1_11_1
s1_11_1
s1_11_2
s1_11_2
s1_11_3
s1_11_3
s1_11_4
s1_11_4
s1_11_5
s1_11_5
s1_11_6
s1_11_6
s1_11_7
s1_11_7
s1_11_8
s1_11_8
s1_11_9
s1_11_9
s1_11_10
s1_11_10
s1_11_11
s1_11_11
s1_11_12
s1_11_12
s1_11_13
s1_11_13
s1_11_14
s1_11_14

=====

Test 1.7:108

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_7

e1_11_8
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_13
e1_11_14
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.8:109

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_13
e1_11_14
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.9:110

=====

s1_11_1
s1_11_2
s1_11_3
s1_11_4
s1_11_5
s1_11_6
s1_11_7
s1_11_8
s1_11_9
s1_11_10
s1_11_11
s1_11_12
s1_11_13
s1_11_14

=====

Test 1.10:111

=====

s1_11_1
s1_11_2
s1_11_3
s1_11_4
s1_11_5
s1_11_6
s1_11_7
s1_11_8
s1_11_9
s1_11_10
s1_11_11
s1_11_12
s1_11_13
s1_11_14

=====

Test 1.11:112

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_10

e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.12:113

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.13:114

=====

e1_11_1
e2_e1_11_1
e2_e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e2_e1_11_2
e2_e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e2_e1_11_3
e2_e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e2_e1_11_4
e2_e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e2_e1_11_5
e2_e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e2_e1_11_6
e2_e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e2_e1_11_7
e2_e1_11_7
e1_11_8

e2_e1_11_8
e2_e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e2_e1_11_9
e2_e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e2_e1_11_10
e2_e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e2_e1_11_11
e2_e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e2_e1_11_12
e2_e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e2_e1_11_13
e2_e1_11_13
e1_11_14
e2_e1_11_14
e2_e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.14:115

=====

s1_11_1
s2_s1_11_1
s2_s1_11_1
s1_11_2
s2_s1_11_2
s2_s1_11_2
s1_11_3
s2_s1_11_3
s2_s1_11_3
s1_11_4
s2_s1_11_4
s2_s1_11_4
s1_11_5
s2_s1_11_5
s2_s1_11_5
s1_11_6
s2_s1_11_6
s2_s1_11_6
s1_11_7
s2_s1_11_7
s2_s1_11_7
s1_11_8
s2_s1_11_8
s2_s1_11_8

s1_11_9
s2_s1_11_9
s2_s1_11_9
s1_11_10
s2_s1_11_10
s2_s1_11_10
s1_11_11
s2_s1_11_11
s2_s1_11_11
s1_11_12
s2_s1_11_12
s2_s1_11_12
s1_11_13
s2_s1_11_13
s2_s1_11_13
s1_11_14
s2_s1_11_14
s2_s1_11_14

=====

Test 1.15:116

=====

e1_11_1
s1_e1_11_1
s1_e1_11_1
e1_11_2
s1_e1_11_2
s1_e1_11_2
e1_11_3
s1_e1_11_3
s1_e1_11_3
e1_11_4
s1_e1_11_4
s1_e1_11_4
e1_11_5
s1_e1_11_5
s1_e1_11_5
e1_11_6
s1_e1_11_6
s1_e1_11_6
e1_11_7
s1_e1_11_7
s1_e1_11_7
e1_11_8
s1_e1_11_8
s1_e1_11_8
e1_11_9
s1_e1_11_9

s1_e1_11_9
e1_11_10
s1_e1_11_10
s1_e1_11_10
e1_11_11
s1_e1_11_11
s1_e1_11_11
e1_11_12
s1_e1_11_12
s1_e1_11_12
e1_11_13
s1_e1_11_13
s1_e1_11_13
e1_11_14
s1_e1_11_14
s1_e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.16:117

=====

e1_11_1
e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_13
e1_11_14
e1_11_14

e1_11_1
e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_7
e1_11_8
e1_11_8
e1_11_9
e1_11_9
e1_11_10
e1_11_10
e1_11_11
e1_11_11
e1_11_12
e1_11_12
e1_11_13
e1_11_13
e1_11_14
e1_11_14

=====

Test 1.17:118

=====

11_1
11_1
11_2
11_2
11_3
11_3
11_4
11_4
11_5
11_5
11_6
11_6
11_7
11_7
11_8
11_8

11_9
11_9
11_10
11_10
11_11
11_11
11_12
11_12
11_13
11_13
11_14
11_14

=====

Test 1.18:119

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

Testing address ranges

=====

Test 2.1:120

=====

11_4

=====

Test 2.2:121

=====

12_6

=====

Test 2.3:122

=====

11_14

=====

Test 2.4:123

=====

12_9

=====

Test 2.5:124

=====

=====

Test 2.6:125

=====

12_9

=====

Test 2.7:126

=====

=====

Test 2.9:127

=====

11_7

=====

Test 2.10:128

=====

11_7

=====

Test 2.11:129

=====

11_7

=====

Test 2.12:130

=====

11_1

11_2

11_3

11_4

=====

Test 2.13:131

=====

11_1

11_2

11_3

11_4

11_5

11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14
12_1
12_2
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9

=====

Test 2.14:132

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14
12_1
12_2
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9

=====

Test 2.15:133

=====

- 11_4
- 11_5
- 11_6
- 11_7
- 11_8
- 11_9
- 11_10
- 11_11
- 11_12
- 11_13
- 11_14
- 12_1
- 12_2
- 12_3
- 12_4
- 12_5
- 12_6
- 12_7
- 12_8
- 12_9

=====

Test 2.16:134

=====

- 11_4
- 11_5
- 11_6
- 11_7
- 11_8
- 11_9
- 11_10
- 11_11
- 11_12
- 11_13
- 11_14
- 12_1
- 12_2
- 12_3
- 12_4
- 12_5
- 12_6

=====

Test 2.17:135

=====

- 11_4
- 11_5

11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_14
12_1
12_2
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9

=====
Test 2.18:136

=====
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9

=====
Test 2.19:137

=====
11_12

=====
Test 2.20:138

=====
11_7
Brace and other grouping

=====
Test 3.1:139

=====
11_1
11_2
11_3
^11T4\$
^11T5\$
^11T6\$
^11T7\$

^11T8\$
^11T9\$
^11T10\$
^11T11\$
^11T12\$
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 3.2:140

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
^11_4
^11_5
^11_6\$
^11_7\$
^11T8\$
^11_9\$
^11_10\$
^11_11
^11_12
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 3.3:141

=====

^11T1\$
^11T2\$
^11T3\$
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
^11T13\$
^11T14\$

=====

Test 3.4:142

=====

^11_1

^i1_2
^i1_3
i1_4
i1_5
i1_6
i1_7
i1_8
i1_9
i1_10
i1_11
i1_12
^i1_13
^i1_14

Testing a c d and i commands

=====

Test 4.1:143

=====

before_i1_1
after_ibefore_i1_1
before_i1_2
after_ibefore_i1_2
before_i1_3
after_ibefore_i1_3
before_i1_4
after_ibefore_i1_4
before_i1_5
after_ibefore_i1_5
before_i1_6
after_ibefore_i1_6
before_i1_7
after_ibefore_i1_7
before_i1_8
after_ibefore_i1_8
before_i1_9
after_ibefore_i1_9
before_i1_10
after_ibefore_i1_10
before_i1_11
after_ibefore_i1_11
before_i1_12
after_ibefore_i1_12
before_i1_13
after_ibefore_i1_13
before_i1_14
after_ibefore_i1_14
before_i2_1
after_ibefore_i2_1

before_il2_2
after_ibefore_il2_2
before_il2_3
after_ibefore_il2_3
before_il2_4
after_ibefore_il2_4
before_il2_5
after_ibefore_il2_5
before_il2_6
inserted
after_ibefore_il2_6
before_il2_7
after_ibefore_il2_7
before_il2_8
after_ibefore_il2_8
before_il2_9
after_ibefore_il2_9

=====

Test 4.2:144

=====

before_al1_1
after_abefore_al1_1
before_al1_2
after_abefore_al1_2
before_al1_3
after_abefore_al1_3
before_al1_4
after_abefore_al1_4
before_a5-1211_5
after_abefore_a5-1211_5
appended
before_a5-1211_6
after_abefore_a5-1211_6
appended
before_a5-1211_7
after_abefore_a5-1211_7
appended
before_a5-1211_8
after_abefore_a5-1211_8
appended
before_a5-1211_9
after_abefore_a5-1211_9
appended
before_a5-1211_10
after_abefore_a5-1211_10
appended
before_a5-1211_11

after_abefore_a5-1211_11
appended
before_a5-1211_12
after_abefore_a5-1211_12
appended
before_al1_13
after_abefore_al1_13
before_al1_14
after_abefore_al1_14
before_al2_1
after_abefore_al2_1
before_al2_2
after_abefore_al2_2
before_al2_3
after_abefore_al2_3
before_al2_4
after_abefore_al2_4
before_al2_5
after_abefore_al2_5
before_al2_6
after_abefore_al2_6
before_al2_7
after_abefore_al2_7
before_al2_8
after_abefore_al2_8
before_al2_9
after_abefore_al2_9

=====

Test 4.3:145

=====

^11_1
^11_1\$
appended
^11_2
^11_2\$
appended
^11_3
^11_3\$
appended
^11_4
^11_4\$
appended
^11_5
^11_5\$
appended
^11_6
^11_6\$

appended

^11_7

^11_7\$

appended

^11_8

appended

^11_8

11_9\$

^11_10

appended

^11_10

11_11\$

^11_12

^11_12\$

appended

^11_13

^11_13\$

appended

^11_14

^11_14\$

appended

^12_1

^12_1\$

^12_2

^12_2\$

^12_3

^12_3\$

^12_4

^12_4\$

^12_5

^12_5\$

^12_6

^12_6\$

^12_7

^12_7\$

^12_8

^12_8\$

^12_9

^12_9\$

=====

Test 4.4:146

=====

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello
hello

=====
Test 4.5:147

=====
hello

=====
Test 4.6:148

=====
hello

=====
Test 4.7:149

=====
hello

=====
Test 4.8:150

=====
Testing labels and branching

=====
Test 5.1:151

=====
label2_11_1

label3_label2_11_1

label1_11_2

label1_11_3

label1_11_4

label1_11_5

label1_11_6

label1_11_7

label1_11_8

label1_11_9

label1_11_10

label1_11_11

label1_11_12

label2_11_13

label3_label2_11_13

label2_11_14
label3_label2_11_14

=====
Test 5.2:152

=====
tested l2_1
tested l2_2
tested l2_3
tested l2_4
tested l2_5
tested l2_6
tested l2_7
tested l2_8
tested l2_9
tested l2_10
tested l2_11
tested l2_12
tested l2_13
tested l2_14

=====
Test 5.3:153

=====
^l1_1
^l1_1\$
^l1_2
^l1_2\$
^l1_3
^l1_3\$
^l1_4
^l1_4\$
l1_5\$
l1_6\$
l1_7\$
l1_8\$

=====
Test 5.4:154

=====
^l1_1\$
^l1_2\$
^l1_3\$
^l1_4\$
^l1_5\$
^l1_6\$
^l1_7\$
^l1_8\$

11_9\$
11_10\$
11_11\$
11_12\$
11_13\$
11_14\$

=====
Test 5.5:155

=====
^11_1
^11_2
^11_4
^11_6
^11_8

=====
Test 5.6:156

=====
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5

=====
Test 5.7:157

=====
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
hello
11_5

=====
Test 5.8:158

=====
m1_1
m1_2
m1_3
m1_4
m1_5
m1_6
m1_7
m1_8
m1_9
m1_10

m1_11
m1_12
m1_13
m1_14
Pattern space commands

=====
Test 6.1:159

=====
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed
changed

=====
Test 6.2:160

=====
l1_1
l1_2
l1_3
l1_5
l1_6
l1_7
l1_8
l1_9
l1_10
l1_11
l1_12
l1_13
l1_14

=====
Test 6.3:161

=====
l1_5
l1_6
l1_7
l1_8

11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 6.4:162

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
11_2
11_3
11_5
11_2
11_3
11_2
11_3
11_6
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 6.5:163

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 6.6:164

=====

Testing print and file routines

=====

Test 7.1:165

=====

```

\001\002\003\004\005\006\a\b\t$
\v\fr\016\017\020\021\022\023\024\025\026\027\030\031\032\033\034\
\035\036\037 !"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNQRSTUUVWX\
YZ[\\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy{|}~\177\200\201\202\203\204\205\
\206\207\210\211\212\213\214\215\216\217\220\221\222\223\224\225\226\
\227\230\231\232\233\234\235\236\237\240\241\242\243\244\245\246\247\
\250\251\252\253\254\255\256\257\260\261\262\263\264\265\266\267\270\
\271\272\273\274\275\276\277\300\301\302\303\304\305\306\307\310\311\
\312\313\314\315\316\317\320\321\322\323\324\325\326\327\330\331\332\
\333\334\335\336\337\340\341\342\343\344\345\346\347\350\351\352\353\
\354\355\356\357\360\361\362\363\364\365\366\367\370\371\372\373\374\
\375\376\377$
$

```

=====

Test 7.2:166

=====

- 11_1
- 11_2
- 11_3
- 11_4
- 11_5
- 11_6
- 11_7
- 11_8
- 11_9
- 11_10
- 11_11
- 11_12
- 11_13
- 11_14
- 15
- 12_1
- 16
- 12_2
- 17
- 12_3
- 18
- 12_4

19
12_5
20
12_6
21
12_7
22
12_8
23
12_9

=====
Test 7.3:167

=====
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14
w results
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12

=====
Test 7.4:168

=====
11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
12_1

12_2
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 7.5:169

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 7.6:170

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8

11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====
Test 7.8:171
=====

Testing substitution commands

=====
Test 8.1:172
=====

XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX

=====
Test 8.2:173
=====

XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX

=====

Test 8.3:174

=====

XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX
XXXXX

=====

Test 8.4:175

=====

11_1
11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====

Test 8.5:176

=====

11X1
11X2
11X3
11X4
11X5
11X6
11X7
11X8

11X9
11X10
11X11
11X12
11X13
11X14

=====
Test 8.6:177

=====
(1)(1)(_(1)
(1)(1)(_(2)
(1)(1)(_(3)
(1)(1)(_(4)
(1)(1)(_(5)
(1)(1)(_(6)
(1)(1)(_(7)
(1)(1)(_(8)
(1)(1)(_(9)
(1)(1)(_(1)(0)
(1)(1)(_(1)(1)
(1)(1)(_(1)(2)
(1)(1)(_(1)(3)
(1)(1)(_(1)(4)

=====
Test 8.7:178

=====
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&

=====
Test 8.8:179

=====
x_x1x11
x_x1x12

x_x1x13
x_x1x14
x_x1x15
x_x1x16
x_x1x17
x_x1x18
x_x1x19
x_x1x110
x_x1x111
x_x1x112
x_x1x113
x_x1x114

=====

Test 8.9:180

=====

11u0
u1
u21
11u0
u1
u22
11u0
u1
u23
11u0
u1
u24
11u0
u1
u25
11u0
u1
u26
11u0
u1
u27
11u0
u1
u28
11u0
u1
u29
11u0
u1
u210
11u0
u1

u211
l1u0
u1
u212
l1u0
u1
u213
l1u0
u1
u214

=====
Test 8.10:181

=====
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X
l1_X0
l1_X1
l1_X2
l1_X3
l1_X4

=====
Test 8.11:182

=====
lX_1
lX_2
lX_3
lX_4
lX_5
lX_6
lX_7
lX_8
lX_9
lX_10
lX_11
lX_12
lX_13
lX_14
s wfile results
lX_1

IX_2
IX_3
IX_4
IX_5
IX_6
IX_7
IX_8
IX_9
IX_10
IX_11
IX_12
IX_13
IX_14

=====
Test 8.12:183

=====
IX_X
IX_X
IX_X
IX_4
IX_5
IX_6
IX_7
IX_8
IX_9
IX_X0
IX_XX
IX_XX
IX_XX
IX_X4

=====
Test 8.13:184

=====
18_8
18_7
18_6
18_5
18_4
18_3
18_2
18_1
18_0
18_89
18_88
18_87
18_86

18_85

=====
Test 8.14:185

=====
18_8
18_7
18_6
18_5
18_4
18_3
18_2
18_1
18_0
18_89
18_88
18_87
18_86
18_85

=====
Test 8.15:186

=====
11_1X11_2
11_3
11_4
11_5
11_6
11_7
11_8
11_9
11_10
11_11
11_12
11_13
11_14

=====
Test 8.16:187

=====
eefff
Xefff
XYefff
XYeYff
XYeYYf
XYeYYY
XYeYYY

=====
Test 8.17:188
=====

&&&&
&&&&
&&&&
&&&&
&&&&
&&&&
&&&&
&&&&
&&&&
&&&&&
&&&&&
&&&&&
&&&&&
&&&&&

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1.198 six 1.6.1

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1.199 smackutils 1.0

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Upstream-Name: smack

Upstream-Contact: Rafal Krypa <r.krypa@samsung.com>

Source: <https://github.com/smack-team/smack>

Files: *

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1.200 sqlite3 3080704.0

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1.202 sudo 1.8.11

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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>
#ifdef STDC_HEADERS
# include <stdlib.h>
# include <stddef.h>
#else
# ifdef HAVE_STDLIB_H
# include <stdlib.h>
# endif
#endif /* STDC_HEADERS */
#ifdef HAVE_MALLOC_H && !defined(STDC_HEADERS)
# include <malloc.h>
#endif /* HAVE_MALLOC_H && !STDC_HEADERS */
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
# include <string.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
# include <strings.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_H */

```

```

#ifdef HAVE_UNISTD_H
# include <unistd.h>
#endif /* HAVE_UNISTD_H */
#include <ctype.h>
#ifdef HAVE_DIRENT_H
# include <dirent.h>
#else
# define dirent direct
# ifdef HAVE_SYS_NDIR_H
# include <sys/ndir.h>
# endif
# ifdef HAVE_SYS_DIR_H
# include <sys/dir.h>
# endif
# ifdef HAVE_NDIR_H
# include <ndir.h>
# endif
#endif
#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)

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 *);
static int glob1(Char *, Char *, glob_t *);
static int glob2(Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *,
    glob_t *);
static int glob3(Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *, Char *,
    Char *, Char *, glob_t *);
static int globextend(const Char *, glob_t *);
static const Char *
    globtilde(const Char *, Char *, size_t, glob_t *);
static int globexp1(const Char *, glob_t *);
static int globexp2(const Char *, const Char *, glob_t *, int *);
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];

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;

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

```

```

/*
 * 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)
{
    const Char* ptr = pattern;
    int rv;

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

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

    return glob0(pattern, pglob);
}

/*
 * 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, int *rv)
{
    int i;
    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 == RBACE) {
    if (i == 0)
        break;
    i--;
}

/* Non matching braces; just glob the pattern */
if (i != 0 || *pe == EOS) {
    *rv = glob0(patbuf, pglob);
    return 0;
}

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 LBRACE:
        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);

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

default:
    break;
}
}
*rv = 0;
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)
{
    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)) != 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);
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)
{
    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);
}

/*
 * 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 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 (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);
        }
    }
}

```

```

}

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

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

    /* 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);
    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)
{
    char **pathv;
    int i;
    unsigned int newsize, len;
    char *copy;
    const Char *p;

    newsize = sizeof(*pathv) * (2 + pglob->gl_pathc + pglob->gl_offs);
    pathv = pglob->gl_pathv ?
        (char **)realloc((char *)pglob->gl_pathv, newsize) :
        (char **)malloc(newsize);
    if (pathv == NULL) {
        if (pglob->gl_pathv) {
            free(pglob->gl_pathv);
            pglob->gl_pathv = NULL;
        }
        return GLOB_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);
    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;

return copy == NULL ? GLOB_NOSPACE : 0;
}

/*
 * pattern matching function for filenames. Each occurrence of the *
 * pattern causes a recursion level.
 */
static int
match(Char *name, Char *pat, Char *patend)
{
    int ok, negate_range;
    Char c, k;

    while (pat < patend) {
        c = *pat++;
        switch (c & M_MASK) {
            case M_ALL:
                if (pat == patend)
                    return 1;
                do {
                    if (match(name, pat, patend))
                        return 1;
                } while (*name++ != EOS);
                return 0;
            case M_ONE:
                if (*name++ == EOS)
                    return 0;
                break;
            case M_SET:
                ok = 0;
                if ((k = *name++) == EOS)
                    return 0;
                if ((negate_range = ((*pat & M_MASK) == M_NOT)) != EOS)
                    ++pat;
                while (((c = *pat++) & M_MASK) != M_END) {
                    if ((c & M_MASK) == M_CLASS) {
                        int 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)
        return 0;
    break;
default:
    if (*name++ != c)
        return 0;
    break;
}
}
return *name == EOS;
}

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

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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

```

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

```

```

/* 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. */
if (classmatch(*pattern, **string, nocase, pattern)
    == RANGE_MATCH) {
    result = 0;
    continue;
}

```

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 (strlen(pattern) > PATH_MAX || strlen(string) > PATH_MAX)
return FNM_NOMATCH;

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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* OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF
* SUCH DAMAGE.
*/

#include <config.h>

#ifndef HAVE_GETCWD

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

#include <errno.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef STDC_HEADERS
# include <stdlib.h>

```

```

#include <stddef.h>
#else
#ifdef HAVE_STDLIB_H
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#endif /* STDC_HEADERS */
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
#include <string.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
#include <strings.h>
#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_H */
#if defined(HAVE_MALLOC_H) && !defined(STDC_HEADERS)
#include <malloc.h>
#endif /* HAVE_MALLOC_H && !STDC_HEADERS */
#ifdef HAVE_UNISTD_H
#include <unistd.h>
#endif /* HAVE_UNISTD_H */
#ifdef HAVE_DIRENT_H
#include <dirent.h>
#define NAMLEN(dirent) strlen((dirent)->d_name)
#else
#define dirent direct
#define NAMLEN(dirent) (dirent)->d_namlen
#ifdef HAVE_SYS_NDIR_H
#include <sys/ndir.h>
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_SYS_DIR_H
#include <sys/dir.h>
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_NDIR_H
#include <ndir.h>
#endif
#endif

#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')))

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(upsized = 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 = realloc(up, upsize *= 2)) == NULL)
            goto err;
        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 = realloc(pt, psize * 2)) == NULL)
        goto err;
}

```

```

    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 (psize)
    free(pt);
if (up)
    free(up);
if (dir)
    (void)closedir(dir);
return NULL;
}
#endif /* HAVE_GETCWD */
/*
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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)

```

```

#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)

```

```

} 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); \
(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_ */
/*
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*

* From: @(#)vfprintf.c 8.1 (Berkeley) 6/4/93

*/

/*

* v?snprintf/v?asprintf based on 4.4BSD stdio.

* NOTE: does not support floating point.

*/

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

```
#if !defined(HAVE_VSNPRINTF) || !defined(HAVE_SNPRINTF) || \
    !defined(HAVE_VASPRINTF) || !defined(HAVE_ASPRINTF) || \
    defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
```

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#ifdef STDC_HEADERS
```

```
# include <stdlib.h>
```

```
# include <stddef.h>
```

```
#else
```

```
# ifdef HAVE_STDLIB_H
```

```
# include <stdlib.h>
```

```
# endif
```

```
#endif /* STDC_HEADERS */
```

```
#if defined(HAVE_STDINT_H)
```

```
# include <stdint.h>
```

```
#elif defined(HAVE_INTTYPES_H)
```

```
# include <inttypes.h>
```

```
#endif
```

```
#ifdef HAVE_STRING_H
```

```
# if defined(HAVE_MEMORY_H) && !defined(STDC_HEADERS)
```

```
# include <memory.h>
```

```
# endif
```

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

```
#endif /* HAVE_STRING_H */
```

```
#ifdef HAVE_STRINGS_H
```

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

```

#endif /* HAVE_STRINGS_H */
#if defined(HAVE_MALLOC_H) && !defined(STDC_HEADERS)
# include <malloc.h>
#endif /* HAVE_MALLOC_H && !STDC_HEADERS */
#include <limits.h>
#include <stdarg.h>

#include "sudo_compat.h"

static int xxxprintf(char **, size_t, int, const char *, va_list);

/*
 * Macros for converting digits to letters and vice versa
 */
#define to_digit(c) ((c) - '0')
#define is_digit(c) (((unsigned int)to_digit(c) <= 9))
#define to_char(n) ((n) + '0')

/*
 * Flags used during conversion.
 */
#define ALT 0x001 /* alternate form */
#define HEXPREFIX 0x002 /* add 0x or 0X prefix */
#define LADJUST 0x004 /* left adjustment */
#define LONGDBL 0x008 /* long double; unimplemented */
#define LONGINT 0x010 /* long integer */
#define LLONGINT 0x020 /* quad integer */
#define SHORTINT 0x040 /* short integer */
#define ZEROPAD 0x080 /* zero (as opposed to blank) pad */

#define BUF 68

/*
 * Convert an unsigned long to ASCII for printf purposes, returning
 * a pointer to the first character of the string representation.
 * Octal numbers can be forced to have a leading zero; hex numbers
 * use the given digits.
 */
static char *
__ultoa(unsigned long val, char *endp, int base, int octzero, char *xdigs)
{
    char *cp = endp;
    long sval;

    /*
     * Handle the three cases separately, in the hope of getting
     * better/faster code.
     */

```

```

switch (base) {
case 10:
if (val < 10) { /* many numbers are 1 digit */
    *--cp = to_char(val);
    return cp;
}
/*
    * On many machines, unsigned arithmetic is harder than
    * signed arithmetic, so we do at most one unsigned mod and
    * divide; this is sufficient to reduce the range of
    * the incoming value to where signed arithmetic works.
    */
if (val > LONG_MAX) {
    *--cp = to_char(val % 10);
    sval = val / 10;
} else
    sval = val;
do {
    *--cp = to_char(sval % 10);
    sval /= 10;
} while (sval != 0);
break;

case 8:
do {
    *--cp = to_char(val & 7);
    val >>= 3;
} while (val);
if (octzero && *cp != '0')
    *--cp = '0';
break;

case 16:
do {
    *--cp = xdigs[val & 15];
    val >>= 4;
} while (val);
break;

default: /* oops */
    abort();
}
return cp;
}

/* Identical to __ultoa, but for quads. */
#if SIZEOF_LONG_INT == 8
# define __ulltoa(v, e, b, o, x) __ultoa((unsigned long)(v), (e), (b), (o), (x))

```

```

#else
static char *
__ulltoa(unsigned long long val, char *endp, int base, int octzero, char *xdigs)
{
char *cp = endp;
long long sval;

/* quick test for small values; __ultoa is typically much faster */
/* (perhaps instead we should run until small, then call __ultoa?) */
if (val <= (unsigned long long)ULONG_MAX)
return __ultoa((unsigned long)val, endp, base, octzero, xdigs);
switch (base) {
case 10:
if (val < 10) {
*--cp = to_char(val % 10);
return cp;
}
if (val > LLONG_MAX) {
*--cp = to_char(val % 10);
sval = val / 10;
} else
sval = val;
do {
*--cp = to_char(sval % 10);
sval /= 10;
} while (sval != 0);
break;

case 8:
do {
*--cp = to_char(val & 7);
val >>= 3;
} while (val);
if (octzero && *cp != '0')
*--cp = '0';
break;

case 16:
do {
*--cp = xdigs[val & 15];
val >>= 4;
} while (val);
break;

default: /* oops */
abort();
}
return cp;

```

```

}
#endif /* !SIZEOF_LONG_INT */

/*
 * Actual printf innards.
 */
static int
xxxprintf(char **strp, size_t strsize, int alloc, const char *fmt0, va_list ap)
{
    char *fmt; /* format string */
    int ch; /* character from fmt */
    int n; /* handy integer (short term usage) */
    char *cp; /* handy char pointer (short term usage) */
    int flags; /* flags as above */
    int ret; /* return value accumulator */
    int width; /* width from format (%8d), or 0 */
    int prec; /* precision from format (%.3d), or -1 */
    char sign; /* sign prefix (' ', '+', '-', or \0) */
    unsigned long ulval = 0; /* integer arguments %[diouxX] */
    unsigned long long ullval = 0; /* long long arguments %ll[diouxX] */
    int base; /* base for [diouxX] conversion */
    int dprec; /* a copy of prec if [diouxX], 0 otherwise */
    int fieldsz; /* field size expanded by sign, etc */
    int realsz; /* field size expanded by dprec */
    int size; /* size of converted field or string */
    char *xdigs = ""; /* digits for [xX] conversion */
    char buf[BUF]; /* space for %c, %[diouxX], %[eEfgG] */
    char ox[2]; /* space for 0x hex-prefix */
    char *str; /* pointer to string to fill */
    char *estr; /* pointer to last char in str */

    /*
     * Choose PADSIZ to trade efficiency vs. size. If larger printf
     * fields occur frequently, increase PADSIZ and make the initialisers
     * below longer.
     */
#define PADSIZ 16 /* pad chunk size */
    static char blanks[PADSIZ] =
        {' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' ',' '};
    static char zeroes[PADSIZ] =
        {'0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0','0'};

    /* Print chars to "str", (allocate as needed if alloc is set). */
#define PRINT(ptr, len) do { \
    const char *p = ptr; \
    const char *endp = ptr + len; \
    while (p < endp && (str < estr || alloc)) { \
    if (alloc && str >= estr) { \

```



```

char *t; \
strsize = (strsize << 1) + 1; \
if (!(t = (char *)realloc(*strp, strsize))) { \
    free(str); \
    *strp = NULL; \
    ret = -1; \
    goto done; \
} \
str = t + (str - *strp); \
estr = t + strsize - 1; \
*strp = t; \
} \
*str++ = *p++; \
} \
} while (0)

/* BEWARE, PAD uses `n'. */
#define PAD(plen, pstr) do { \
    if ((n = (plen)) > 0) { \
        while (n > PADSIZ) { \
            PRINT(pstr, PADSIZ); \
            n -= PADSIZ; \
        } \
        PRINT(pstr, n); \
    } \
} while (0)

/*
 * To extend shorts properly, we need both signed and unsigned
 * argument extraction methods.
 */
#define SARG() \
(flags&LONGINT ? va_arg(ap, long) : \
    flags&SHORTINT ? (long)(short)va_arg(ap, int) : \
    (long)va_arg(ap, int))
#define UARG() \
(flags&LONGINT ? va_arg(ap, unsigned long) : \
    flags&SHORTINT ? (unsigned long)(unsigned short)va_arg(ap, int) : \
    (unsigned long)va_arg(ap, unsigned int))

fmt = (char *)fmt0;
ret = 0;

if (alloc) {
    strsize = 128;
    *strp = str = (char *)malloc(strsize);
    if (str == NULL) {
        ret = -1;
    }
}

```

```

    goto done;
}
estr = str + 127;
} else {
    str = *strp;
    if (strsize)
        estr = str + strsize - 1;
    else
        estr = NULL;
}

/*
 * Scan the format for conversions (^%' character).
 */
for (;;) {
    for (cp = fmt; (ch = *fmt) != '\0' && ch != '%'; fmt++)
        /* void */;
    if ((n = fmt - cp) != 0) {
        PRINT(cp, n);
        ret += n;
    }
    if (ch == '\0')
        goto done;
    fmt++; /* skip over '%' */

    flags = 0;
    dprec = 0;
    width = 0;
    prec = -1;
    sign = '\0';

rflag: ch = *fmt++;
reswitch: switch (ch) {
    case ' ':
        /*
         * ``If the space and + flags both appear, the space
         * flag will be ignored."
         * -- ANSI X3J11
         */
        if (!sign)
            sign = ' ';
        goto rflag;
    case '#':
        flags |= ALT;
        goto rflag;
    case '*':
        /*
         * ``A negative field width argument is taken as a

```

```

* - flag followed by a positive field width."
* -- ANSI X3J11
* They don't exclude field widths read from args.
*/
if ((width = va_arg(ap, int)) >= 0)
    goto rflag;
width = -width;
/* FALLTHROUGH */
case '-':
    flags |= LADJUST;
    goto rflag;
case '+':
    sign = '+';
    goto rflag;
case '!':
    if ((ch = *fmt++) == '*') {
        n = va_arg(ap, int);
        prec = n < 0 ? -1 : n;
        goto rflag;
    }
    n = 0;
    while (is_digit(ch)) {
        n = 10 * n + to_digit(ch);
        ch = *fmt++;
    }
    prec = n < 0 ? -1 : n;
    goto reswitch;
case '0':
    /*
     * ``Note that 0 is taken as a flag, not as the
     * beginning of a field width."
     * -- ANSI X3J11
     */
    flags |= ZEROPAD;
    goto rflag;
case '1': case '2': case '3': case '4':
case '5': case '6': case '7': case '8': case '9':
    n = 0;
    do {
        n = 10 * n + to_digit(ch);
        ch = *fmt++;
    } while (is_digit(ch));
    width = n;
    goto reswitch;
case 'h':
    flags |= SHORTINT;
    goto rflag;
case 'l':

```

```

if (*fmt == 'l') {
    fmt++;
    flags |= LLONGINT;
} else {
    flags |= LONGINT;
}
goto rflag;
case 'c':
    *(cp = buf) = va_arg(ap, int);
    size = 1;
    sign = '\0';
    break;
case 'D':
    flags |= LONGINT;
    /*FALLTHROUGH*/
case 'd':
case 'i':
    if (flags & LLONGINT) {
        ullval = va_arg(ap, long long);
        if ((long long)ullval < 0) {
            ullval = -ullval;
            sign = '-';
        }
    } else {
        ulval = SARG();
        if ((long)ulval < 0) {
            ulval = -ulval;
            sign = '-';
        }
    }
    base = 10;
    goto number;
case 'n':
    if (flags & LLONGINT)
        *va_arg(ap, long long *) = ret;
    else if (flags & LONGINT)
        *va_arg(ap, long *) = ret;
    else if (flags & SHORTINT)
        *va_arg(ap, short *) = ret;
    else
        *va_arg(ap, int *) = ret;
    continue; /* no output */
case 'O':
    flags |= LONGINT;
    /*FALLTHROUGH*/
case 'o':
    if (flags & LLONGINT)
        ullval = va_arg(ap, unsigned long long);

```

```

else
    ulval = UARG();
base = 8;
goto nosign;
case 'p':
    /*
     * ``The argument shall be a pointer to void. The
     * value of the pointer is converted to a sequence
     * of printable characters, in an implementation-
     * defined manner."
     * -- ANSI X3J11
     */
    ulval = (unsigned long)va_arg(ap, void *);
    base = 16;
    xdigs = "0123456789abcdef";
    flags = (flags & ~LLONGINT) | HEXPREFIX;
    ch = 'x';
    goto nosign;
case 's':
    if ((cp = va_arg(ap, char *)) == NULL)
        cp = "(null)";
    if (prec >= 0) {
        /*
         * can't use strlen; can only look for the
         * NUL in the first `prec' characters, and
         * strlen() will go further.
         */
        char *p = memchr(cp, 0, prec);

        if (p != NULL) {
            size = p - cp;
            if (size > prec)
                size = prec;
        } else
            size = prec;
        } else
        size = strlen(cp);
    sign = '\0';
    break;
case 'U':
    flags |= LONGINT;
    /*FALLTHROUGH*/
case 'u':
    if (flags & LLONGINT)
        ullval = va_arg(ap, unsigned long long);
    else
        ulval = UARG();
    base = 10;

```

```

goto nosign;
case 'X':
    xdigs = "0123456789ABCDEF";
    goto hex;
case 'x':
    xdigs = "0123456789abcdef";
hex:
    if (flags & LONGLONG)
        ullval = va_arg(ap, unsigned long long);
    else
        ulval = UARG();
    base = 16;
    /* leading 0x/X only if non-zero */
    if (flags & ALT &&
        (flags & LONGLONG ? ullval != 0 : ulval != 0))
        flags |= HEXPREFIX;

    /* unsigned conversions */
nosign:  sign = '\0';
    /*
     * ``... diouXx conversions ... if a precision is
     * specified, the 0 flag will be ignored."
     * -- ANSI X3J11
     */
number:  if ((dprec = prec) >= 0)
        flags &= ~ZEROPAD;

    /*
     * ``The result of converting a zero value with an
     * explicit precision of zero is no characters."
     * -- ANSI X3J11
     */
    cp = buf + BUF;
    if (flags & LONGLONG) {
        if (ullval != 0 || prec != 0)
            cp = __ulltoa(ullval, cp, base,
                flags & ALT, xdigs);
    } else {
        if (ulval != 0 || prec != 0)
            cp = __ultoa(ulval, cp, base,
                flags & ALT, xdigs);
    }
    size = buf + BUF - cp;
    break;
default: /* "%?" prints ?, unless ? is NUL */
    if (ch == '\0')
        goto done;
    /* pretend it was %c with argument ch */

```

```

cp = buf;
*cp = ch;
size = 1;
sign = '\0';
break;
}

/*
 * All reasonable formats wind up here. At this point, `cp'
 * points to a string which (if not flags&LADJUST) should be
 * padded out to `width' places. If flags&ZEROPAD, it should
 * first be prefixed by any sign or other prefix; otherwise,
 * it should be blank padded before the prefix is emitted.
 * After any left-hand padding and prefixing, emit zeroes
 * required by a decimal [diouxX] precision, then print the
 * string proper, then emit zeroes required by any leftover
 * floating precision; finally, if LADJUST, pad with blanks.
 *
 * Compute actual size, so we know how much to pad.
 * fieldsz excludes decimal prec; realsz includes it.
 */
fieldsz = size;
if (sign)
    fieldsz++;
else if (flags & HEXPREFIX)
    fieldsz += 2;
realsz = dprec > fieldsz ? dprec : fieldsz;

/* right-adjusting blank padding */
if ((flags & (LADJUST|ZEROPAD)) == 0)
    PAD(width - realsz, blanks);

/* prefix */
if (sign) {
    PRINT(&sign, 1);
} else if (flags & HEXPREFIX) {
    ox[0] = '0';
    ox[1] = ch;
    PRINT(ox, 2);
}

/* right-adjusting zero padding */
if ((flags & (LADJUST|ZEROPAD)) == ZEROPAD)
    PAD(width - realsz, zeroes);

/* leading zeroes from decimal precision */
PAD(dprec - fieldsz, zeroes);

```

```

/* the string or number proper */
PRINT(cp, size);

/* left-adjusting padding (always blank) */
if (flags & LADJUST)
    PAD(width - realsz, blanks);

/* finally, adjust ret */
ret += width > realsz ? width : realsz;
}
done:
if (strsize)
    *str = '\0';
return ret;
/* NOTREACHED */
}

#if !defined(HAVE_VSNPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_vsnprintf(char *str, size_t n, const char *fmt, va_list ap)
{

    return xxxprintf(&str, n, 0, fmt, ap);
}
#endif /* !HAVE_VSNPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

#if !defined(HAVE_SNPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_snprintf(char *str, size_t n, char const *fmt, ...)
{
    int ret;
    va_list ap;

    va_start(ap, fmt);
    ret = xxxprintf(&str, n, 0, fmt, ap);
    va_end(ap);
    return ret;
}
#endif /* !HAVE_SNPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

#if !defined(HAVE_VASPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_vasprintf(char **str, const char *fmt, va_list ap)
{

    return xxxprintf(str, 0, 1, fmt, ap);
}
#endif /* !HAVE_VASPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

```



```

#if !defined(HAVE_ASPRINTF) || defined(PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF)
int
sudo_asprintf(char **str, char const *fmt, ...)
{
    int ret;
    va_list ap;

    va_start(ap, fmt);
    ret = xxxprintf(str, 0, 1, fmt, ap);
    va_end(ap);
    return ret;
}
#endif /* !HAVE_ASPRINTF || PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

#endif /* !HAVE_VSNPRINTF || !HAVE_SNPRINTF || !HAVE_VASPRINTF || !HAVE_ASPRINTF ||
PREFER_PORTABLE_SNPRINTF */

```

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The of the start-stop-daemon

- * A rewrite of the original Debian's start-stop-daemon Perl script
- * in C (faster - it is executed many times during system startup).
- *
- * Written by Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>,
- * public domain.

1.206 tar 1.28

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state 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 program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

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You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program. If not, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

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

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program 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, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>.

The GNU General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may 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. But first, please read <<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.207 tcp-wrappers 7.6

1.207.1 Available under license :

```
/*
 * Copyright 1995 by Wietse Venema. All rights reserved. Some individual
 * files may be covered by other copyrights.
 *
 * This material was originally written and compiled by Wietse Venema at
 * Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, in 1990, 1991,
 * 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995.
 *
 * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted
 * provided that this entire copyright notice is duplicated in all such
 * copies.
 *
 * This software is provided "as is" and without any expressed or implied
 * warranties, including, without limitation, the implied warranties of
 * merchantability and fitness for any particular purpose.
 */
```

1.208 tcpdump 4.4.0

1.208.1 Available under license :

License: BSD

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1.209 time 1.7

1.209.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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Preamble

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When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it 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 software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain

that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, 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 redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

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

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0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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 Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, 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) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, 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 Program, 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 Program.

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

3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

- a) 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; or,

b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, 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 executable. 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.

If distribution of executable or 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 counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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To do so, attach the following notices to the program. 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 program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>
```

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

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

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19yy 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.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
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 proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

1.210 tslib 1.1

1.210.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

Preamble

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When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it 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.

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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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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.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

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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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.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

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You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the 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!

1.211 tzcode-native 2015b

1.211.1 Available under license :

README for the tz distribution

"What time is it?" -- Richard Deacon as The King
"Any time you want it to be." -- Frank Baxter as The Scientist
(from the Bell System film "About Time")

The Time Zone Database (often called tz or zoneinfo) contains code and data that represent the history of local time for many representative locations around the globe. It is updated periodically to reflect changes made by political bodies to time zone boundaries, UTC offsets, and daylight-saving rules.

Unless otherwise specified, all files in the tz code and data are in the public domain, so clarified as of 2009-05-17 by Arthur David Olson. The few exceptions are code derived from BSD, which uses the BSD license.

Here is a recipe for acquiring, building, installing, and testing the tz distribution on a GNU/Linux or similar host.

```
mkdir tz
cd tz
wget --retr-symlinks 'ftp://ftp.iana.org/tz/tz*-latest.tar.gz'
gzip -dc tzcode-latest.tar.gz | tar -xf -
gzip -dc tzdata-latest.tar.gz | tar -xf -
```

Be sure to read the comments in "Makefile" and make any changes needed to make things right for your system, especially if you are using some platform other than GNU/Linux. Then run the following commands,

substituting your desired installation directory for "\$HOME/tzdir":

```
make TOPDIR=$HOME/tzdir install
$HOME/tzdir/etc/zdump -v America/Los_Angeles
```

Historical local time information has been included here to:

- * provide a compendium of data about the history of civil time that is useful even if not 100% accurate;
- * give an idea of the variety of local time rules that have existed in the past and thus an idea of the variety that may be expected in the future;
- * provide a test of the generality of the local time rule description system.

The information in the time zone data files is by no means authoritative; fixes and enhancements are welcome. Please see the file CONTRIBUTING for details.

Thanks to these Time Zone Caballeros who've made major contributions to the time conversion package: Keith Bostic; Bob Devine; Paul Eggert; Robert Elz; Guy Harris; Mark Horton; John Mackin; and Bradley White. Thanks also to Michael Bloom, Art Neilson, Stephen Prince, John Sovereign, and Frank Wales for testing work, and to Gwillim Law for checking local mean time data. Thanks in particular to Arthur David Olson, the project's founder and first maintainer, to whom the time zone community owes the greatest debt of all. None of them are responsible for remaining errors.

Look in [<ftp://ftp.iana.org/tz/releases/>](ftp://ftp.iana.org/tz/releases/) for updated versions of these files.

Please send comments or information to tz@iana.org.
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1.212 tzdata 2015b

1.212.1 Available under license :

```
# This file is in the public domain, so clarified as of
# 2009-05-17 by Arthur David Olson.

# This file is by no means authoritative; if you think you know better,
# go ahead and edit the file (and please send any changes to
# tz@iana.org for general use in the future). For more, please see
# the file CONTRIBUTING in the tz distribution.

# From Paul Eggert (2014-10-31):
#
# Unless otherwise specified, the source for data through 1990 is:
# Thomas G. Shanks and Rique Pottenger, The International Atlas (6th edition),
# San Diego: ACS Publications, Inc. (2003).
# Unfortunately this book contains many errors and cites no sources.
#
# Gwillim Law writes that a good source
# for recent time zone data is the International Air Transport
# Association's Standard Schedules Information Manual (IATA SSIM),
# published semiannually. Law sent in several helpful summaries
# of the IATA's data after 1990. Except where otherwise noted,
# IATA SSIM is the source for entries after 1990.
#
# Another source occasionally used is Edward W. Whitman, World Time Differences,
# Whitman Publishing Co, 2 Niagara Av, Ealing, London (undated), which
# I found in the UCLA library.
#
# For data circa 1899, a common source is:
# Milne J. Civil time. Geogr J. 1899 Feb;13(2):173-94.
# http://www.jstor.org/stable/1774359
#
# For Russian data circa 1919, a source is:
```

```

# Byalokoz EL. New Counting of Time in Russia since July 1, 1919.
# (See the 'europe' file for a fuller citation.)
#
# A reliable and entertaining source about time zones is
# Derek Howse, Greenwich time and longitude, Philip Wilson Publishers (1997).
#
# I invented the abbreviations marked '*' in the following table;
# the rest are from earlier versions of this file, or from other sources.
# Corrections are welcome!
#   std dst
#   LMT Local Mean Time
# 2:00 EET EEST Eastern European Time
# 2:00 IST IDT Israel
# 3:00 AST ADT Arabia*
# 3:30 IRST IRDT Iran
# 4:00 GST Gulf*
# 5:30 IST India
# 7:00 ICT Indochina, most times and locations*
# 7:00 WIB west Indonesia (Waktu Indonesia Barat)
# 8:00 WITA central Indonesia (Waktu Indonesia Tengah)
# 8:00 CST China
# 8:00 IDT Indochina, 1943-45, 1947-55, 1960-75 (some locations)*
# 8:00 JWST Western Standard Time (Japan, 1896/1937)*
# 9:00 JCST Central Standard Time (Japan, 1896/1937)
# 9:00 WIT east Indonesia (Waktu Indonesia Timur)
# 9:00 JST JDT Japan
# 9:00 KST KDT Korea
# 9:30 ACST Australian Central Standard Time
#
# See the 'europe' file for Russia and Turkey in Asia.

# From Guy Harris:
# Incorporates data for Singapore from Robert Elz' asia 1.1, as well as
# additional information from Tom Yap, Sun Microsystems Intercontinental
# Technical Support (including a page from the Official Airline Guide -
# Worldwide Edition). The names for time zones are guesses.

#####

# These rules are stolen from the 'europe' file.
# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule EUAsia 1981 max - Mar lastSun 1:00u 1:00 S
Rule EUAsia 1979 1995 - Sep lastSun 1:00u 0 -
Rule EUAsia 1996 max - Oct lastSun 1:00u 0 -
Rule E-EurAsia 1981 max - Mar lastSun 0:00 1:00 S
Rule E-EurAsia 1979 1995 - Sep lastSun 0:00 0 -
Rule E-EurAsia 1996 max - Oct lastSun 0:00 0 -
Rule RussiaAsia 1981 1984 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 S

```

Rule RussiaAsia 1981 1983 - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
Rule RussiaAsia 1984 1991 - Sep lastSun 2:00s 0 -
Rule RussiaAsia 1985 1991 - Mar lastSun 2:00s 1:00 S
Rule RussiaAsia 1992 only - Mar lastSat 23:00 1:00 S
Rule RussiaAsia 1992 only - Sep lastSat 23:00 0 -
Rule RussiaAsia 1993 max - Mar lastSun 2:00s 1:00 S
Rule RussiaAsia 1993 1995 - Sep lastSun 2:00s 0 -
Rule RussiaAsia 1996 max - Oct lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Afghanistan

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Kabul 4:36:48 - LMT 1890

4:00 - AFT 1945

4:30 - AFT

Armenia

From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):

Shanks & Pottenger have Yerevan switching to 3:00 (with Russian DST)

in spring 1991, then to 4:00 with no DST in fall 1995, then

readopting Russian DST in 1997. Go with Shanks & Pottenger, even

when they disagree with others. Edgar Der-Danieliantz

reported (1996-05-04) that Yerevan probably wouldn't use DST

in 1996, though it did use DST in 1995. IATA SSIM (1991/1998) reports that

Armenia switched from 3:00 to 4:00 in 1998 and observed DST after 1991,

but started switching at 3:00s in 1998.

From Arthur David Olson (2011-06-15):

While Russia abandoned DST in 2011, Armenia may choose to

follow Russia's "old" rules.

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2012-02-10):

According to News Armenia, on Feb 9, 2012,

<http://newsarmenia.ru/society/20120209/42609695.html>

#

The Armenia National Assembly adopted final reading of Amendments to the

Law "On procedure of calculation time on the territory of the Republic of

Armenia" according to which Armenia [is] abolishing Daylight Saving Time.

or

(brief)

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_armenia03.html

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Yerevan 2:58:00 - LMT 1924 May 2

3:00 - YERT 1957 Mar # Yerevan Time

4:00 RussiaAsia YER%sT 1991 Mar 31 2:00s

3:00 1:00 YERST 1991 Sep 23 # independence

3:00 RussiaAsia AM%sT 1995 Sep 24 2:00s

4:00 - AMT 1997

4:00 RussiaAsia AM%sT 2012 Mar 25 2:00s

4:00 - AMT

Azerbaijan

From Rustam Aliyev of the Azerbaijan Internet Forum (2005-10-23):

According to the resolution of Cabinet of Ministers, 1997

Resolution available at: http://aif.az/docs/daylight_res.pdf

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Azer 1997 max - Mar lastSun 4:00 1:00 S

Rule Azer 1997 max - Oct lastSun 5:00 0 -

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Baku 3:19:24 - LMT 1924 May 2

3:00 - BAKT 1957 Mar # Baku Time

4:00 RussiaAsia BAK%ST 1991 Mar 31 2:00s

3:00 1:00 BAKST 1991 Aug 30 # independence

3:00 RussiaAsia AZ%ST 1992 Sep lastSat 23:00

4:00 - AZT 1996 # Azerbaijan Time

4:00 EUAsia AZ%ST 1997

4:00 Azer AZ%ST

Bahrain

See Asia/Qatar.

Bangladesh

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-05-13):

According to newspaper Asian Tribune (May 6, 2009) Bangladesh may introduce

Daylight Saving Time from June 16 to Sept 30

#

Bangladesh to introduce daylight saving time likely from June 16

<http://www.asiantribune.com/?q=node/17288>

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_bangladesh02.html

#

"... Bangladesh government has decided to switch daylight saving time from

June

16 till September 30 in a bid to ensure maximum use of daylight to cope with

crippling power crisis. "

#

The switch will remain in effect from June 16 to Sept 30 (2009) but if

implemented the next year, it will come in force from April 1, 2010

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-06-02):

They have finally decided now, but changed the start date to midnight between

the 19th and 20th, and they have not set the end date yet.

#

Some sources:

<http://in.reuters.com/article/southAsiaNews/idINIndia-40017620090601>

<http://bdnews24.com/details.php?id=85889&cid=2>

#

Our wrap-up:

<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/bangladesh-daylight-saving-2009.html>

From A. N. M. Kamrus Saadat (2009-06-15):

Finally we've got the official mail regarding DST start time where DST start
time is mentioned as Jun 19 2009, 23:00 from BTRC (Bangladesh
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission).

#

No DST end date has been announced yet.

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-09-25):

Bangladesh won't go back to Standard Time from October 1, 2009,
instead it will continue DST measure till the cabinet makes a fresh decision.

#

Following report by same newspaper-"The Daily Star Friday":

"DST change awaits cabinet decision-Clock won't go back by 1-hr from Oct 1"

<http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=107021>

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_bangladesh04.html

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-10-13):

IANS (Indo-Asian News Service) now reports:

Bangladesh has decided that the clock advanced by an hour to make
maximum use of daylight hours as an energy saving measure would
"continue for an indefinite period."

#

One of many places where it is published:

http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/business/bangladesh-to-continue-indefinitely-with-advanced-time_100259987.html

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-12-24):

According to Bangladesh newspaper "The Daily Star,"

Bangladesh will change its clock back to Standard Time on Dec 31, 2009.

#

Clock goes back 1-hr on Dec 31 night.

<http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=119228>

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_bangladesh05.html

#

"...The government yesterday decided to put the clock back by one hour
on December 31 midnight and the new time will continue until March 31,
2010 midnight. The decision came at a cabinet meeting at the Prime
Minister's Office last night..."

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2010-03-22):

According to Bangladesh newspaper "The Daily Star,"

Cabinet cancels Daylight Saving Time

http://www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/latest_news.php?nid=22817

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_bangladesh06.html

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Dhaka 2009 only - Jun 19 23:00 1:00 S

Rule Dhaka 2009 only - Dec 31 24:00 0 -

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Dhaka 6:01:40 - LMT 1890

5:53:20 - HMT 1941 Oct # Howrah Mean Time?

6:30 - BURT 1942 May 15 # Burma Time

5:30 - IST 1942 Sep

6:30 - BURT 1951 Sep 30

6:00 - DACT 1971 Mar 26 # Dacca Time

6:00 - BDT 2009

6:00 Dhaka BD%ST

Bhutan

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Thimphu 5:58:36 - LMT 1947 Aug 15 # or Thimbu

5:30 - IST 1987 Oct

6:00 - BTT # Bhutan Time

British Indian Ocean Territory

Whitman and the 1995 CIA time zone map say 5:00, but the

1997 and later maps say 6:00. Assume the switch occurred in 1996.

We have no information as to when standard time was introduced;

assume it occurred in 1907, the same year as Mauritius (which

then contained the Chagos Archipelago).

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Indian/Chagos 4:49:40 - LMT 1907

5:00 - IOT 1996 # BIOT Time

6:00 - IOT

Brunei

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Brunei 7:39:40 - LMT 1926 Mar # Bandar Seri Begawan

7:30 - BNT 1933

8:00 - BNT

Burma / Myanmar

Milne says 6:24:40 was the meridian of the time ball observatory at Rangoon.

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Rangoon 6:24:40 - LMT 1880 # or Yangon

6:24:40 - RMT 1920 # Rangoon Mean Time?

6:30 - BURT 1942 May # Burma Time

9:00 - JST 1945 May 3

6:30 - MMT # Myanmar Time

Cambodia

See Asia/Bangkok.

China

From Guy Harris:

People's Republic of China. Yes, they really have only one time zone.

From Bob Devine (1988-01-28):

No they don't. See TIME mag, 1986-02-17 p.52. Even though
China is across 4 physical time zones, before Feb 1, 1986 only the
Peking (Beijing) time zone was recognized. Since that date, China
has two of 'em - Peking's and Ürümqi (named after the capital of
the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region). I don't know about DST for it.

#

. . .I just deleted the DST table and this editor makes it too
painful to suck in another copy. So, here is what I have for
DST start/end dates for Peking's time zone (info from AP):

#

1986 May 4 - Sept 14

1987 mid-April - ??

From U. S. Naval Observatory (1989-01-19):

CHINA 8 H AHEAD OF UTC ALL OF CHINA, INCL TAIWAN

CHINA 9 H AHEAD OF UTC APR 17 - SEP 10

From Paul Eggert (2008-02-11):

Jim Mann, "A clumsy embrace for another western custom: China on daylight
time - sort of", Los Angeles Times, 1986-05-05 ... [says] that China began
observing daylight saving time in 1986.

From Paul Eggert (2014-06-30):

Shanks & Pottenger have China switching to a single time zone in 1980, but
this doesn't seem to be correct. They also write that China observed summer
DST from 1986 through 1991, which seems to match the above commentary, so
go with them for DST rules as follows:

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Shang 1940 only - Jun 3 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Shang 1940 1941 - Oct 1 0:00 0 S

Rule Shang 1941 only - Mar 16 0:00 1:00 D

Rule PRC 1986 only - May 4 0:00 1:00 D

Rule PRC 1986 1991 - Sep Sun>=11 0:00 0 S

Rule PRC 1987 1991 - Apr Sun>=10 0:00 1:00 D

From Anthony Fok (2001-12-20):

BTW, I did some research on-line and found some info regarding these five
historic timezones from some Taiwan websites. And yes, there are official
Chinese names for these locales (before 1949).

From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2006-07-14):
I have investigated the timezones around 1970 on the
<http://www.astro.com/atlas> site [with provinces and county
boundaries summarized below].... A few other exceptions were two
counties on the Sichuan side of the Xizang-Sichuan border,
counties Dege and Baiyu which lies on the Sichuan side and are
therefore supposed to be GMT+7, Xizang region being GMT+6, but Dege
county is GMT+8 according to astro.com while Baiyu county is GMT+6
(could be true), for the moment I am assuming that those two
counties are mistakes in the astro.com data.

From Paul Eggert (2014-06-30):

Alois Treindl kindly sent me translations of the following two sources:

#

(1)

Guo Qingsheng (National Time-Service Center, CAS, Xi'an 710600, China)

Beijing Time at the Beginning of the PRC

China Historical Materials of Science and Technology

(Zhongguo ke ji shi liao,), Vol. 24, No. 1 (2003)

It gives evidence that at the beginning of the PRC, Beijing time was

officially apparent solar time! However, Guo also says that the

evidence is dubious, as the relevant institute of astronomy had not

been taken over by the PRC yet. It's plausible that apparent solar

time was announced but never implemented, and that people continued

to use UT+8. As the Shanghai radio station (and I presume the

observatory) was still under control of French missionaries, it

could well have ignored any such mandate.

#

(2)

Guo Qing-sheng (Shaanxi Astronomical Observatory, CAS, Xi'an 710600, China)

A Study on the Standard Time Changes for the Past 100 Years in China

[undated and unknown publication location]

It says several things:

* The Qing dynasty used local apparent solar time throughout China.

* The Republic of China instituted Beijing mean solar time effective

the official calendar book of 1914.

* The French Concession in Shanghai set up signal stations in

French docks in the 1890s, controlled by Xujiahui (Zikawei)

Observatory and set to local mean time.

* "From the end of the 19th century" it changed to UT+8.

* Chinese Customs (by then reduced to a tool of foreign powers)

eventually standardized on this time for all ports, and it

became used by railways as well.

* In 1918 the Central Observatory proposed dividing China into

five time zones (see below for details). This caught on

at first only in coastal areas observing UT+8.

* During WWII all of China was in theory was at UT+7. In practice

this was ignored in the west, and I presume was ignored in
Japanese-occupied territory.
* Japanese-occupied Manchuria was at UT+9, i.e., Japan time.
* The five-zone plan was resurrected after WWII and officially put into
place (with some modifications) in March 1948. It's not clear
how well it was observed in areas under Nationalist control.
* The People's Liberation Army used UT+8 during the civil war.

An AP article "Shanghai Internat'l Area Little Changed" in the
Lewiston (ME) Daily Sun (1939-05-29), p 17, said "Even the time is
different - the occupied districts going by Tokyo time, an hour
ahead of that prevailing in the rest of Shanghai." Guess that the
Xujiahui Observatory was under French control and stuck with UT+8.

In earlier versions of this file, China had many separate Zone entries, but
this was based on what were apparently incorrect data in Shanks & Pottenger.
This has now been simplified to the two entries Asia/Shanghai and
Asia/Urumqi, with the others being links for backward compatibility.
Proposed in 1918 and theoretically in effect until 1949 (although in practice
mainly observed in coastal areas), the five zones were:

Changbai Time ("Long-white Time", Long-white = Heilongjiang area) UT+8.5
Asia/Harbin (currently a link to Asia/Shanghai)
Heilongjiang (except Mohe county), Jilin

Zhongyuan Time ("Central plain Time") UT+8
Asia/Shanghai
most of China
This currently represents most other zones as well,
as apparently these regions have been the same since 1970.
Milne gives 8:05:43.2 for Xujiahui Observatory time; round to nearest.
Guo says Shanghai switched to UT+8 "from the end of the 19th century".

Long-shu Time (probably due to Long and Shu being two names of that area) UT+7
Asia/Chongqing (currently a link to Asia/Shanghai)
Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Ningxia, Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Yunnan;
most of Gansu; west Inner Mongolia; west Qinghai; and the Guangdong
counties Deqing, Enping, Kaiping, Luoding, Taishan, Xinxing,
Yangchun, Yangjiang, Yu'nan, and Yunfu.

Xin-zang Time ("Xinjiang-Tibet Time") UT+6
Asia/Urumqi
This currently represents Kunlun Time as well,
as apparently the two regions have been the same since 1970.
The Gansu counties Aksay, Anxi, Dunhuang, Subei; west Qinghai;
the Guangdong counties Xuwen, Haikang, Suixi, Lianjiang,
Zhanjiang, Wuchuan, Huazhou, Gaozhou, Maoming, Dianbai, and Xinyi;
east Tibet, including Lhasa, Chamdo, Shigaise, Jimsar, Shawan and Hutubi;

east Xinjiang, including Ürümqi, Turpan, Karamay, Korla, Minfeng, Jinghe,
Wusu, Qiemo, Xinyan, Wulanwusu, Jinghe, Yumin, Tacheng, Tuoli, Emin,
Shihezi, Changji, Yanqi, Heshuo, Tuokexun, Tulufan, Shanshan, Hami,
Fukang, Kuitun, Kumukuli, Miqan, Qitai, and Turfan.

#

Kunlun Time UT+5.5

Asia/Kashgar (currently a link to Asia/Urumqi)

West Tibet, including Pulan, Aheqi, Shufu, Shule;

West Xinjiang, including Aksu, Atushi, Yining, Hetian, Cele, Luopu, Nileke,

Zhaosu, Tekesi, Gongliu, Chabuchaer, Huocheng, Bole, Pishan, Suiding,

and Yarkand.

From Luther Ma (2009-10-17):

Almost all (>99.9%) ethnic Chinese (properly ethnic Han) living in

Xinjiang use Chinese Standard Time. Some are aware of Xinjiang time,

but have no need of it. All planes, trains, and schools function on

what is called "Beijing time." When Han make an appointment in Chinese

they implicitly use Beijing time.

#

On the other hand, ethnic Uyghurs, who make up about half the

population of Xinjiang, typically use "Xinjiang time" which is two

hours behind Beijing time, or UTC +0600. The government of the Xinjiang

Uyghur Autonomous Region, (XAUR, or just Xinjiang for short) as well as

local governments such as the Ürümqi city government use both times in

publications, referring to what is popularly called Xinjiang time as

"Ürümqi time." When Uyghurs make an appointment in the Uyghur language

they almost invariably use Xinjiang time.

#

(Their ethnic Han compatriots would typically have no clue of its

widespread use, however, because so extremely few of them are fluent in

Uyghur, comparable to the number of Anglo-Americans fluent in Navajo.)

#

(...As with the rest of China there was a brief interval ending in 1990

or 1991 when summer time was in use. The confusion was severe, with

the province not having dual times but four times in use at the same

time. Some areas remained on standard Xinjiang time or Beijing time and

others moving their clocks ahead.)

From Luther Ma (2009-11-19):

With the risk of being redundant to previous answers these are the most common

English "transliterations" (w/o using non-English symbols):

#

1. Wulumuqi...

2. Kashi...

3. Urumqi...

4. Kashgar...

...

5. It seems that Uyghurs in Ürümqi has been using Xinjiang since at least the

1960's. I know of one Han, now over 50, who grew up in the surrounding
countryside and used Xinjiang time as a child.

6. Likewise for Kashgar and the rest of south Xinjiang I don't know of any
start date for Xinjiang time.

Without having access to local historical records, nor the ability to legally
publish them, I would go with October 1, 1949, when Xinjiang became the Uyghur
Autonomous Region under the PRC. (Before that Uyghurs, of course, would also
not be using Beijing time, but some local time.)

From David Cochrane (2014-03-26):
Just a confirmation that Ürümqi time was implemented in Ürümqi on 1 Feb 1986:
<http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,960684,00.html>

From Luther Ma (2014-04-22):
I have interviewed numerous people of various nationalities and from
different localities in Xinjiang and can confirm the information in Guo's
report regarding Xinjiang, as well as the Time article reference by David
Cochrane. Whether officially recognized or not (and both are officially
recognized), two separate times have been in use in Xinjiang since at least
the Cultural Revolution: Xinjiang Time (XJT), aka Ürümqi Time or local time;
and Beijing Time. There is no confusion in Xinjiang as to which name refers
to which time. Both are widely used in the province, although in some
population groups might be use one to the exclusion of the other. The only
problem is that computers and smart phones list Ürümqi (or Kashgar) as
having the same time as Beijing.

From Paul Eggert (2014-06-30):
In the early days of the PRC, Tibet was given its own time zone (UT+6) but
this was withdrawn in 1959 and never reinstated; see Tubten Khétsun,
Memories of life in Lhasa under Chinese Rule, Columbia U Press, ISBN
978-0231142861 (2008), translator's introduction by Matthew Akester, p x.
As this is before our 1970 cutoff, Tibet doesn't need a separate zone.

Xinjiang Time is well-documented as being officially recognized. E.g., see
"The Working-Calendar for The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Government"
<<http://www.xinjiang.gov.cn/service/ourworking/>> (2014-04-22).
Unfortunately, we have no good records of time in Xinjiang before 1986.
During the 20th century parts of Xinjiang were ruled by the Qing dynasty,
the Republic of China, various warlords, the First and Second East Turkestan
Republics, the Soviet Union, the Kuomintang, and the People's Republic of
China, and tracking down all these organizations' timekeeping rules would be
quite a trick. Approximate this lost history by a transition from LMT to
XJT at the start of 1928, the year of accession of the warlord Jin Shuren,
which happens to be the date given by Shanks & Pottenger (no doubt as a
guess) as the transition from LMT. Ignore the usage of UT+8 before
1986-02-01 under the theory that the transition date to UT+8 is unknown and

that the sort of users who prefer Asia/Urumqi now typically ignored the
UT+8 mandate back then.

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Beijing time, used throughout China; represented by Shanghai.

Zone Asia/Shanghai 8:05:43 - LMT 1901

8:00 Shang C%sT 1949

8:00 PRC C%sT

Xinjiang time, used by many in western China; represented by Ürümqi / Ürümqi

/ Wulumuqi. (Please use Asia/Shanghai if you prefer Beijing time.)

Zone Asia/Urumqi 5:50:20 - LMT 1928

6:00 - XJT

Hong Kong (Xianggang)

Milne gives 7:36:41.7; round this.

From Lee Yiu Chung (2009-10-24):

I found there are some mistakes for the...DST rule for Hong

Kong. [According] to the DST record from Hong Kong Observatory (actually,

it is not [an] observatory, but the official meteorological agency of HK,

and also serves as the official timing agency), there are some missing

and incorrect rules. Although the exact switch over time is missing, I

think 3:30 is correct. The official DST record for Hong Kong can be

obtained from

<http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/time/Summertime.htm>

From Arthur David Olson (2009-10-28):

Here are the dates given at

<http://www.hko.gov.hk/gts/time/Summertime.htm>

as of 2009-10-28:

Year Period

1941 1 Apr to 30 Sep

1942 Whole year

1943 Whole year

1944 Whole year

1945 Whole year

1946 20 Apr to 1 Dec

1947 13 Apr to 30 Dec

1948 2 May to 31 Oct

1949 3 Apr to 30 Oct

1950 2 Apr to 29 Oct

1951 1 Apr to 28 Oct

1952 6 Apr to 25 Oct

1953 5 Apr to 1 Nov

1954 21 Mar to 31 Oct

1955 20 Mar to 6 Nov

1956 18 Mar to 4 Nov
 # 1957 24 Mar to 3 Nov
 # 1958 23 Mar to 2 Nov
 # 1959 22 Mar to 1 Nov
 # 1960 20 Mar to 6 Nov
 # 1961 19 Mar to 5 Nov
 # 1962 18 Mar to 4 Nov
 # 1963 24 Mar to 3 Nov
 # 1964 22 Mar to 1 Nov
 # 1965 18 Apr to 17 Oct
 # 1966 17 Apr to 16 Oct
 # 1967 16 Apr to 22 Oct
 # 1968 21 Apr to 20 Oct
 # 1969 20 Apr to 19 Oct
 # 1970 19 Apr to 18 Oct
 # 1971 18 Apr to 17 Oct
 # 1972 16 Apr to 22 Oct
 # 1973 22 Apr to 21 Oct
 # 1973/74 30 Dec 73 to 20 Oct 74
 # 1975 20 Apr to 19 Oct
 # 1976 18 Apr to 17 Oct
 # 1977 Nil
 # 1978 Nil
 # 1979 13 May to 21 Oct
 # 1980 to Now Nil
 # The page does not give start or end times of day.
 # The page does not give a start date for 1942.
 # The page does not give an end date for 1945.
 # The Japanese occupation of Hong Kong began on 1941-12-25.
 # The Japanese surrender of Hong Kong was signed 1945-09-15.
 # For lack of anything better, use start of those days as the transition times.

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule HK 1941 only - Apr 1 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule HK 1941 only - Sep 30 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1946 only - Apr 20 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule HK 1946 only - Dec 1 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1947 only - Apr 13 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule HK 1947 only - Dec 30 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1948 only - May 2 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule HK 1948 1951 - Oct lastSun 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1952 only - Oct 25 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1949 1953 - Apr Sun>=1 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule HK 1953 only - Nov 1 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1954 1964 - Mar Sun>=18 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule HK 1954 only - Oct 31 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1955 1964 - Nov Sun>=1 3:30 0 -
 Rule HK 1965 1976 - Apr Sun>=16 3:30 1:00 S

Rule HK 1965 1976 - Oct Sun>=16 3:30 0 -
Rule HK 1973 only - Dec 30 3:30 1:00 S
Rule HK 1979 only - May Sun>=8 3:30 1:00 S
Rule HK 1979 only - Oct Sun>=16 3:30 0 -
Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Hong_Kong 7:36:42 - LMT 1904 Oct 30
8:00 HK HK%sT 1941 Dec 25
9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 15
8:00 HK HK%sT

#####

Taiwan

From smallufo (2010-04-03):
According to Taiwan's CWB [Central Weather Bureau],
<http://www.cwb.gov.tw/V6/astronomy/cdata/summert.htm>
Taipei has DST in 1979 between July 1st and Sep 30.

From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2013-07-12):
On Dec 28, 1895, the Meiji Emperor announced Ordinance No. 167 of
Meiji Year 28 "The clause about standard time", mentioned that
Taiwan and Penghu Islands, as well as Yaeyama and Miyako Islands
(both in Okinawa) adopt the Western Standard Time which is based on
120E. The adoption began from Jan 1, 1896. The original text can be
found on Wikisource:

[http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/_\(\)](http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/_())
... This could be the first adoption of time zone in Taiwan, because
during the Qing Dynasty, it seems that there was no time zone
declared officially.

Later, in the beginning of World War II, on Sep 25, 1937, the Showa
Emperor announced Ordinance No. 529 of Showa Year 12 "The clause of
revision in the ordinance No. 167 of Meiji year 28 about standard
time", in which abolished the adoption of Western Standard Time in
western islands (listed above), which means the whole Japan
territory, including later occupations, adopt Japan Central Time
(UTC+9). The adoption began on Oct 1, 1937. The original text can
be found on Wikisource:

<http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/>

That is, the time zone of Taipei switched to UTC+9 on Oct 1, 1937.

From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2014-07-02):
I've found more evidence about when the time zone was switched from UTC+9
back to UTC+8 after WW2. I believe it was on Sep 21, 1945. In a document
during Japanese era [1] in which the officer told the staff to change time
zone back to Western Standard Time (UTC+8) on Sep 21. And in another

history page of National Cheng Kung University [2], on Sep 21 there is a
note "from today, switch back to Western Standard Time". From these two
materials, I believe that the time zone change happened on Sep 21. And
today I have found another monthly journal called "The Astronomical Herald"
from The Astronomical Society of Japan [3] in which it mentioned the fact
that:

1. Standard Time of the Country (Japan) was adopted on Jan 1, 1888, using
the time at 135E (GMT+9)

2. Standard Time of the Country was renamed to Central Standard Time, on Jan
1, 1898, and on the same day, the new territories Taiwan and Penghu islands,
as well as Yaeyama and Miyako islands, adopted a new time zone called
Western Standard Time, which is in GMT+8.

3. Western Standard Time was deprecated on Sep 30, 1937. From then all the
territories of Japan adopted the same time zone, which is Central Standard
Time.

[1] Academica Historica, Taiwan:
http://163.29.208.22:8080/govsaleShowImage/connect_img.php?s=00101738900090036&e=00101738900090037
[2] Nat'l Cheng Kung University 70th Anniversary Special Site:
http://www.ncku.edu.tw/~ncku70/menu/001/01_01.htm
[3] Yukio Niimi, The Standard Time in Japan (1997), p.475:
http://www.asj.or.jp/geppou/archive_open/1997/pdf/19971001c.pdf

Yu-Cheng Chuang (2014-07-03):
I finally have found the real official gazette about changing back to
Western Standard Time on Sep 21 in Taiwan. It's Taiwan Governor-General
Bulletin No. 386 in Showa 20 years (1945), published on Sep 19, 1945. [1] ...
[It] abolishes Bulletin No. 207 in Showa 12 years (1937), which is a local
bulletin in Taiwan for that Ordinance No. 529. It also mentioned that 1am on
Sep 21, 1945 will be 12am on Sep 21. I think this bulletin is much more
official than the one I mentioned in my first mail, because it's from the
top-level government in Taiwan. If you're going to quote any resource, this
would be a good one.
[1] Taiwan Governor-General Gazette, No. 1018, Sep 19, 1945:

<http://db2.th.gov.tw/db2/view/viewImg.php?imgcode=0072031018a&num=19&bgn=019&end=019&otherImg=&type=gener>

From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2014-07-02):
In 1946, DST in Taiwan was from May 15 and ended on Sep 30. The info from
Central Weather Bureau website was not correct.

Original Bulletin:
<http://subtpg.tpg.gov.tw/og/image2.asp?f=03502F0AKM1AF>
<http://subtpg.tpg.gov.tw/og/image2.asp?f=0350300AKM1B0> (cont.)

```

#
# In 1947, DST in Taiwan was expanded to Oct 31. There is a backup of that
# telegram announcement from Taiwan Province Government:
#
# http://subtpg.tpg.gov.tw/og/image2.asp?f=0360310AKZ431
#
# Here is a brief translation:
#
# The Summer Time this year is adopted from midnight Apr 15 until Sep 20
# midnight. To save (energy?) consumption, we're expanding Summer Time
# adoption till Oct 31 midnight.
#
# The Central Weather Bureau website didn't mention that, however it can
# be found from historical government announcement database.

# From Paul Eggert (2014-07-03):
# As per Yu-Cheng Chuang, say that Taiwan was at UT+9 from 1937-10-01
# until 1945-09-21 at 01:00, overriding Shanks & Pottenger.
# Likewise, use Yu-Cheng Chuang's data for DST in Taiwan.

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Taiwan 1946 only - May 15 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1946 only - Oct 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Taiwan 1947 only - Apr 15 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1947 only - Nov 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Taiwan 1948 1951 - May 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1948 1951 - Oct 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Taiwan 1952 only - Mar 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1952 1954 - Nov 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Taiwan 1953 1959 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1955 1961 - Oct 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Taiwan 1960 1961 - Jun 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1974 1975 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1974 1975 - Oct 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Taiwan 1979 only - Jul 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Taiwan 1979 only - Oct 1 0:00 0 S

# Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
# Taipei or Taibei or T'ai-pei
Zone Asia/Taipei 8:06:00 - LMT 1896 Jan 1
    8:00 - JWST 1937 Oct 1
    9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 21 1:00
    8:00 Taiwan C%ST

# Macau (Macao, Aomen)
# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Macau 1961 1962 - Mar Sun>=16 3:30 1:00 S
Rule Macau 1961 1964 - Nov Sun>=1 3:30 0 -

```

Rule Macau 1963 only - Mar Sun>=16 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Macau 1964 only - Mar Sun>=16 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule Macau 1965 only - Mar Sun>=16 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Macau 1965 only - Oct 31 0:00 0 -
 Rule Macau 1966 1971 - Apr Sun>=16 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule Macau 1966 1971 - Oct Sun>=16 3:30 0 -
 Rule Macau 1972 1974 - Apr Sun>=15 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Macau 1972 1973 - Oct Sun>=15 0:00 0 -
 Rule Macau 1974 1977 - Oct Sun>=15 3:30 0 -
 Rule Macau 1975 1977 - Apr Sun>=15 3:30 1:00 S
 Rule Macau 1978 1980 - Apr Sun>=15 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Macau 1978 1980 - Oct Sun>=15 0:00 0 -
 # Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
 Zone Asia/Macau 7:34:20 - LMT 1912 Jan 1
 8:00 Macau MO%sT 1999 Dec 20 # return to China
 8:00 PRC C%sT

#####

Cyprus
 #
 # Milne says the Eastern Telegraph Company used 2:14:00. Stick with LMT.
 #
 # Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
 Rule Cyprus 1975 only - Apr 13 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Cyprus 1975 only - Oct 12 0:00 0 -
 Rule Cyprus 1976 only - May 15 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Cyprus 1976 only - Oct 11 0:00 0 -
 Rule Cyprus 1977 1980 - Apr Sun>=1 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Cyprus 1977 only - Sep 25 0:00 0 -
 Rule Cyprus 1978 only - Oct 2 0:00 0 -
 Rule Cyprus 1979 1997 - Sep lastSun 0:00 0 -
 Rule Cyprus 1981 1998 - Mar lastSun 0:00 1:00 S
 # Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
 Zone Asia/Nicosia 2:13:28 - LMT 1921 Nov 14
 2:00 Cyprus EE%sT 1998 Sep
 2:00 EUAsia EE%sT
 # IATA SSIM (1998-09) has Cyprus using EU rules for the first time.

 # Classically, Cyprus belongs to Asia; e.g. see Herodotus, Histories, I.72.
 # However, for various reasons many users expect to find it under Europe.
 Link Asia/Nicosia Europe/Nicosia

Georgia
 # From Paul Eggert (1994-11-19):
 # Today's *Economist* (p 60) reports that Georgia moved its clocks forward
 # an hour recently, due to a law proposed by Zurab Murvanidze,

an MP who went on a hunger strike for 11 days to force discussion about it!
We have no details, but we'll guess they didn't move the clocks back in fall.

From Mathew Englander, quoting AP (1996-10-23 13:05-04):
Instead of putting back clocks at the end of October, Georgia
will stay on daylight savings time this winter to save energy,
President Eduard Shevardnadze decreed Wednesday.

From the BBC via Joseph S. Myers (2004-06-27):

Georgia moved closer to Western Europe on Sunday... The former Soviet
republic has changed its time zone back to that of Moscow. As a result it
is now just four hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, rather than five hours
ahead. The switch was decreed by the pro-Western president of Georgia,
Mikheil Saakashvili, who said the change was partly prompted by the process
of integration into Europe.

From Teimuraz Abashidze (2005-11-07):
Government of Georgia ... decided to NOT CHANGE daylight savings time on
[Oct.] 30, as it was done before during last more than 10 years.
Currently, we are in fact GMT +4:00, as before 30 October it was GMT
+3:00.... The problem is, there is NO FORMAL LAW or governmental document
about it. As far as I can find, I was told, that there is no document,
because we just DIDN'T ISSUE document about switching to winter time....
I don't know what can be done, especially knowing that some years ago our
DST rules were changed THREE TIMES during one month.

Milne 1899 says Tbilisi (Tiflis) time was 2:59:05.7.
Byalokoz 1919 says Georgia was 2:59:11.
Go with Byalokoz.

Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Tbilisi 2:59:11 - LMT 1880
2:59:11 - TBMT 1924 May 2 # Tbilisi Mean Time
3:00 - TBIT 1957 Mar # Tbilisi Time
4:00 RussiaAsia TBI%ST 1991 Mar 31 2:00s
3:00 1:00 TBIST 1991 Apr 9 # independence
3:00 RussiaAsia GE%ST 1992 # Georgia Time
3:00 E-EurAsia GE%ST 1994 Sep lastSun
4:00 E-EurAsia GE%ST 1996 Oct lastSun
4:00 1:00 GEST 1997 Mar lastSun
4:00 E-EurAsia GE%ST 2004 Jun 27
3:00 RussiaAsia GE%ST 2005 Mar lastSun 2:00
4:00 - GET

East Timor

See Indonesia for the 1945 transition.

From João Carrascalão, brother of the former governor of East Timor, in
East Timor may be late for its millennium
<<http://etan.org/et99c/december/26-31/30ETMAY.htm>> (1999-12-26/31):
Portugal tried to change the time forward in 1974 because the sun
rises too early but the suggestion raised a lot of problems with the
Timorese and I still don't think it would work today because it
conflicts with their way of life.

From Paul Eggert (2000-12-04):
We don't have any record of the above attempt.
Most likely our records are incomplete, but we have no better data.

From Manoel de Almeida e Silva, Deputy Spokesman for the UN Secretary-General
<http://www.hri.org/news/world/undh/2000/00-08-16.undh.html>
(2000-08-16):
The Cabinet of the East Timor Transition Administration decided
today to advance East Timor's time by one hour. The time change,
which will be permanent, with no seasonal adjustment, will happen at
midnight on Saturday, September 16.

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Dili 8:22:20 - LMT 1912 Jan 1
8:00 - TLT 1942 Feb 21 23:00 # E Timor Time
9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 23
9:00 - TLT 1976 May 3
8:00 - WITA 2000 Sep 17 0:00
9:00 - TLT

India
Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Kolkata 5:53:28 - LMT 1880 # Kolkata
5:53:20 - HMT 1941 Oct # Howrah Mean Time?
6:30 - BURT 1942 May 15 # Burma Time
5:30 - IST 1942 Sep
5:30 1:00 IST 1945 Oct 15
5:30 - IST
The following are like Asia/Kolkata:
Andaman Is
Lakshadweep (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Is)
Nicobar Is

Indonesia

From Paul Eggert (2014-09-06):
The 1876 Report of the Secretary of the [US] Navy, p 306 says that Batavia
civil time was 7:07:12.5; round to even for Jakarta.
#

```

# From Gwillim Law (2001-05-28), overriding Shanks & Pottenger:
# http://www.sumatera-inc.com/go_to_invest/about_indonesia.asp#standtime
# says that Indonesia's time zones changed on 1988-01-01. Looking at some
# time zone maps, I think that must refer to Western Borneo (Kalimantan Barat
# and Kalimantan Tengah) switching from UTC+8 to UTC+7.
#
# From Paul Eggert (2007-03-10):
# Here is another correction to Shanks & Pottenger.
# JohnTWB writes that Japanese forces did not surrender control in
# Indonesia until 1945-09-01 00:00 at the earliest (in Jakarta) and
# other formal surrender ceremonies were September 9, 11, and 13, plus
# September 12 for the regional surrender to Mountbatten in Singapore.
# These would be the earliest possible times for a change.
# Régimes horaires pour le monde entier, by Henri Le Corre, (Éditions
# Traditionnelles, 1987, Paris) says that Java and Madura switched
# from JST to UTC+07:30 on 1945-09-23, and gives 1944-09-01 for Jayapura
# (Hollandia). For now, assume all Indonesian locations other than Jayapura
# switched on 1945-09-23.
#
# From Paul Eggert (2013-08-11):
# Normally the tz database uses English-language abbreviations, but in
# Indonesia it's typical to use Indonesian-language abbreviations even
# when writing in English. For example, see the English-language
# summary published by the Time and Frequency Laboratory of the
# Research Center for Calibration, Instrumentation and Metrology,
# Indonesia, <http://time.kim.lipi.go.id/time-eng.php> (2006-09-29).
# The abbreviations are:
#
# WIB - UTC+7 - Waktu Indonesia Barat (Indonesia western time)
# WITA - UTC+8 - Waktu Indonesia Tengah (Indonesia central time)
# WIT - UTC+9 - Waktu Indonesia Timur (Indonesia eastern time)
#
# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
# Java, Sumatra
Zone Asia/Jakarta 7:07:12 - LMT 1867 Aug 10
# Shanks & Pottenger say the next transition was at 1924 Jan 1 0:13,
# but this must be a typo.
7:07:12 - BMT 1923 Dec 31 23:47:12 # Batavia
7:20 - JAVT 1932 Nov # Java Time
7:30 - WIB 1942 Mar 23
9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 23
7:30 - WIB 1948 May
8:00 - WIB 1950 May
7:30 - WIB 1964
7:00 - WIB
# west and central Borneo
Zone Asia/Pontianak 7:17:20 - LMT 1908 May
7:17:20 - PMT 1932 Nov # Pontianak MT

```


7:30 - WIB 1942 Jan 29
9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 23
7:30 - WIB 1948 May
8:00 - WIB 1950 May
7:30 - WIB 1964
8:00 - WITA 1988 Jan 1
7:00 - WIB

Sulawesi, Lesser Sundas, east and south Borneo
Zone Asia/Makassar 7:57:36 - LMT 1920
7:57:36 - MMT 1932 Nov # Macassar MT
8:00 - WITA 1942 Feb 9
9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 23
8:00 - WITA

Maluku Islands, West Papua, Papua
Zone Asia/Jayapura 9:22:48 - LMT 1932 Nov
9:00 - WIT 1944 Sep 1
9:30 - ACST 1964
9:00 - WIT

Iran

From Roozbeh Pournader (2003-03-15):
This is an English translation of what I just found (originally in Persian).
The Gregorian dates in brackets are mine:

Official Newspaper No. 13548-1370/6/25 [1991-09-16]
No. 16760/T233 H 1370/6/10 [1991-09-01]

The Rule About Change of the Official Time of the Country

The Board of Ministers, in the meeting dated 1370/5/23 [1991-08-14],
based on the suggestion number 2221/D dated 1370/4/22 [1991-07-13]
of the Country's Organization for Official and Employment Affairs,
and referring to the law for equating the working hours of workers
and officers in the whole country dated 1359/4/23 [1980-07-14], and
for synchronizing the official times of the country, agreed that:

The official time of the country will should move forward one hour
at the 24[:00] hours of the first day of Farvardin and should return
to its previous state at the 24[:00] hours of the 30th day of
Shahrivar.

First Deputy to the President - Hassan Habibi

From personal experience, that agrees with what has been followed
for at least the last 5 years. Before that, for a few years, the
date used was the first Thursday night of Farvardin and the last
Thursday night of Shahrivar, but I can't give exact dates....

I have also changed the abbreviations to what is considered correct
here in Iran, IRST for regular time and IRDT for daylight saving time.

From Roozbeh Pournader (2005-04-05):
The text of the Iranian law, in effect since 1925, clearly mentions
that the true solar year is the measure, and there is no arithmetic
leap year calculation involved. There has never been any serious
plan to change that law....

From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
Go with Shanks & Pottenger before Sept. 1991, and with Pournader thereafter.
I used Ed Reingold's cal-persia in GNU Emacs 21.2 to check Persian dates,
stopping after 2037 when 32-bit time_t's overflow.
That cal-persia used Birashk's approximation, which disagrees with the solar
calendar predictions for the year 2025, so I corrected those dates by hand.

From Oscar van Vlijmen (2005-03-30), writing about future
discrepancies between cal-persia and the Iranian calendar:
For 2091 solar-longitude-after yields 2091-03-20 08:40:07.7 UT for
the vernal equinox and that gets so close to 12:00 some local
Iranian time that the definition of the correct location needs to be
known exactly, amongst other factors. 2157 is even closer:
2157-03-20 08:37:15.5 UT. But the Gregorian year 2025 should give
no interpretation problem whatsoever. By the way, another instant
in the near future where there will be a discrepancy between
arithmetical and astronomical Iranian calendars will be in 2058:
vernal equinox on 2058-03-20 09:03:05.9 UT. The Java version of
Reingold's/Dershowitz' calculator gives correctly the Gregorian date
2058-03-21 for 1 Farvardin 1437 (astronomical).

From Steffen Thorsen (2006-03-22):
Several of my users have reported that Iran will not observe DST anymore:
<http://www.irna.ir/en/news/view/line-17/0603193812164948.htm>

From Reuters (2007-09-16), with a heads-up from Jesper Nørgaard Welen:
... the Guardian Council ... approved a law on Sunday to re-introduce
daylight saving time ...
<http://uk.reuters.com/article/oilRpt/idUKBLA65048420070916>

From Roozbeh Pournader (2007-11-05):
This is quoted from Official Gazette of the Islamic Republic of
Iran, Volume 63, Number 18242, dated Tuesday 1386/6/24
[2007-10-16]. I am doing the best translation I can: ...
The official time of the country will be moved forward for one hour
on the 24 hours of the first day of the month of Farvardin and will
be changed back to its previous state on the 24 hours of the
thirtieth day of Shahrivar.
#

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Iran 1978 1980 - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 1978 only - Oct 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 1979 only - Sep 19 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 1980 only - Sep 23 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 1991 only - May 3 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 1992 1995 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 1991 1995 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 1996 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 1996 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 1997 1999 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 1997 1999 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2000 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2000 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2001 2003 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2001 2003 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2004 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2004 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2005 only - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2005 only - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2008 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2008 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2009 2011 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2009 2011 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2012 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2012 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2013 2015 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2013 2015 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2016 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2016 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2017 2019 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2017 2019 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2020 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2020 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2021 2023 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2021 2023 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2024 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2024 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2025 2027 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2025 2027 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2028 2029 - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2028 2029 - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2030 2031 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2030 2031 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2032 2033 - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2032 2033 - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2034 2035 - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2034 2035 - Sep 22 0:00 0 S

Rule Iran 2036 2037 - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iran 2036 2037 - Sep 21 0:00 0 S

Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Tehran 3:25:44 - LMT 1916

3:25:44 - TMT 1946 # Tehran Mean Time

3:30 - IRST 1977 Nov

4:00 Iran IR%sT 1979

3:30 Iran IR%sT

Iraq

#

From Jonathan Lennox (2000-06-12):

An article in this week's Economist ("Inside the Saddam-free zone", p. 50 in
the U.S. edition) on the Iraqi Kurds contains a paragraph:

"The three northern provinces ... switched their clocks this spring and
are an hour ahead of Baghdad."

#

But Rives McDow (2000-06-18) quotes a contact in Iraqi-Kurdistan as follows:

In the past, some Kurdish nationalists, as a protest to the Iraqi
Government, did not adhere to daylight saving time. They referred
to daylight saving as Saddam time. But, as of today, the time zone
in Iraqi-Kurdistan is on standard time with Baghdad, Iraq.

#

So we'll ignore the Economist's claim.

From Steffen Thorsen (2008-03-10):

The cabinet in Iraq abolished DST last week, according to the following
news sources (in Arabic):

http://www.aljeeran.net/wesima_articles/news-20080305-98602.html

#

<http://www.aswataliraq.info/look/article.tpl?id=2047&IdLanguage=17&IdPublication=4&NrArticle=71743&NrIssue=1&NrSection=10>

#

We have published a short article in English about the change:

<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/iraq-dumps-daylight-saving.html>

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Iraq 1982 only - May 1 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iraq 1982 1984 - Oct 1 0:00 0 S

Rule Iraq 1983 only - Mar 31 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iraq 1984 1985 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Iraq 1985 1990 - Sep lastSun 1:00s 0 S

Rule Iraq 1986 1990 - Mar lastSun 1:00s 1:00 D

IATA SSIM (1991/1996) says Apr 1 12:01am UTC; guess the ':01' is a typo.

Shanks & Pottenger say Iraq did not observe DST 1992/1997; ignore this.

#

Rule Iraq 1991 2007 - Apr 1 3:00s 1:00 D

Rule Iraq 1991 2007 - Oct 1 3:00s 0 S
Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Baghdad 2:57:40 - LMT 1890
2:57:36 - BMT 1918 # Baghdad Mean Time?
3:00 - AST 1982 May
3:00 Iraq A%sT

#####

Israel

From Ephraim Silverberg (2001-01-11):

I coined "IST/IDT" circa 1988. Until then there were three
different abbreviations in use:

JST Jerusalem Standard Time [Danny Braniss, Hebrew University]
IZT Israel Zonal (sic) Time [Prof. Haim Papo, Technion]
EEST Eastern Europe Standard Time [used by almost everyone else]

Since timezones should be called by country and not capital cities,
I ruled out JST. As Israel is in Asia Minor and not Eastern Europe,
EEST was equally unacceptable. Since "zonal" was not compatible with
any other timezone abbreviation, I felt that 'IST' was the way to go
and, indeed, it has received almost universal acceptance in timezone
settings in Israeli computers.

In any case, I am happy to share timezone abbreviations with India,
high on my favorite-country list (and not only because my wife's
family is from India).

From Shanks & Pottenger:
Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Zion 1940 only - Jun 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1942 1944 - Nov 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1943 only - Apr 1 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1944 only - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1945 only - Apr 16 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1945 only - Nov 1 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1946 only - Apr 16 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1946 only - Nov 1 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1948 only - May 23 0:00 2:00 DD
Rule Zion 1948 only - Sep 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1948 1949 - Nov 1 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1949 only - May 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1950 only - Apr 16 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1950 only - Sep 15 3:00 0 S

Rule Zion 1951 only - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1951 only - Nov 11 3:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1952 only - Apr 20 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1952 only - Oct 19 3:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1953 only - Apr 12 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1953 only - Sep 13 3:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1954 only - Jun 13 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1954 only - Sep 12 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1955 only - Jun 11 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1955 only - Sep 11 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1956 only - Jun 3 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1956 only - Sep 30 3:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1957 only - Apr 29 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1957 only - Sep 22 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1974 only - Jul 7 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1974 only - Oct 13 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1975 only - Apr 20 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1975 only - Aug 31 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1985 only - Apr 14 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1985 only - Sep 15 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1986 only - May 18 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1986 only - Sep 7 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1987 only - Apr 15 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1987 only - Sep 13 0:00 0 S

From Avigdor Finkelstein (2014-03-05):

I check the Parliament (Knesset) records and there it's stated that the
[1988] transition should take place on Saturday night, when the Sabbath
ends and changes to Sunday.

Rule Zion 1988 only - Apr 10 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1988 only - Sep 4 0:00 0 S

From Ephraim Silverberg

(1997-03-04, 1998-03-16, 1998-12-28, 2000-01-17, 2000-07-25, 2004-12-22,
and 2005-02-17):

According to the Office of the Secretary General of the Ministry of
Interior, there is NO set rule for Daylight-Savings/Standard time changes.
One thing is entrenched in law, however: that there must be at least 150
days of daylight savings time annually. From 1993-1998, the change to
daylight savings time was on a Friday morning from midnight IST to
1 a.m. IDT; up until 1998, the change back to standard time was on a
Saturday night from midnight daylight savings time to 11 p.m. standard
time. 1996 is an exception to this rule where the change back to standard
time took place on Sunday night instead of Saturday night to avoid
conflicts with the Jewish New Year. In 1999, the change to
daylight savings time was still on a Friday morning but from
2 a.m. IST to 3 a.m. IDT; furthermore, the change back to standard time

was also on a Friday morning from 2 a.m. IDT to 1 a.m. IST for
1999 only. In the year 2000, the change to daylight savings time was
similar to 1999, but although the change back will be on a Friday, it
will take place from 1 a.m. IDT to midnight IST. Starting in 2001, all
changes to/from will take place at 1 a.m. old time, but now there is no
rule as to what day of the week it will take place in as the start date
(except in 2003) is the night after the Passover Seder (i.e. the eve
of the 16th of Nisan in the lunar Hebrew calendar) and the end date
(except in 2002) is three nights before Yom Kippur [Day of Atonement]
(the eve of the 7th of Tishrei in the lunar Hebrew calendar).

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Zion 1989 only - Apr 30 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1989 only - Sep 3 0:00 0 S

Rule Zion 1990 only - Mar 25 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1990 only - Aug 26 0:00 0 S

Rule Zion 1991 only - Mar 24 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1991 only - Sep 1 0:00 0 S

Rule Zion 1992 only - Mar 29 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1992 only - Sep 6 0:00 0 S

Rule Zion 1993 only - Apr 2 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1993 only - Sep 5 0:00 0 S

The dates for 1994-1995 were obtained from Office of the Spokeswoman for the
Ministry of Interior, Jerusalem, Israel. The spokeswoman can be reached by
calling the office directly at 972-2-6701447 or 972-2-6701448.

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Zion 1994 only - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1994 only - Aug 28 0:00 0 S

Rule Zion 1995 only - Mar 31 0:00 1:00 D

Rule Zion 1995 only - Sep 3 0:00 0 S

The dates for 1996 were determined by the Minister of Interior of the
time, Haim Ramon. The official announcement regarding 1996-1998
(with the dates for 1997-1998 no longer being relevant) can be viewed at:

#

<ftp://ftp.cs.huji.ac.il/pub/tz/announcements/1996-1998.ramon.ps.gz>

#

The dates for 1997-1998 were altered by his successor, Rabbi Eli Suissa.

#

The official announcements for the years 1997-1999 can be viewed at:

#

<ftp://ftp.cs.huji.ac.il/pub/tz/announcements/YYYY.ps.gz>

#

where YYYY is the relevant year.

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Zion 1996 only - Mar 15 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1996 only - Sep 16 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1997 only - Mar 21 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1997 only - Sep 14 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1998 only - Mar 20 0:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1998 only - Sep 6 0:00 0 S
Rule Zion 1999 only - Apr 2 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 1999 only - Sep 3 2:00 0 S

The Knesset Interior Committee has changed the dates for 2000 for
the third time in just over a year and have set new dates for the
years 2001-2004 as well.

The official announcement for the start date of 2000 can be viewed at:

<ftp://ftp.cs.huji.ac.il/pub/tz/announcements/2000-start.ps.gz>

The official announcement for the end date of 2000 and the dates
for the years 2001-2004 can be viewed at:

<ftp://ftp.cs.huji.ac.il/pub/tz/announcements/2000-2004.ps.gz>

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Zion 2000 only - Apr 14 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2000 only - Oct 6 1:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2001 only - Apr 9 1:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2001 only - Sep 24 1:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2002 only - Mar 29 1:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2002 only - Oct 7 1:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2003 only - Mar 28 1:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2003 only - Oct 3 1:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2004 only - Apr 7 1:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2004 only - Sep 22 1:00 0 S

The proposed law agreed upon by the Knesset Interior Committee on
2005-02-14 is that, for 2005 and beyond, DST starts at 02:00 the
last Friday before April 2nd (i.e. the last Friday in March or April
1st itself if it falls on a Friday) and ends at 02:00 on the Saturday
night _before_ the fast of Yom Kippur.

Those who can read Hebrew can view the announcement at:

<ftp://ftp.cs.huji.ac.il/pub/tz/announcements/2005+beyond.ps>

From Paul Eggert (2012-10-26):
I used Ephraim Silverberg's `dst-israel.el` program
`<ftp://ftp.cs.huji.ac.il/pub/tz/software/dst-israel.el>` (2005-02-20)
along with Ed Reingold's `cal-hebrew` in GNU Emacs 21.4,


```
# to generate the transitions from 2005 through 2012.
# (I replaced "lastFri" with "Fri>=26" by hand.)
# The spring transitions all correspond to the following Rule:
#
# Rule Zion 2005 2012 - Mar Fri>=26 2:00 1:00 D
#
# but older zic implementations (e.g., Solaris 8) do not support
# "Fri>=26" to mean April 1 in years like 2005, so for now we list the
# springtime transitions explicitly.
```

```
# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
```

```
Rule Zion 2005 only - Apr 1 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2005 only - Oct 9 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2006 2010 - Mar Fri>=26 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2006 only - Oct 1 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2007 only - Sep 16 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2008 only - Oct 5 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2009 only - Sep 27 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2010 only - Sep 12 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2011 only - Apr 1 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2011 only - Oct 2 2:00 0 S
Rule Zion 2012 only - Mar Fri>=26 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2012 only - Sep 23 2:00 0 S
```

```
# From Ephraim Silverberg (2013-06-27):
# On June 23, 2013, the Israeli government approved changes to the
# Time Decree Law. The next day, the changes passed the First Reading
# in the Knesset. The law is expected to pass the Second and Third
# (final) Readings by the beginning of September 2013.
#
# As of 2013, DST starts at 02:00 on the Friday before the last Sunday
# in March. DST ends at 02:00 on the last Sunday of October.
```

```
# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
```

```
Rule Zion 2013 max - Mar Fri>=23 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Zion 2013 max - Oct lastSun 2:00 0 S
```

```
# Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
```

```
Zone Asia/Jerusalem 2:20:54 - LMT 1880
    2:20:40 - JMT 1918 # Jerusalem Mean Time?
    2:00 Zion I%sT
```

```
#####
```

```
# Japan
```

'9:00' and 'JST' is from Guy Harris.

From Paul Eggert (1995-03-06):

Today's _Asahi Evening News_ (page 4) reports that Japan had
daylight saving between 1948 and 1951, but "the system was discontinued
because the public believed it would lead to longer working hours."

From Mayumi Negishi in the 2005-08-10 Japan Times:

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/getarticle.pl5?nn20050810f2.htm>
Occupation authorities imposed daylight-saving time on Japan on
[1948-05-01].... But lack of prior debate and the execution of
daylight-saving time just three days after the bill was passed generated
deep hatred of the concept.... The Diet unceremoniously passed a bill to
dump the unpopular system in October 1951, less than a month after the San
Francisco Peace Treaty was signed. (A government poll in 1951 showed 53%
of the Japanese wanted to scrap daylight-saving time, as opposed to 30% who
wanted to keep it.)

From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):

Shanks & Pottenger write that DST in Japan during those years was as follows:
Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Japan 1948 only - May Sun>=1 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Japan 1948 1951 - Sep Sat>=8 2:00 0 S
Rule Japan 1949 only - Apr Sun>=1 2:00 1:00 D
Rule Japan 1950 1951 - May Sun>=1 2:00 1:00 D
but the only locations using it (for birth certificates, presumably, since
their audience is astrologers) were US military bases. For now, assume
that for most purposes daylight-saving time was observed; otherwise, what
would have been the point of the 1951 poll?

From Hideyuki Suzuki (1998-11-09):

'Tokyo' usually stands for the former location of Tokyo Astronomical
Observatory: 139 degrees 44' 40.90" E (9h 18m 58.727s),
35 degrees 39' 16.0" N.
This data is from 'Rika Nenpyou (Chronological Scientific Tables) 1996'
edited by National Astronomical Observatory of Japan....
JST (Japan Standard Time) has been used since 1888-01-01 00:00 (JST).
The law is enacted on 1886-07-07.

From Hideyuki Suzuki (1998-11-16):

The ordinance No. 51 (1886) established "standard time" in Japan,
which stands for the time on 135 degrees E.
In the ordinance No. 167 (1895), "standard time" was renamed to "central
standard time". And the same ordinance also established "western standard
time", which stands for the time on 120 degrees E.... But "western standard
time" was abolished in the ordinance No. 529 (1937). In the ordinance No.
167, there is no mention regarding for what place western standard time is
standard....

I wrote "ordinance" above, but I don't know how to translate.
In Japanese it's "chokurei", which means ordinance from emperor.

From Yu-Cheng Chuang (2013-07-12):
...the Meiji Emperor announced Ordinance No. 167 of Meiji Year 28 "The clause
about standard time" ... The adoption began from Jan 1, 1896.
[http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/_\(\)](http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/_())

...the Showa Emperor announced Ordinance No. 529 of Showa Year 12 ... which
means the whole Japan territory, including later occupations, adopt Japan
Central Time (UTC+9). The adoption began on Oct 1, 1937.
<http://ja.wikisource.org/wiki/>

Zone NAME GMT+09:00 RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Tokyo 9:18:59 - LMT 1887 Dec 31 15:00u
9:00 - JST 1896 Jan 1
9:00 - JCST 1937 Oct 1
9:00 Japan J%ST
Since 1938, all Japanese possessions have been like Asia/Tokyo.

Jordan

From <http://star.arabia.com/990701/JO9.html>
Jordan Week (1999-07-01) via Steffen Thorsen (1999-09-09):
Clocks in Jordan were forwarded one hour on Wednesday at midnight,
in accordance with the government's decision to implement summer time
all year round.

From <http://star.arabia.com/990930/JO9.html>
Jordan Week (1999-09-30) via Steffen Thorsen (1999-11-09):
Winter time starts today Thursday, 30 September. Clocks will be turned back
by one hour. This is the latest government decision and it's final!
The decision was taken because of the increase in working hours in
government's departments from six to seven hours.

From Paul Eggert (2005-11-22):
Starting 2003 transitions are from Steffen Thorsen's web site timeanddate.com.

From Steffen Thorsen (2005-11-23):
For Jordan I have received multiple independent user reports every year
about DST end dates, as the end-rule is different every year.

From Steffen Thorsen (2006-10-01), after a heads-up from Hilal Malawi:
<http://www.petranews.gov.jo/nepras/2006/Sep/05/4000.htm>
"Jordan will switch to winter time on Friday, October 27".
#

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-04-02):
This single one might be good enough, (2009-03-24, Arabic):
<http://petra.gov.jo/Artical.aspx?Lng=2&Section=8&Artical=95279>

Google's translation:

> The Council of Ministers decided in 2002 to adopt the principle of timely
> submission of the summer at 60 minutes as of midnight on the last Thursday
> of the month of March of each year.

So - this means the midnight between Thursday and Friday since 2002.

From Arthur David Olson (2009-04-06):
We still have Jordan switching to DST on Thursdays in 2000 and 2001.

From Steffen Thorsen (2012-10-25):
Yesterday the government in Jordan announced that they will not
switch back to standard time this winter, so they will stay on DST
until about the same time next year (at least).
http://www.petra.gov.jo/Public_News/Nws_NewsDetails.aspx?NewsID=88950

From Steffen Thorsen (2013-12-11):
Jordan Times and other sources say that Jordan is going back to
UTC+2 on 2013-12-19 at midnight:
<http://jordantimes.com/govt-decides-to-switch-back-to-wintertime>
Official, in Arabic:

http://www.petra.gov.jo/public_news/Nws_NewsDetails.aspx?Menu_ID=&Site_Id=2&lang=1&NewsID=133230&CatID=14
... Our background/permalink about it
<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/jordan-reverses-dst-decision.html>
...
http://www.petra.gov.jo/Public_News/Nws_NewsDetails.aspx?lang=2&site_id=1&NewsID=133313&Type=P
... says midnight for the coming one and 1:00 for the ones in the future
(and they will use DST again next year, using the normal schedule).

From Paul Eggert (2013-12-11):
As Steffen suggested, consider the past 21-month experiment to be DST.

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Jordan 1973 only - Jun 6 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1973 1975 - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1974 1977 - May 1 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1976 only - Nov 1 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1977 only - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1978 only - Apr 30 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1978 only - Sep 30 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1985 only - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Jordan 1985 only - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1986 1988 - Apr Fri>=1 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1986 1990 - Oct Fri>=1 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1989 only - May 8 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1990 only - Apr 27 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1991 only - Apr 17 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1991 only - Sep 27 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1992 only - Apr 10 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1992 1993 - Oct Fri>=1 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1993 1998 - Apr Fri>=1 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1994 only - Sep Fri>=15 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 1995 1998 - Sep Fri>=15 0:00s 0 -
Rule Jordan 1999 only - Jul 1 0:00s 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 1999 2002 - Sep lastFri 0:00s 0 -
Rule Jordan 2000 2001 - Mar lastThu 0:00s 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 2002 2012 - Mar lastThu 24:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 2003 only - Oct 24 0:00s 0 -
Rule Jordan 2004 only - Oct 15 0:00s 0 -
Rule Jordan 2005 only - Sep lastFri 0:00s 0 -
Rule Jordan 2006 2011 - Oct lastFri 0:00s 0 -
Rule Jordan 2013 only - Dec 20 0:00 0 -
Rule Jordan 2014 max - Mar lastThu 24:00 1:00 S
Rule Jordan 2014 max - Oct lastFri 0:00s 0 -
Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Amman 2:23:44 - LMT 1931
2:00 Jordan EE%sT

Kazakhstan

From Paul Eggert (1996-11-22):
Andrew Evtichov (1996-04-13) writes that Kazakhstan
stayed in sync with Moscow after 1990, and that Aqtobe (formerly Aktyubinsk)
and Aqtau (formerly Shevchenko) are the largest cities in their zones.
Guess that Aqtau and Aqtobe diverged in 1995, since that's the first time
IATA SSIM mentions a third time zone in Kazakhstan.

From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
German Iofis, ELSI, Almaty (2001-10-09) reports that Kazakhstan uses
RussiaAsia rules, instead of switching at 00:00 as the IATA has it.
Go with Shanks & Pottenger, who have them always using RussiaAsia rules.
Also go with the following claims of Shanks & Pottenger:

- Kazakhstan did not observe DST in 1991.
- Qyzylorda switched from +5:00 to +6:00 on 1992-01-19 02:00.
- Oral switched from +5:00 to +4:00 in spring 1989.

From Kazakhstan Embassy's News Bulletin #11

<<http://www.kazsociety.org.uk/news/2005/03/30.htm>> (2005-03-21):

The Government of Kazakhstan passed a resolution March 15 abolishing

daylight saving time citing lack of economic benefits and health

complications coupled with a decrease in productivity.

#

From Branislav Kojic (in Astana) via Gwillim Law (2005-06-28):

... what happened was that the former Kazakhstan Eastern time zone

was "blended" with the Central zone. Therefore, Kazakhstan now has

two time zones, and difference between them is one hour. The zone

closer to UTC is the former Western zone (probably still called the

same), encompassing four provinces in the west: Aqtobe, Atyrau,

Mangghystau, and West Kazakhstan. The other zone encompasses

everything else.... I guess that would make Kazakhstan time zones

de jure UTC+5 and UTC+6 respectively.

#

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

#

Almaty (formerly Alma-Ata), representing most locations in Kazakhstan

Zone Asia/Almaty 5:07:48 - LMT 1924 May 2 # or Alma-Ata

5:00 - ALMT 1930 Jun 21 # Alma-Ata Time

6:00 RussiaAsia ALM%ST 1991

6:00 - ALMT 1992

6:00 RussiaAsia ALM%ST 2005 Mar 15

6:00 - ALMT

Qyzylorda (aka Kyzylorda, Kizilorda, Kzyl-Orda, etc.)

Zone Asia/Qyzylorda 4:21:52 - LMT 1924 May 2

4:00 - KIZT 1930 Jun 21 # Kizilorda Time

5:00 - KIZT 1981 Apr 1

5:00 1:00 KIZST 1981 Oct 1

6:00 - KIZT 1982 Apr 1

5:00 RussiaAsia KIZ%ST 1991

5:00 - KIZT 1991 Dec 16 # independence

5:00 - QYZT 1992 Jan 19 2:00

6:00 RussiaAsia QYZ%ST 2005 Mar 15

6:00 - QYZT

Aqtobe (aka Aktobe, formerly Aktyubinsk)

Zone Asia/Aqtobe 3:48:40 - LMT 1924 May 2

4:00 - AKTT 1930 Jun 21 # Aktyubinsk Time

5:00 - AKTT 1981 Apr 1

5:00 1:00 AKTST 1981 Oct 1

6:00 - AKTT 1982 Apr 1

5:00 RussiaAsia AKT%ST 1991

5:00 - AKTT 1991 Dec 16 # independence

5:00 RussiaAsia AQT%ST 2005 Mar 15 # Aqtobe Time

5:00 - AQTT

Mangghystau

Aqtau was not founded until 1963, but it represents an inhabited region,

```

# so include time stamps before 1963.
Zone Asia/Aqtau 3:21:04 - LMT 1924 May 2
  4:00 - FORT 1930 Jun 21 # Fort Shevchenko T
  5:00 - FORT 1963
  5:00 - SHET 1981 Oct 1 # Shevchenko Time
  6:00 - SHET 1982 Apr 1
  5:00 RussiaAsia SHE%sT 1991
  5:00 - SHET 1991 Dec 16 # independence
  5:00 RussiaAsia AQT%sT 1995 Mar lastSun 2:00 # Aqtau Time
  4:00 RussiaAsia AQT%sT 2005 Mar 15
  5:00 - AQTT
# West Kazakhstan
Zone Asia/Oral 3:25:24 - LMT 1924 May 2 # or Ural'sk
  4:00 - URAT 1930 Jun 21 # Ural'sk time
  5:00 - URAT 1981 Apr 1
  5:00 1:00 URAST 1981 Oct 1
  6:00 - URAT 1982 Apr 1
  5:00 RussiaAsia URA%sT 1989 Mar 26 2:00
  4:00 RussiaAsia URA%sT 1991
  4:00 - URAT 1991 Dec 16 # independence
  4:00 RussiaAsia ORA%sT 2005 Mar 15 # Oral Time
  5:00 - ORAT

# Kyrgyzstan (Kirgizstan)
# Transitions through 1991 are from Shanks & Pottenger.

# From Paul Eggert (2005-08-15):
# According to an article dated today in the Kyrgyzstan Development Gateway
# http://eng.gateway.kg/cgi-bin/page.pl?id=1&story_name=doc9979.shtml
# Kyrgyzstan is canceling the daylight saving time system. I take the article
# to mean that they will leave their clocks at 6 hours ahead of UTC.
# From Malik Abdugaliyev (2005-09-21):
# Our government cancels daylight saving time 6th of August 2005.
# From 2005-08-12 our GMT-offset is +6, w/o any daylight saving.

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Kyrgyz 1992 1996 - Apr Sun>=7 0:00s 1:00 S
Rule Kyrgyz 1992 1996 - Sep lastSun 0:00 0 -
Rule Kyrgyz 1997 2005 - Mar lastSun 2:30 1:00 S
Rule Kyrgyz 1997 2004 - Oct lastSun 2:30 0 -
# Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Bishkek 4:58:24 - LMT 1924 May 2
  5:00 - FRUT 1930 Jun 21 # Frunze Time
  6:00 RussiaAsia FRU%sT 1991 Mar 31 2:00s
  5:00 1:00 FRUST 1991 Aug 31 2:00 # independence
  5:00 Kyrgyz KG%sT 2005 Aug 12 # Kyrgyzstan Time
  6:00 - KGT

```

#####

Korea (North and South)

From Annie I. Bang (2006-07-10):

<http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=200607100012>

Korea ran a daylight saving program from 1949-61 but stopped it

during the 1950-53 Korean War. The system was temporarily enforced

between 1987 and 1988 ...

From Sanghyuk Jung (2014-10-29):

<http://mm.icann.org/pipermail/tz/2014-October/021830.html>

According to the Korean Wikipedia

http://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/_

[oldid=12896437 2014-09-04 08:03 UTC]

DST in Republic of Korea was as follows.... And I checked old

newspapers in Korean, all articles correspond with data in Wikipedia.

For example, the article in 1948 (Korean Language) proved that DST

started at June 1 in that year. For another example, the article in

1988 said that DST started at 2:00 AM in that year.

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule ROK 1948 only - Jun 1 0:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1948 only - Sep 13 0:00 0 S

Rule ROK 1949 only - Apr 3 0:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1949 1951 - Sep Sun>=8 0:00 0 S

Rule ROK 1950 only - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1951 only - May 6 0:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1955 only - May 5 0:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1955 only - Sep 9 0:00 0 S

Rule ROK 1956 only - May 20 0:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1956 only - Sep 30 0:00 0 S

Rule ROK 1957 1960 - May Sun>=1 0:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1957 1960 - Sep Sun>=18 0:00 0 S

Rule ROK 1987 1988 - May Sun>=8 2:00 1:00 D

Rule ROK 1987 1988 - Oct Sun>=8 3:00 0 S

From Paul Eggert (2014-10-30):

The Korean Wikipedia entry gives the following sources for UT offsets:

#

1908: Official Journal Article No. 3994 (Edict No. 5)

1912: Governor-General of Korea Official Gazette Issue No. 367

(Announcement No. 338)

1954: Presidential Decree No. 876 (1954-03-17)

1961: Law No. 676 (1961-08-07)

1987: Law No. 3919 (1986-12-31)

#

The Wikipedia entry also has confusing information about a change

to UT+9 in April 1910, but then what would be the point of the later change
to UT+9 on 1912-01-01? Omit the 1910 change for now.

I guessed that time zone abbreviations through 1945 followed the same
rules as discussed under Taiwan, with nominal switches from JST to KST
when the respective cities were taken over by the Allies after WWII.

For Pyongyang we have no information; guess no changes since World War II.

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Seoul 8:27:52 - LMT 1908 Apr 1

8:30 - KST 1912 Jan 1
9:00 - JCST 1937 Oct 1
9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 8
9:00 - KST 1954 Mar 21
8:30 ROK K%sT 1961 Aug 10
9:00 ROK K%sT

Zone Asia/Pyongyang 8:23:00 - LMT 1908 Apr 1

8:30 - KST 1912 Jan 1
9:00 - JCST 1937 Oct 1
9:00 - JST 1945 Aug 24
9:00 - KST

#####

Kuwait
See Asia/Riyadh.

Laos
See Asia/Bangkok.

Lebanon
Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Lebanon 1920 only - Mar 28 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Lebanon 1920 only - Oct 25 0:00 0 -
Rule Lebanon 1921 only - Apr 3 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Lebanon 1921 only - Oct 3 0:00 0 -
Rule Lebanon 1922 only - Mar 26 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Lebanon 1922 only - Oct 8 0:00 0 -
Rule Lebanon 1923 only - Apr 22 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Lebanon 1923 only - Sep 16 0:00 0 -
Rule Lebanon 1957 1961 - May 1 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Lebanon 1957 1961 - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
Rule Lebanon 1972 only - Jun 22 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Lebanon 1972 1977 - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
Rule Lebanon 1973 1977 - May 1 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Lebanon 1978 only - Apr 30 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Lebanon 1978 only - Sep 30 0:00 0 -
 Rule Lebanon 1984 1987 - May 1 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Lebanon 1984 1991 - Oct 16 0:00 0 -
 Rule Lebanon 1988 only - Jun 1 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Lebanon 1989 only - May 10 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Lebanon 1990 1992 - May 1 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Lebanon 1992 only - Oct 4 0:00 0 -
 Rule Lebanon 1993 max - Mar lastSun 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Lebanon 1993 1998 - Sep lastSun 0:00 0 -
 Rule Lebanon 1999 max - Oct lastSun 0:00 0 -
 # Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
 Zone Asia/Beirut 2:22:00 - LMT 1880
 2:00 Lebanon EE%sT

Malaysia
 # Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
 Rule NBorneo 1935 1941 - Sep 14 0:00 0:20 TS # one-Third Summer
 Rule NBorneo 1935 1941 - Dec 14 0:00 0 -
 #
 # peninsular Malaysia
 # taken from Mok Ly Yng (2003-10-30)
 # <http://www.math.nus.edu.sg/aslaksen/teaching/timezone.html>
 # Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
 Zone Asia/Kuala_Lumpur 6:46:46 - LMT 1901 Jan 1
 6:55:25 - SMT 1905 Jun 1 # Singapore M.T.
 7:00 - MALT 1933 Jan 1 # Malaya Time
 7:00 0:20 MALST 1936 Jan 1
 7:20 - MALT 1941 Sep 1
 7:30 - MALT 1942 Feb 16
 9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 12
 7:30 - MALT 1982 Jan 1
 8:00 - MYT # Malaysia Time
 # Sabah & Sarawak
 # From Paul Eggert (2014-08-12):
 # The data entries here are mostly from Shanks & Pottenger, but the 1942, 1945
 # and 1982 transition dates are from Mok Ly Yng.
 # Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
 Zone Asia/Kuching 7:21:20 - LMT 1926 Mar
 7:30 - BORT 1933 # Borneo Time
 8:00 NBorneo BOR%sT 1942 Feb 16
 9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 12
 8:00 - BORT 1982 Jan 1
 8:00 - MYT

Maldives
 # Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
 Zone Indian/Maldives 4:54:00 - LMT 1880 # Male
 4:54:00 - MMT 1960 # Male Mean Time

5:00 - MVT # Maldives Time

Mongolia

Shanks & Pottenger say that Mongolia has three time zones, but
The USNO (1995-12-21) and the CIA map Standard Time Zones of the World
(2005-03) both say that it has just one.

From Oscar van Vlijmen (1999-12-11):

General Information Mongolia

<<http://www.mongoliatourism.gov.mn/general.htm>> (1999-09)

"Time: Mongolia has two time zones. Three westernmost provinces of
Bayan-Ölgii, Uvs, and Hovd are one hour earlier than the capital city, and
the rest of the country follows the Ulaanbaatar time, which is UTC/GMT plus
eight hours."

From Rives McDow (1999-12-13):

Mongolia discontinued the use of daylight savings time in 1999; 1998
being the last year it was implemented. The dates of implementation I am
unsure of, but most probably it was similar to Russia, except for the time
of implementation may have been different....
Some maps in the past have indicated that there was an additional time
zone in the eastern part of Mongolia, including the provinces of Dornod,
Sükhbaatar, and possibly Khentii.

From Paul Eggert (1999-12-15):

Naming and spelling is tricky in Mongolia.
We'll use Hovd (also spelled Chovd and Khovd) to represent the west zone;
the capital of the Hovd province is sometimes called Hovd, sometimes Dund-Uu,
and sometimes Jirgalanta (with variant spellings), but the name Hovd
is good enough for our purposes.

From Rives McDow (2001-05-13):

In addition to Mongolia starting daylight savings as reported earlier
(adopted DST on 2001-04-27 02:00 local time, ending 2001-09-28),
there are three time zones.

#

Provinces [at 7:00]: Bayan-Ölgii, Uvs, Khovd, Zavkhan, Govi-Altai

Provinces [at 8:00]: Khövsgöl, Bulgan, Arkhangai, Khentii, Töv,

Bayankhongor, Övörkhangai, Dundgovi, Dornogovi, Ömnögovi

Provinces [at 9:00]: Dornod, Sükhbaatar

#

[The province of Selenge is omitted from the above lists.]

From Ganbold Ts., Ulaanbaatar (2004-04-17):

Daylight saving occurs at 02:00 local time last Saturday of March.

It will change back to normal at 02:00 local time last Saturday of

September.... As I remember this rule was changed in 2001.

From Paul Eggert (2004-04-17):
For now, assume Rives McDow's informant got confused about Friday vs
Saturday, and that his 2001 dates should have 1 added to them.

From Paul Eggert (2005-07-26):
We have wildly conflicting information about Mongolia's time zones.
Bill Bonnet (2005-05-19) reports that the US Embassy in Ulaanbaatar says
there is only one time zone and that DST is observed, citing Microsoft
Windows XP as the source. Risto Nykänen (2005-05-16) reports that
travelmongolia.org says there are two time zones (UTC+7, UTC+8) with no DST.
Oscar van Vlijmen (2005-05-20) reports that the Mongolian Embassy in
Washington, DC says there are two time zones, with DST observed.
He also found

http://ubpost.mongolnews.mn/index.php?subaction=showcomments&id=1111634894&archive=&start_from=&ucat=1&
which also says that there is DST, and which has a comment by "Toddus"
(2005-03-31 06:05 +0700) saying "Mongolia actually has 3.5 time zones.
The West (OLGII) is +7 GMT, most of the country is ULAT is +8 GMT
and some Eastern provinces are +9 GMT but Sūkhbaatar Aimag is SUHK +8.5 GMT.
The SUKH timezone is new this year, it is one of the few things the
parliament passed during the tumultuous winter session."
For now, let's ignore this information, until we have more confirmation.

From Ganbold Ts. (2007-02-26):
Parliament of Mongolia has just changed the daylight-saving rule in February.
They decided not to adopt daylight-saving time....
<http://www.mongolnews.mn/index.php?module=unuudur&sec=view&id=15742>

From Deborah Goldsmith (2008-03-30):
We received a bug report claiming that the tz database UTC offset for
Asia/Choibalsan (GMT+09:00) is incorrect, and that it should be GMT
+08:00 instead. Different sources appear to disagree with the tz
database on this, e.g.:

<http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/city.html?n=1026>
http://www.worldtimeserver.com/current_time_in_MN.aspx

both say GMT+08:00.

From Steffen Thorsen (2008-03-31):
eznis airways, which operates several domestic flights, has a flight
schedule here:
<http://www.eznis.com/Container.jsp?id=112>
(click the English flag for English)

There it appears that flights between Choibalsan and Ulaanbaatar arrive

about 1:35 - 1:50 hours later in local clock time, no matter the
direction, while Ulaanbaatar-Khovd takes 2 hours in the Eastern
direction and 3:35 back, which indicates that Ulaanbaatar and Khovd are
in different time zones (like we know about), while Choibalsan and
Ulaanbaatar are in the same time zone (correction needed).

From Arthur David Olson (2008-05-19):
Assume that Choibalsan is indeed offset by 8:00.
XXX--in the absence of better information, assume that transition
was at the start of 2008-03-31 (the day of Steffen Thorsen's report);
this is almost surely wrong.

From Ganbold Tsagaankhuu (2015-03-10):
It seems like yesterday Mongolian Government meeting has concluded to use
daylight saving time in Mongolia.... Starting at 2:00AM of last Saturday of
March 2015, daylight saving time starts. And 00:00AM of last Saturday of
September daylight saving time ends. Source:
<http://zasag.mn/news/view/8969>

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S
Rule Mongol 1983 1984 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Mongol 1983 only - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
Shanks & Pottenger and IATA SSIM say 1990s switches occurred at 00:00,
but McDow says the 2001 switches occurred at 02:00. Also, IATA SSIM
(1996-09) says 1996-10-25. Go with Shanks & Pottenger through 1998.

Shanks & Pottenger say that the Sept. 1984 through Sept. 1990 switches
in Choibalsan (more precisely, in Dornod and Sükhbaatar) took place
at 02:00 standard time, not at 00:00 local time as in the rest of
the country. That would be odd, and possibly is a result of their
correction of 02:00 (in the previous edition) not being done correctly
in the latest edition; so ignore it for now.

Rule Mongol 1985 1998 - Mar lastSun 0:00 1:00 S
Rule Mongol 1984 1998 - Sep lastSun 0:00 0 -
IATA SSIM (1999-09) says Mongolia no longer observes DST.
Rule Mongol 2001 only - Apr lastSat 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Mongol 2001 2006 - Sep lastSat 2:00 0 -
Rule Mongol 2002 2006 - Mar lastSat 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Mongol 2015 max - Mar lastSat 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Mongol 2015 max - Sep lastSat 0:00 0 -

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Hovd, a.k.a. Chovd, Dund-Uus, Dzhargalant, Khovd, Jirgalanta
Zone Asia/Hovd 6:06:36 - LMT 1905 Aug
6:00 - HOVT 1978 # Hovd Time
7:00 Mongol HOV%ST
Ulaanbaatar, a.k.a. Ulan Bataar, Ulan Bator, Urga

Zone Asia/Ulaanbaatar 7:07:32 - LMT 1905 Aug
7:00 - ULAT 1978 # Ulaanbaatar Time
8:00 Mongol ULA%sT
Choibalsan, a.k.a. Bajan Tümen, Bajan Tumen, Chojbalsan,
Choybalsan, Sanbejse, Tchoibalsan
Zone Asia/Choibalsan 7:38:00 - LMT 1905 Aug
7:00 - ULAT 1978
8:00 - ULAT 1983 Apr
9:00 Mongol CHO%sT 2008 Mar 31 # Choibalsan Time
8:00 Mongol CHO%sT

Nepal
Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Kathmandu 5:41:16 - LMT 1920
5:30 - IST 1986
5:45 - NPT # Nepal Time

Oman
See Asia/Dubai.

Pakistan

From Rives McDow (2002-03-13):
I have been advised that Pakistan has decided to adopt dst on a
TRIAL basis for one year, starting 00:01 local time on April 7, 2002
and ending at 00:01 local time October 6, 2002. This is what I was
told, but I believe that the actual time of change may be 00:00; the
00:01 was to make it clear which day it was on.

From Paul Eggert (2002-03-15):
Jesper Nørgaard found this URL:
http://www.pak.gov.pk/public/news/app/app06_dec.htm
(dated 2001-12-06) which says that the Cabinet adopted a scheme "to
advance the clocks by one hour on the night between the first
Saturday and Sunday of April and revert to the original position on
15th October each year". This agrees with McDow's 04-07 at 00:00,
but disagrees about the October transition, and makes it sound like
it's not on a trial basis. Also, the "between the first Saturday
and Sunday of April" phrase, if taken literally, means that the
transition takes place at 00:00 on the first Sunday on or after 04-02.

From Paul Eggert (2003-02-09):
DAWN <<http://www.dawn.com/2002/10/06/top13.htm>> reported on 2002-10-05
that 2002 DST ended that day at midnight. Go with McDow for now.

From Steffen Thorsen (2003-03-14):
According to <http://www.dawn.com/2003/03/07/top15.htm>
there will be no DST in Pakistan this year:

ISLAMABAD, March 6: Information and Media Development Minister Sheikh
Rashid Ahmed on Thursday said the cabinet had reversed a previous
decision to advance clocks by one hour in summer and put them back by
one hour in winter with the aim of saving light hours and energy.

The minister told a news conference that the experiment had rather
shown 8 per cent higher consumption of electricity.

From Alex Krivenyshev (2008-05-15):

Here is an article that Pakistan plan to introduce Daylight Saving Time
on June 1, 2008 for 3 months.

"... The federal cabinet on Wednesday announced a new conservation plan to
help reduce load shedding by approving the closure of commercial centres at
9pm and moving clocks forward by one hour for the next three months."

http://www.worldtimezone.net/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan01.html
http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008%5C05%5C15%5Cstory_15-5-2008_pg1_4

From Arthur David Olson (2008-05-19):
XXX--midnight transitions is a guess; 2008 only is a guess.

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2008-08-28):
Pakistan government has decided to keep the watches one-hour advanced
for another 2 months - plan to return to Standard Time on October 31
instead of August 31.

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan02.html
<http://dailymailnews.com/200808/28/news/dmbrn03.html>

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-04-08):
Based on previous media reports that "... proposed plan to
advance clocks by one hour from May 1 will cause disturbance
to the working schedules rather than bringing discipline in
official working."
http://www.thenews.com.pk/daily_detail.asp?id=171280

recent news that instead of May 2009 - Pakistan plan to
introduce DST from April 15, 2009

FYI: Associated Press Of Pakistan
April 08, 2009
Cabinet okays proposal to advance clocks by one hour from April 15
http://www.app.com.pk/en_/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=73043&Itemid=1
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan05.html
#

....

The Federal Cabinet on Wednesday approved the proposal to
advance clocks in the country by one hour from April 15 to
conserve energy"

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-09-17):

"The News International," Pakistan reports that: "The Federal
Government has decided to restore the previous time by moving the
clocks backward by one hour from October 1. A formal announcement to
this effect will be made after the Prime Minister grants approval in
this regard."

<http://www.thenews.com.pk/updates.asp?id=87168>

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-09-28):

According to Associated Press Of Pakistan, it is confirmed that
Pakistan clocks across the country would be turned back by an hour from
October 1, 2009.

#

"Clocks to go back one hour from 1 Oct"

http://www.app.com.pk/en/_/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=86715&Itemid=2

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_pakistan07.htm

#

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-09-29):

Now they seem to have changed their mind, November 1 is the new date:

http://www.thenews.com.pk/top_story_detail.asp?Id=24742

"The country's clocks will be reversed by one hour on November 1.

Officials of Federal Ministry for Interior told this to Geo News on
Monday."

#

And more importantly, it seems that these dates will be kept every year:

"It has now been decided that clocks will be wound forward by one hour
on April 15 and reversed by an hour on November 1 every year without
obtaining prior approval, the officials added."

#

We have confirmed this year's end date with both with the Ministry of

Water and Power and the Pakistan Electric Power Company:

<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/pakistan-ends-dst09.html>

From Christoph Göhre (2009-10-01):

[T]he German Consulate General in Karachi reported me today that Pakistan
will go back to standard time on 1st of November.

From Steffen Thorsen (2010-03-26):

Steffen Thorsen wrote:

> On Thursday (2010-03-25) it was announced that DST would start in

> Pakistan on 2010-04-01.

>

> Then today, the president said that they might have to revert the

> decision if it is not supported by the parliament. So at the time
> being, it seems unclear if DST will be actually observed or not - but
> April 1 could be a more likely date than April 15.
Now, it seems that the decision to not observe DST is final:

"Govt Withdraws Plan To Advance Clocks"
<http://www.apakistannews.com/govt-withdraws-plan-to-advance-clocks-172041>

"People laud PM's announcement to end DST"
http://www.app.com.pk/en_/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=99374&Itemid=2

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Pakistan 2002 only - Apr Sun>=2 0:01 1:00 S

Rule Pakistan 2002 only - Oct Sun>=2 0:01 0 -

Rule Pakistan 2008 only - Jun 1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Pakistan 2008 2009 - Nov 1 0:00 0 -

Rule Pakistan 2009 only - Apr 15 0:00 1:00 S

Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Karachi 4:28:12 - LMT 1907

5:30 - IST 1942 Sep

5:30 1:00 IST 1945 Oct 15

5:30 - IST 1951 Sep 30

5:00 - KART 1971 Mar 26 # Karachi Time

5:00 Pakistan PK%sT # Pakistan Time

Palestine

From Amos Shapir (1998-02-15):

#

From 1917 until 1948-05-15, all of Palestine, including the parts now

known as the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, was under British rule.

Therefore the rules given for Israel for that period, apply there too...

#

The Gaza Strip was under Egyptian rule between 1948-05-15 until 1967-06-05

(except a short occupation by Israel from 1956-11 till 1957-03, but no

time zone was affected then). It was never formally annexed to Egypt,

though.

#

The rest of Palestine was under Jordanian rule at that time, formally

annexed in 1950 as the West Bank (and the word "Trans" was dropped from

the country's previous name of "the Hashemite Kingdom of the

Trans-Jordan"). So the rules for Jordan for that time apply. Major

towns in that area are Nablus (Shchem), El-Halil (Hebron), Ramallah, and

East Jerusalem.

#

Both areas were occupied by Israel in June 1967, but not annexed (except

for East Jerusalem). They were on Israel time since then; there might

```

# have been a Military Governor's order about time zones, but I'm not aware
# of any (such orders may have been issued semi-annually whenever summer
# time was in effect, but maybe the legal aspect of time was just neglected).
#
# The Palestinian Authority was established in 1993, and got hold of most
# towns in the West Bank and Gaza by 1995. I know that in order to
# demonstrate...independence, they have been switching to
# summer time and back on a different schedule than Israel's, but I don't
# know when this was started, or what algorithm is used (most likely the
# Jordanian one).
#
# To summarize, the table should probably look something like that:
#
# Area \ when | 1918-1947 | 1948-1967 | 1967-1995 | 1996-
# -----+-----+-----+-----+-----
# Israel    | Zion    | Zion    | Zion    | Zion
# West bank | Zion    | Jordan  | Zion    | Jordan
# Gaza     | Zion    | Egypt   | Zion    | Jordan
#
# I guess more info may be available from the PA's web page (if/when they
# have one).

# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):
# Shanks & Pottenger write that Gaza did not observe DST until 1957, but go
# with Shapir and assume that it observed DST from 1940 through 1947,
# and that it used Jordanian rules starting in 1996.
# We don't yet need a separate entry for the West Bank, since
# the only differences between it and Gaza that we know about
# occurred before our cutoff date of 1970.
# However, as we get more information, we may need to add entries
# for parts of the West Bank as they transitioned from Israel's rules
# to Palestine's rules.

# From IINS News Service - Israel - 1998-03-23 10:38:07 Israel time,
# forwarded by Ephraim Silverberg:
#
# Despite the fact that Israel changed over to daylight savings time
# last week, the PLO Authority (PA) has decided not to turn its clocks
# one-hour forward at this time. As a sign of independence from Israeli rule,
# the PA has decided to implement DST in April.

# From Paul Eggert (1999-09-20):
# Daoud Kuttab writes in Holiday havoc
# http://www.jpost.com/com/Archive/22.Apr.1999/Opinion/Article-2.html
# (Jerusalem Post, 1999-04-22) that
# the Palestinian National Authority changed to DST on 1999-04-15.
# I vaguely recall that they switch back in October (sorry, forgot the source).
# For now, let's assume that the spring switch was at 24:00,

```

and that they switch at 0:00 on the 3rd Fridays of April and October.

From Paul Eggert (2005-11-22):

Starting 2004 transitions are from Steffen Thorsen's web site timeanddate.com.

From Steffen Thorsen (2005-11-23):

A user from Gaza reported that Gaza made the change early because of
the Ramadan. Next year Ramadan will be even earlier, so I think
there is a good chance next year's end date will be around two weeks
earlier - the same goes for Jordan.

From Steffen Thorsen (2006-08-17):

I was informed by a user in Bethlehem that in Bethlehem it started the
same day as Israel, and after checking with other users in the area, I
was informed that they started DST one day after Israel. I was not
able to find any authoritative sources at the time, nor details if
Gaza changed as well, but presumed Gaza to follow the same rules as
the West Bank.

From Steffen Thorsen (2006-09-26):

according to the Palestine News Network (2006-09-19):

http://english.pnn.ps/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=596&Itemid=5

> The Council of Ministers announced that this year its winter schedule

> will begin early, as of midnight Thursday. It is also time to turn

> back the clocks for winter. Friday will begin an hour late this week.

I guess it is likely that next year's date will be moved as well,

because of the Ramadan.

From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2007-09-18):

According to Steffen Thorsen's web site the Gaza Strip and the rest of the

Palestinian territories left DST early on 13.th. of September at 2:00.

From Paul Eggert (2007-09-20):

My understanding is that Gaza and the West Bank disagree even over when

the weekend is (Thursday+Friday versus Friday+Saturday), so I'd be a bit

surprised if they agreed about DST. But for now, assume they agree.

For lack of better information, predict that future changes will be

the 2nd Thursday of September at 02:00.

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2008-08-28):

Here is an article, that Mideast running on different clocks at Ramadan.

#

Gaza Strip (as Egypt) ended DST at midnight Thursday (Aug 28, 2008), while

the West Bank will end Daylight Saving Time at midnight Sunday (Aug 31, 2008).

#

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/7759001>

<http://www.abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory?id=5676087>

http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_gazastrip01.html

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-03-26):
According to the Palestine News Network (arabic.pnn.ps), Palestinian
government decided to start Daylight Time on Thursday night March
26 and continue until the night of 27 September 2009.

(in Arabic)
http://arabic.pnn.ps/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=50850

(English translation)
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_westbank01.html

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-08-31):
Palestine's Council of Ministers announced that they will revert back to
winter time on Friday, 2009-09-04.

One news source:
<http://www.safa.ps/ara/?action=showdetail&seid=4158>
(Palestinian press agency, Arabic),
Google translate: "Decided that the Palestinian government in Ramallah
headed by Salam Fayyad, the start of work in time for the winter of
2009, starting on Friday approved the fourth delay Sept. clock sixty
minutes per hour as of Friday morning."

We are not sure if Gaza will do the same, last year they had a different
end date, we will keep this page updated:
<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/westbank-gaza-dst-2009.html>

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-09-02):
Seems that Gaza Strip will go back to Winter Time same date as West Bank.

According to Palestinian Ministry Of Interior, West Bank and Gaza Strip plan
to change time back to Standard time on September 4, 2009.

"Winter time unite the West Bank and Gaza"
(from Palestinian National Authority):
<http://www.moi.gov.ps/en/?page=633167343250594025&nid=11505>
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_gazastrip02.html

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2010-03-19):
According to Voice of Palestine DST will last for 191 days, from March
26, 2010 till "the last Sunday before the tenth day of Tishri
(October), each year" (October 03, 2010?)

<http://palvoice.org/forums/showthread.php?t=245697>
(in Arabic)
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_westbank03.html

From Steffen Thorsen (2010-03-24):
...Ma'an News Agency reports that Hamas cabinet has decided it will
start one day later, at 12:01am. Not sure if they really mean 12:01am or
noon though:

<http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=271178>
(Ma'an News Agency)
"At 12:01am Friday, clocks in Israel and the West Bank will change to
1:01am, while Gaza clocks will change at 12:01am Saturday morning."

From Steffen Thorsen (2010-08-11):
According to several sources, including
<http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=306795>
the clocks were set back one hour at 2010-08-11 00:00:00 local time in
Gaza and the West Bank.
Some more background info:
<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/westbank-gaza-end-dst-2010.html>

From Steffen Thorsen (2011-08-26):
Gaza and the West Bank did go back to standard time in the beginning of
August, and will now enter daylight saving time again on 2011-08-30
00:00 (so two periods of DST in 2011). The pause was because of
Ramadan.

<http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=416217>
Additional info:
<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/palestine-dst-2011.html>

From Alexander Krivenyshev (2011-08-27):
According to the article in The Jerusalem Post:
"...Earlier this month, the Palestinian government in the West Bank decided to
move to standard time for 30 days, during Ramadan. The Palestinians in the
Gaza Strip accepted the change and also moved their clocks one hour back.
The Hamas government said on Saturday that it won't observe summertime after
the Muslim feast of Id al-Fitr, which begins on Tuesday..."
...
<http://www.jpost.com/MiddleEast/Article.aspx?id=235650>
http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst_news/dst_news_gazastrip05.html
The rules for Egypt are stolen from the 'africa' file.

From Steffen Thorsen (2011-09-30):
West Bank did end Daylight Saving Time this morning/midnight (2011-09-30
00:00).
So West Bank and Gaza now have the same time again.

Many sources, including:
<http://www.maannews.net/eng/ViewDetails.aspx?ID=424808>

From Steffen Thorsen (2012-03-26):
Palestinian news sources tell that both Gaza and West Bank will start DST
on Friday (Thursday midnight, 2012-03-29 24:00).
Some of many sources in Arabic:
<http://www.samanews.com/index.php?act=Show&id=122638>

<http://safer.ps/details/news/74352/%D8%A8%D8%AF%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B6%D9%81%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%BA%D8%B2%D8%A9-%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A9.html>

Our brief summary:
<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/gaza-west-bank-dst-2012.html>

From Steffen Thorsen (2013-03-26):
The following news sources tells that Palestine will "start daylight saving
time from midnight on Friday, March 29, 2013" (translated).
[These are in Arabic and are for Gaza and for Ramallah, respectively.]
<http://www.samanews.com/index.php?act=Show&id=154120>
<http://safer.ps/details/news/99844/%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%87-%D8%A8%D8%AF%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%81%D9%8A-29-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%8A.html>

From Steffen Thorsen (2013-09-24):
The Gaza and West Bank are ending DST Thursday at midnight
(2013-09-27 00:00:00) (one hour earlier than last year...).
This source in English, says "that winter time will go into effect
at midnight on Thursday in the West Bank and Gaza Strip":
<http://english.wafa.ps/index.php?action=detail&id=23246>
official source...:
<http://www.palestinecabinet.gov.ps/ar/Views/ViewDetails.aspx?pid=1252>

From Steffen Thorsen (2015-03-03):
Sources such as <http://www.alquds.com/news/article/view/id/548257>
and <http://www.raya.ps/ar/news/890705.html> say Palestine areas will
start DST on 2015-03-28 00:00 which is one day later than expected.

From Paul Eggert (2015-03-03):
<http://www.timeanddate.com/time/change/west-bank/ramallah?year=2014>
says that the fall 2014 transition was Oct 23 at 24:00.
For future dates, guess the last Friday in March at 24:00 through
the first Friday on or after October 21 at 00:00. This is consistent with
the predictions in today's editions of the following URLs:
<http://www.timeanddate.com/time/change/gaza-strip/gaza>
<http://www.timeanddate.com/time/change/west-bank/hebron>

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule EgyptAsia 1957 only - May 10 0:00 1:00 S

Rule EgyptAsia 1957 1958 - Oct 1 0:00 0 -

Rule EgyptAsia 1958 only - May 1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule EgyptAsia 1959 1967 - May 1 1:00 1:00 S

Rule EgyptAsia 1959 1965 - Sep 30 3:00 0 -

Rule EgyptAsia 1966 only - Oct 1 3:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 1999 2005 - Apr Fri>=15 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Palestine 1999 2003 - Oct Fri>=15 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2004 only - Oct 1 1:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2005 only - Oct 4 2:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2006 2007 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Palestine 2006 only - Sep 22 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2007 only - Sep Thu>=8 2:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2008 2009 - Mar lastFri 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Palestine 2008 only - Sep 1 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2009 only - Sep Fri>=1 1:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2010 only - Mar 26 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Palestine 2010 only - Aug 11 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2011 only - Apr 1 0:01 1:00 S

Rule Palestine 2011 only - Aug 1 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2011 only - Aug 30 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Palestine 2011 only - Sep 30 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2012 2014 - Mar lastThu 24:00 1:00 S

Rule Palestine 2012 only - Sep 21 1:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2013 only - Sep Fri>=21 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2014 max - Oct Fri>=21 0:00 0 -

Rule Palestine 2015 max - Mar lastFri 24:00 1:00 S

Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Gaza 2:17:52 - LMT 1900 Oct

2:00 Zion EET 1948 May 15

2:00 EgyptAsia EE%sT 1967 Jun 5

2:00 Zion I%sT 1996

2:00 Jordan EE%sT 1999

2:00 Palestine EE%sT 2008 Aug 29 0:00

2:00 - EET 2008 Sep

2:00 Palestine EE%sT 2010

2:00 - EET 2010 Mar 27 0:01

2:00 Palestine EE%sT 2011 Aug 1

2:00 - EET 2012

2:00 Palestine EE%sT

Zone Asia/Hebron 2:20:23 - LMT 1900 Oct

2:00 Zion EET 1948 May 15

2:00 EgyptAsia EE%sT 1967 Jun 5

2:00 Zion I%sT 1996

2:00 Jordan EE%ST 1999

2:00 Palestine EE%ST

Paracel Is

no information

Philippines

On 1844-08-16, Narciso Clavería, governor-general of the

Philippines, issued a proclamation announcing that 1844-12-30 was to

be immediately followed by 1845-01-01; see R.H. van Gent's

History of the International Date Line

http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/idl/idl_philippines.htm

The rest of the data entries are from Shanks & Pottenger.

From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2006-04-26):

... claims that Philippines had DST last time in 1990:

<http://story.philippinetimes.com/p.x/ct/9/id/145be20cc6b121c0/cid/3e5bbccc730d258c/>

[a story dated 2006-04-25 by Cris Larano of Dow Jones Newswires,

but no details]

From Paul Eggert (2014-08-14):

The following source says DST may be instituted November-January and again

March-June, but this is not definite. It also says DST was last proclaimed

during the Ramos administration (1992-1998); but again, no details.

Carcamo D. P. Noy urged to declare use of daylight saving time.

Philippine Star 2014-08-05

<http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2014/08/05/1354152/pnoy-urged-declare-use-daylight-saving-time>

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Phil 1936 only - Nov 1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Phil 1937 only - Feb 1 0:00 0 -

Rule Phil 1954 only - Apr 12 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Phil 1954 only - Jul 1 0:00 0 -

Rule Phil 1978 only - Mar 22 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Phil 1978 only - Sep 21 0:00 0 -

Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Manila -15:56:00 - LMT 1844 Dec 31

8:04:00 - LMT 1899 May 11

8:00 Phil PH%ST 1942 May

9:00 - JST 1944 Nov

8:00 Phil PH%ST

Qatar

Zone NAME GMTTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Qatar 3:26:08 - LMT 1920 # Al Dawhah / Doha

4:00 - GST 1972 Jun

3:00 - AST

Link Asia/Qatar Asia/Bahrain

Saudi Arabia

From Paul Eggert (2014-07-15):
Time in Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Arabian peninsula was not
standardized until relatively recently; we don't know when, and possibly it
has never been made official. Richard P Hunt, in "Islam city yielding to
modern times", New York Times (1961-04-09), p 20, wrote that only airlines
observed standard time, and that people in Jeddah mostly observed quasi-solar
time, doing so by setting their watches at sunrise to 6 o'clock (or to 12
o'clock for "Arab" time).

The TZ database cannot represent quasi-solar time; airline time is the best
we can do. The 1946 foreign air news digest of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics
Board (OCLC 42299995) reported that the "... Arabian Government, inaugurated
a weekly Dhahran-Cairo service, via the Saudi Arabian cities of Riyadh and
Jidda, on March 14, 1947". Shanks & Pottenger guessed 1950; go with the
earlier date.

Shanks & Pottenger also state that until 1968-05-01 Saudi Arabia had two
time zones; the other zone, at UTC+4, was in the far eastern part of
the country. Ignore this, as it's before our 1970 cutoff.

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Riyadh 3:06:52 - LMT 1947 Mar 14
3:00 - AST
Link Asia/Riyadh Asia/Aden # Yemen
Link Asia/Riyadh Asia/Kuwait

Singapore
taken from Mok Ly Yng (2003-10-30)
<http://www.math.nus.edu.sg/aslaksen/teaching/timezone.html>
Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Singapore 6:55:25 - LMT 1901 Jan 1
6:55:25 - SMT 1905 Jun 1 # Singapore M.T.
7:00 - MALT 1933 Jan 1 # Malaya Time
7:00 0:20 MALST 1936 Jan 1
7:20 - MALT 1941 Sep 1
7:30 - MALT 1942 Feb 16
9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 12
7:30 - MALT 1965 Aug 9 # independence
7:30 - SGT 1982 Jan 1 # Singapore Time
8:00 - SGT

Spratly Is
no information

Sri Lanka

From Paul Eggert (2013-02-21):
Milne says "Madras mean time use from May 1, 1898. Prior to this Colombo
mean time, 5h. 4m. 21.9s. F., was used." But 5:04:21.9 differs considerably
from Colombo's meridian 5:19:24, so for now ignore Milne and stick with
Shanks and Pottenger.

From Paul Eggert (1996-09-03):
"Sri Lanka advances clock by an hour to avoid blackout"
(<<http://www.virtual-pc.com/lankaweb/news/items/240596-2.html>>, 1996-05-24,
no longer available as of 1999-08-17)
reported "the country's standard time will be put forward by one hour at
midnight Friday (1830 GMT) 'in the light of the present power crisis'. "

From Dharmasiri Senanayake, Sri Lanka Media Minister (1996-10-24), as quoted
by Shamindra in Daily News - Hot News Section
<[news:54rka5\\$m5h@mtinsc01-mgt.ops.worldnet.att.net](mailto:news:54rka5$m5h@mtinsc01-mgt.ops.worldnet.att.net)> (1996-10-26):
With effect from 12.30 a.m. on 26th October 1996
Sri Lanka will be six (06) hours ahead of GMT.

From Jesper Nørgaard Welen (2006-04-14), quoting Sri Lanka News Online
<<http://news.sinhalaya.com/wmview.php?ArtID=11002>> (2006-04-13):
0030 hrs on April 15, 2006 (midnight of April 14, 2006 +30 minutes)
at present, become 2400 hours of April 14, 2006 (midnight of April 14, 2006).

From Peter Apps and Ranga Sirila of Reuters (2006-04-12) in:
http://today.reuters.co.uk/news/newsArticle.aspx?type=scienceNews&storyID=2006-04-12T172228Z_01_COL295762_RTRIDST_0_SCIENCE-SRILANKA-TIME-DC.XML
[The Tamil Tigers] never accepted the original 1996 time change and simply
kept their clocks set five and a half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean
Time (GMT), in line with neighbor India.
From Paul Eggert (2006-04-18):
People who live in regions under Tamil control can use [TZ='Asia/Kolkata'],
as that zone has agreed with the Tamil areas since our cutoff date of 1970.

From K Sethu (2006-04-25):
I think the abbreviation LKT originated from the world of computers at
the time of or subsequent to the time zone changes by SL Government
twice in 1996 and probably SL Government or its standardization
agencies never declared an abbreviation as a national standard.

I recollect before the recent change the government announcements
mentioning it as simply changing Sri Lanka Standard Time or Sri Lanka
Time and no mention was made about the abbreviation.

If we look at Sri Lanka Department of Government's "Official News
Website of Sri Lanka" ... <http://www.news.lk/> we can see that they
use SLT as abbreviation in time stamp at the beginning of each news

item....

Within Sri Lanka I think LKT is well known among computer users and
administrators. In my opinion SLT may not be a good choice because the
nation's largest telcom / internet operator Sri Lanka Telecom is well
known by that abbreviation - simply as SLT (there IP domains are
slt.lk and sltnet.lk).

But if indeed our government has adopted SLT as standard abbreviation
(that we have not known so far) then it is better that it be used for
all computers.

From Paul Eggert (2006-04-25):
One possibility is that we wait for a bit for the dust to settle down
and then see what people actually say in practice.

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Colombo 5:19:24 - LMT 1880
5:19:32 - MMT 1906 # Moratuwa Mean Time
5:30 - IST 1942 Jan 5
5:30 0:30 IHST 1942 Sep
5:30 1:00 IST 1945 Oct 16 2:00
5:30 - IST 1996 May 25 0:00
6:30 - LKT 1996 Oct 26 0:30
6:00 - LKT 2006 Apr 15 0:30
5:30 - IST

Syria

Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Syria 1920 1923 - Apr Sun>=15 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1920 1923 - Oct Sun>=1 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1962 only - Apr 29 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1962 only - Oct 1 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1963 1965 - May 1 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1963 only - Sep 30 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1964 only - Oct 1 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1965 only - Sep 30 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1966 only - Apr 24 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1966 1976 - Oct 1 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1967 1978 - May 1 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1977 1978 - Sep 1 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1983 1984 - Apr 9 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1983 1984 - Oct 1 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1986 only - Feb 16 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1986 only - Oct 9 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1987 only - Mar 1 2:00 1:00 S
Rule Syria 1987 1988 - Oct 31 2:00 0 -
Rule Syria 1988 only - Mar 15 2:00 1:00 S

Rule Syria 1989 only - Mar 31 2:00 1:00 S
 Rule Syria 1989 only - Oct 1 2:00 0 -
 Rule Syria 1990 only - Apr 1 2:00 1:00 S
 Rule Syria 1990 only - Sep 30 2:00 0 -
 Rule Syria 1991 only - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Syria 1991 1992 - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
 Rule Syria 1992 only - Apr 8 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Syria 1993 only - Mar 26 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Syria 1993 only - Sep 25 0:00 0 -
 # IATA SSIM (1998-02) says 1998-04-02;
 # (1998-09) says 1999-03-29 and 1999-09-29; (1999-02) says 1999-04-02,
 # 2000-04-02, and 2001-04-02; (1999-09) says 2000-03-31 and 2001-03-31;
 # (2006) says 2006-03-31 and 2006-09-22;
 # for now ignore all these claims and go with Shanks & Pottenger,
 # except for the 2006-09-22 claim (which seems right for Ramadan).
 Rule Syria 1994 1996 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Syria 1994 2005 - Oct 1 0:00 0 -
 Rule Syria 1997 1998 - Mar lastMon 0:00 1:00 S
 Rule Syria 1999 2006 - Apr 1 0:00 1:00 S
 # From Stephen Colebourne (2006-09-18):
 # According to IATA data, Syria will change DST on 21st September [21:00 UTC]
 # this year [only].... This is probably related to Ramadan, like Egypt.
 Rule Syria 2006 only - Sep 22 0:00 0 -
 # From Paul Eggert (2007-03-29):
 # Today the AP reported "Syria will switch to summertime at midnight Thursday."
 # <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2007/03/29/africa/ME-GEN-Syria-Time-Change.php>
 Rule Syria 2007 only - Mar lastFri 0:00 1:00 S
 # From Jesper Nørgaard (2007-10-27):
 # The sister center ICARDA of my work CIMMYT is confirming that Syria DST will
 # not take place 1st November at 0:00 o'clock but 1st November at 24:00 or
 # rather Midnight between Thursday and Friday. This does make more sense than
 # having it between Wednesday and Thursday (two workdays in Syria) since the
 # weekend in Syria is not Saturday and Sunday, but Friday and Saturday. So now
 # it is implemented at midnight of the last workday before weekend...
 #
 # From Steffen Thorsen (2007-10-27):
 # Jesper Nørgaard Welen wrote:
 #
 # > "Winter local time in Syria will be observed at midnight of Thursday 1
 # > November 2007, and the clock will be put back 1 hour."
 #
 # I found confirmation on this in this gov.sy-article (Arabic):
 # http://wehda.alwehda.gov.sy/_print_veiw.asp?FileName=12521710520070926111247
 #
 # which using Google's translate tools says:
 # Council of Ministers also approved the commencement of work on
 # identifying the winter time as of Friday, 2/11/2007 where the 60th
 # minute delay at midnight Thursday 1/11/2007.

Rule Syria 2007 only - Nov Fri>=1 0:00 0 -

```
# From Stephen Colebourne (2008-03-17):
# For everyone's info, I saw an IATA time zone change for [Syria] for
# this month (March 2008) in the last day or so....
# Country   Time Standard   --- DST Start ---   --- DST End ---   DST
# Name      Zone Variation Time   Date       Time   Date
# Variation
# Syrian Arab
# Republic  SY   +0200   2200 03APR08   2100 30SEP08 +0300
#           2200 02APR09   2100 30SEP09 +0300
#           2200 01APR10   2100 30SEP10 +0300
```

```
# From Arthur David Olson (2008-03-17):
# Here's a link to English-language coverage by the Syrian Arab News
# Agency (SANA)...
# http://www.sana.sy/eng/21/2008/03/11/165173.htm
# ...which reads (in part) "The Cabinet approved the suggestion of the
# Ministry of Electricity to begin daylight savings time on Friday April
# 4th, advancing clocks one hour ahead on midnight of Thursday April 3rd."
# Since Syria is two hours east of UTC, the 2200 and 2100 transition times
# shown above match up with midnight in Syria.
```

```
# From Arthur David Olson (2008-03-18):
# My best guess at a Syrian rule is "the Friday nearest April 1";
# coding that involves either using a "Mar Fri>=29" construct that old time zone
# compilers can't handle or having multiple Rules (a la Israel).
# For now, use "Apr Fri>=1", and go with IATA on a uniform Sep 30 end.
```

```
# From Steffen Thorsen (2008-10-07):
# Syria has now officially decided to end DST on 2008-11-01 this year,
# according to the following article in the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA).
#
# The article is in Arabic, and seems to tell that they will go back to
# winter time on 2008-11-01 at 00:00 local daylight time (delaying/setting
# clocks back 60 minutes).
#
# http://sana.sy/ara/2/2008/10/07/195459.htm
```

```
# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-03-19):
# Syria will start DST on 2009-03-27 00:00 this year according to many sources,
# two examples:
#
# http://www.sana.sy/eng/21/2009/03/17/217563.htm
# (English, Syrian Arab News # Agency)
# http://thawra.alwehda.gov.sy/\_View\_news2.asp?FileName=94459258720090318012209
# (Arabic, gov-site)
#
```

We have not found any sources saying anything about when DST ends this year.

#

Our summary

<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/syria-dst-starts-march-27-2009.html>

From Steffen Thorsen (2009-10-27):

The Syrian Arab News Network on 2009-09-29 reported that Syria will

revert back to winter (standard) time on midnight between Thursday

2009-10-29 and Friday 2009-10-30:

<http://www.sana.sy/ara/2/2009/09/29/247012.htm> (Arabic)

From Arthur David Olson (2009-10-28):

We'll see if future DST switching times turn out to be end of the last

Thursday of the month or the start of the last Friday of the month or

something else. For now, use the start of the last Friday.

From Steffen Thorsen (2010-03-17):

The "Syrian News Station" reported on 2010-03-16 that the Council of

Ministers has decided that Syria will start DST on midnight Thursday

2010-04-01: (midnight between Thursday and Friday):

<http://sns.sy/sns/?path=news/read/11421> (Arabic)

From Steffen Thorsen (2012-03-26):

Today, Syria's government announced that they will start DST early on Friday

(00:00). This is a bit earlier than the past two years.

#

From Syrian Arab News Agency, in Arabic:

<http://www.sana.sy/ara/2/2012/03/26/408215.htm>

#

Our brief summary:

<http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/syria-dst-2012.html>

From Arthur David Olson (2012-03-27):

Assume last Friday in March going forward XXX.

Rule Syria 2008 only - Apr Fri>=1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Syria 2008 only - Nov 1 0:00 0 -

Rule Syria 2009 only - Mar lastFri 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Syria 2010 2011 - Apr Fri>=1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Syria 2012 max - Mar lastFri 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Syria 2009 max - Oct lastFri 0:00 0 -

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Damascus 2:25:12 - LMT 1920 # Dimashq

2:00 Syria EE%ST

Tajikistan

From Shanks & Pottenger.

```

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Dushanbe 4:35:12 - LMT 1924 May 2
5:00 - DUST 1930 Jun 21 # Dushanbe Time
6:00 RussiaAsia DUS%sT 1991 Mar 31 2:00s
5:00 1:00 DUSST 1991 Sep 9 2:00s
5:00 - TJT # Tajikistan Time

# Thailand
# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Bangkok 6:42:04 - LMT 1880
6:42:04 - BMT 1920 Apr # Bangkok Mean Time
7:00 - ICT
Link Asia/Bangkok Asia/Phnom_Penh # Cambodia
Link Asia/Bangkok Asia/Vientiane # Laos

# Turkmenistan
# From Shanks & Pottenger.
# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Ashgabat 3:53:32 - LMT 1924 May 2 # or Ashkhabad
4:00 - ASHT 1930 Jun 21 # Ashkhabad Time
5:00 RussiaAsia ASH%sT 1991 Mar 31 2:00
4:00 RussiaAsia ASH%sT 1991 Oct 27 # independence
4:00 RussiaAsia TM%sT 1992 Jan 19 2:00
5:00 - TMT

# United Arab Emirates
# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Dubai 3:41:12 - LMT 1920
4:00 - GST
Link Asia/Dubai Asia/Muscat # Oman

# Uzbekistan
# Byalokoz 1919 says Uzbekistan was 4:27:53.
# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]
Zone Asia/Samarkand 4:27:53 - LMT 1924 May 2
4:00 - SAMT 1930 Jun 21 # Samarkand Time
5:00 - SAMT 1981 Apr 1
5:00 1:00 SAMST 1981 Oct 1
6:00 - TAST 1982 Apr 1 # Tashkent Time
5:00 RussiaAsia SAM%sT 1991 Sep 1 # independence
5:00 RussiaAsia UZ%sT 1992
5:00 - UZT
# Milne says Tashkent was 4:37:10.8; round to nearest.
Zone Asia/Tashkent 4:37:11 - LMT 1924 May 2
5:00 - TAST 1930 Jun 21 # Tashkent Time
6:00 RussiaAsia TAS%sT 1991 Mar 31 2:00
5:00 RussiaAsia TAS%sT 1991 Sep 1 # independence
5:00 RussiaAsia UZ%sT 1992

```

5:00 - UZT

Vietnam

From Paul Eggert (2014-10-04):

Milne gives 7:16:56 for the meridian of Saigon in 1899, as being
used in Lower Laos, Cambodia, and Annam. But this is quite a ways
from Saigon's location. For now, ignore this and stick with Shanks
and Pottenger for LMT before 1906.

From Arthur David Olson (2008-03-18):

The English-language name of Vietnam's most populous city is "Ho Chi Minh
City"; use Ho_Chi_Minh below to avoid a name of more than 14 characters.

From Paul Eggert (2014-10-21) after a heads-up from Trn Ngc Quân:

Trn Tin Bình's authoritative book "Lch Vit Nam: th k XX-XXI (1901-2100)"
(Nhà xut bn Vn Hoá - Thông Tin, Hanoi, 2005), pp 49-50,

is quoted verbatim in:

<http://www.thoigian.com.vn/?mPage=P80D01>

is translated by Brian Inglis in:

<http://mm.icann.org/pipermail/tz/2014-October/021654.html>

and is the basis for the information below.

#

The 1906 transition was effective July 1 and standardized Indochina to

Phù Lin Observatory, legally 104 deg. 17'17" east of Paris.

It's unclear whether this meant legal Paris Mean Time (00:09:21) or

the Paris Meridian (2 deg. 20'14.03" E); the former yields 07:06:30.1333...

and the latter 07:06:29.333... so either way it rounds to 07:06:30,

which is used below even though the modern-day Phù Lin Observatory

is closer to 07:06:31. Abbreviate Phù Lin Mean Time as PLMT.

#

The following transitions occurred in Indochina in general (before 1954)

and in South Vietnam in particular (after 1954):

To 07:00 on 1911-05-01.

To 08:00 on 1942-12-31 at 23:00.

To 09:00 in 1945-03-14 at 23:00.

To 07:00 on 1945-09-02 in Vietnam.

To 08:00 on 1947-04-01 in French-controlled Indochina.

To 07:00 on 1955-07-01 in South Vietnam.

To 08:00 on 1959-12-31 at 23:00 in South Vietnam.

To 07:00 on 1975-06-13 in South Vietnam.

#

Trn cites the following sources; it's unclear which supplied the info above.

#

Hoàng Xuân Hãn: "Lch và lch Vit Nam". Tp san Khoa hc Xã hi,

No. 9, Paris, February 1982.

#

Lê Thành Lân: "Lch và niên biu lch s hai mi th k (0001-2010)",

NXB Thng kê, Hanoi, 2000.

#

Lê Thành Lâm: "Lịch hai thế kỷ (1802-2010) và các lịch vùng miền",

NXB Thuận Hóa, Huế, 1995.

Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Asia/Ho_Chi_Minh 7:06:40 - LMT 1906 Jul 1

7:06:30 - PLMT 1911 May 1

7:00 - ICT 1942 Dec 31 23:00

8:00 - IDT 1945 Mar 14 23:00

9:00 - JST 1945 Sep 2

7:00 - ICT 1947 Apr 1

8:00 - IDT 1955 Jul 1

7:00 - ICT 1959 Dec 31 23:00

8:00 - IDT 1975 Jun 13

7:00 - ICT

Yemen

See Asia/Riyadh.

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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```
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`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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1.214 unifdef-native 2.1

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- end -

1.215 unzip 60.0

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Please read LICENSE first to find out what is allowed to do with Info-ZIP's UnZip code.

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Jim Luther's Mac OS File Manager interface code; and Christopher Evans' MacBinaryIII coding code (for the MacOS port).. These copyrights

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Frequently Asked Questions regarding (re)distribution of Zip and UnZip are near the end of this file.

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The original unzip source code has been extensively modified and almost entirely rewritten (changes include random zipfile access rather than sequential; replacement of unimplode() with explode(); replacement of old unshrink() with new (unrelated) unshrink(); replacement of output routines; addition of inflate(), wildcards, filename-mapping, text translation, ...; etc.). As far as we can tell, only the core code of the unreduce method remained substantially similar to Mr. Smith's original source. As of UnZip 5.42, the complete core code is now covered by the Info-ZIP License. Therefore, support for the reduce method has been removed.

The drop of the reduce method should only affect some test archives, reducing was never used in any publically distributed Zip program. For pathologic cases where support for reduced archive entries is needed, the unreduce code copyrighted by Samuel H. Smith is available as a separate distribution (the restricted copyright of this code is cited below in the "historical" section).

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*
 * A collection of File Manager and related routines
 *
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 * (Apple Macintosh Developer Technical Support Emeritus)
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 *
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 *
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 * -----
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"He says that he thought that whoever contacted him understood that he has no objection to the Info-ZIP group's inclusion of his code. His primary concern is that it remain freely distributable, he said."

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1.216 update-rc.d 0.7

1.216.1 Available under license :

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# update-rc.d Update the links in /etc/rc[0-9S].d/
#
# (c) 2003, 2004 Phil Blundell <pb@handhelds.org>
#
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
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#
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initd="/etc/init.d"
etcd="/etc/rc"
notreally=0
force=0
dostart=0
verbose=0

usage()
{
cat >&2 <<EOF
usage: update-rc.d [-n] [-f] [-r <root>] <basename> remove
      update-rc.d [-n] [-r <root>] [-s] <basename> defaults [NN | sNN kNN]
      update-rc.d [-n] [-r <root>] [-s] <basename> start|stop NN runlvl [runlvl] [...].
```

```
-n: not really
-f: force
-v: verbose
-r: alternate root path (default is /)
-s: invoke start methods if appropriate to current runlevel
```

```
EOF
```

```
}
```

```
checklinks()
```

```
{
```

```
local i dn fn remove=0
```

```
if [ "x$1" = "xremove" ]; then
```

```
echo " Removing any system startup links for $bn ..."
```

```
remove=1
```

```
fi
```

```
for i in 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 S; do
```

```
dn="${etcd}${i}.d"
```

```
if [ ! -d $dn ]; then
```

```
continue;
```

```
fi
```

```
for f in ${dn}/[SK]??${bn}; do
```

```
if [ -L $f ]; then
```

```
if [ $remove -eq 0 ]; then
```

```
return 1
```

```
fi
```

```
echo " $f"
```

```
if [ $notreally -eq 1 ]; then
```

```
continue
```

```
fi
```

```
rm $f
```

```
fi
```

```
done
```

```
done
```

```
return 0
```

```
}
```

```
dolink()
```

```
{
```

```
startstop=$1
```

```
lev=`echo $2 | cut -d/ -f1`
```

```
nn=`echo $2 | cut -d/ -f2`
```

```
fn="${etcd}${lev}.d/${startstop}${nn}${bn}"
```

```
[ $verbose -eq 1 ] && echo " $fn -> ../init.d/$bn"
```

```
if [ $notreally -eq 0 ]; then
```

```
mkdir -p `dirname $fn`
```

```
ln -s ../init.d/$bn $fn
```

```

fi
if [ $dostart -eq 1 ] && [ $startstop = "S" ] && [ $lev = $RUNLEVEL ]; then
    $fn start || true
fi
}

makelinks()
{
if ! checklinks; then
    echo " System startup links for $initd/$bn already exist."
if [ $dostart -eq 1 ] && [ $notreally -eq 0 ] && [ -L ${etcd}${RUNLEVEL}.d/S?${bn} ]; then
    ${etcd}${RUNLEVEL}.d/S?${bn} restart || true
fi
exit 0
fi

echo " Adding system startup for $initd/$bn."

for i in $startlinks; do
    dolink S $i
done
for i in $stoplinks; do
    dolink K $i
done
}

while [ $# -gt 0 ]; do
case $1 in
-n) notreally=1
    shift
    continue
;;
-v) verbose=1
    shift
    continue
;;
-f) force=1
    shift
    continue
;;
-s) dostart=1
    shift
    continue
;;
-r) shift
    root=$1
    initd="${root}${initd}"
    etcd="${root}${etcd}"

```

```

    shift
    ;;
    -h | --help)
    usage
    exit 0
    ;;
    -*)
    usage
    exit 1
    ;;
    *)
    break
    ;;
esac
done

if [ $# -lt 2 ]; then
    usage
    exit 1
fi

bn=$1
shift

sn=$initd/$bn
if [ -L "$sn" -a -n "$root" ]; then
    if which readlink >/dev/null; then
        while true; do
            linksn="$(readlink "$sn")"
            if [ -z "$linksn" ]; then
                break
            fi

            sn="$linksn"
            case "$sn" in
                /*) sn="$root$sn" ;;
                *) sn="$initd/$sn" ;;
            esac
        done
    else
        echo "update-rc.d: readlink tool not present, cannot check whether \
            $sn symlink points to a valid file." >&2
    fi
fi

if [ $1 != "remove" ]; then
    if [ ! -f "$sn" ]; then
        echo "update-rc.d: $initd/$bn: file does not exist" >&2
    fi
fi

```

```

    exit 1
fi
else
if [ -f "$sn" ]; then
if [ $force -eq 1 ]; then
    echo "update-rc.d: $initd/$bn exists during rc.d purge (continuing)" >&2
else
    echo "update-rc.d: $initd/$bn exists during rc.d purge (use -f to force)" >&2
    exit 1
fi
fi
fi

```

```

if [ $dostart -eq 1 ]; then
#RUNLEVEL=`sed 's/.*\[\(.*\)\]/1/' < /proc/1/cmdline`
RUNLEVEL=`runlevel | cut -d" " -f2`
if [ "x$RUNLEVEL" = "x" ]; then
    echo "Unable to determine current runlevel" >&2
    exit 1
fi
fi

```

```

case $1 in
remove)
    checklinks "remove"
    ;;

```

```

defaults)
if [ $# -gt 3 ]; then
    echo "defaults takes only one or two arguments" >&2
    usage
    exit 1
fi
start=20
stop=20
if [ $# -gt 1 ]; then
    start=$2
    stop=$2
fi
if [ $# -gt 2 ]; then
    stop=$3
fi
start=`printf %02d $start`
stop=`printf %02d $stop`
stoptlinks="0/$stop 1/$stop 6/$stop"
startlinks="2/$start 3/$start 4/$start 5/$start"
makelinks
    ;;

```

```

start | stop)
while [ $# -gt 0 ]; do
  if [ $1 = "start" ]; then
    letter=S
  elif [ $1 = "stop" ]; then
    letter=K
  else
    echo "expected start or stop" >&2
    usage
    exit 1
  fi
  shift
  NN=`printf %02d $(expr $1 + 0)`
  shift
  while [ "x$1" != "x." ]; do
    if [ $# -eq 0 ]; then
      echo "action with list of runlevels not terminated by `.`" >&2
      exit 1
    fi
    level=$1
    shift
    case $letter in
      S) startlinks="$startlinks $level/$NN" ;;
      K) stoplinks="$stoplinks $level/$NN" ;;
    esac
    done
    shift
  done
  makelinks
  ;;

*)
  usage
  exit 1
  ;;
esac

```

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1.218 util-linux 2.25.2

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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

partitions: 4

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

partitions: 4

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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Version 2, June 1991

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```

```
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1.219 util-macros 1.19.0

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1.220 v86d 0.1.10

1.220.1 Available under license :

```
CFLAGS = -g -Wall
```

```
RANLIB = ranlib
```

```
OS != uname -s
```

```
sources = lrmi.c lrmi.h
```

```
objects = lrmi.o
```

```
pic_objects = lrmi.lo
```

```
all = liblrmi.a liblrmi.so vbetest
```

```
.if ${OS}=="NetBSD" || ${OS}=="OpenBSD"
```

```
libs= -li386
```

```
.endif
```

```
all: $(all)
```

```
.c.o:
```

```
$(CC) -c $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -o ${.TARGET} ${.IMPSRC}
```

```
.SUFFIXES: .lo
```

```
.c.lo:
```

```
$(CC) -c $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -fPIC -o ${.TARGET} ${.IMPSRC}
```

```
liblrmi.a: $(objects)
```

```
$(AR) -r ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC}
```

```
$(RANLIB) ${.TARGET}
```

```
liblrmi.so: $(pic_objects)
```

```
$(CC) $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -fPIC -shared -o ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC} ${libs}
```

```
vbetest: vbetest.o liblrmi.a
```

```
$(CC) $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -o ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC} ${libs}
```

```
.PHONY: clean
```

```
clean:
```

```
rm -f $(objects) $(pic_objects) vbetest.o $(all) *.core
```

```
License information
```

```
-----
```

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1.221 wayland 1.6.0

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1.222 xcb-proto 1.11

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1.223 xextproto 7.3.0

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1.224 xf86driproto 2.1.1

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1.226 xproto 7.0.26

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1.227 xtrans 1.3.5

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1.228 xz-native 5.2.0

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=====

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1.229 zip 30.0

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