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```

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```
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```

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Version 3.0, 18 August 2009

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```
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```

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

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## 1.3 binutils 2.21.1.1a

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# 1.4 bootenv 0.0.1

## 1.4.1 Available under license :

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

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

-----  
From - Tue Apr 22 15:12:58 2003  
X-Mozilla-Status: 0001  
X-Mozilla-Status2: 00000000  
Received: from nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de ([129.187.151.1]) by lvl7ser4.lvl7.com with SMTP (Microsoft Exchange Internet Mail Service Version 5.5.2650.21) id 20WHF7CF; Sat, 19 Apr 2003 10:57:27 -0400  
Received: from metrowerks.com (ernie.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de [129.187.151.192]) by nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTP id h3JErII07056 for <linville@lvl7.com>; Sat, 19 Apr 2003 16:53:47 +0200  
Message-ID: <3EA162E8.9030201@metrowerks.com>  
Date: Sat, 19 Apr 2003 16:53:28 +0200  
From: Bernhard Kuhn <bkuhn@metrowerks.com>  
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: "John W. Linville" <linville@lvl7.com>  
Subject: Re: bootenv binary  
References: <3EA0785D.7050603@lvl7.com>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John W. Linville wrote:

> Is the bootenv binary covered by the GPL?

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

-----  
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## 1.5 bridge-utils 1.4

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## 1.9 crosstool-ng 1.13.4

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## 1.10 dropbear-0.51 0.51

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## 1.12 gawk 4.0.0 :r1

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However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the

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## 1.13 gcc 4.5.3

### 1.13.1 Available under license :

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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 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) <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 2 of the License, or  
(at your option) any later version.
```

```
This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,  
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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  
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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.

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) year name of author
```



Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

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

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  
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Version 2.1, February 1999

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as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence  
the version number 2.1.]

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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.

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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.

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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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".)

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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.

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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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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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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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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

## GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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### 0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime Library for execution after a Compilation Process, or makes use of an interface provided by the Runtime Library, but is not otherwise based on the Runtime Library.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and

modification follow.

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"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

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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.

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### 1. Source Code.

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Jan 21, 2002

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## 1.14 gmp 5.0.2 :r0

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## 1.18 libtool 2.2.10

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## 1.19 libxml2 2.6.8

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/\*

\* hash.c: chained hash tables

\*

\* Reference: Your favorite introductory book on algorithms

\*

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\*

\* Author: breese@users.sourceforge.net

\*/

/\*

\* list.c: lists handling implementation

\*

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\* \$Id: trio.h,v 1.6 2003/04/03 15:28:27 veillard Exp \$

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## 1.20 m4 1.4.16

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## 1.21 mDNSResponder 107.6

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## 1.22 Minihttpd 1.19

### 1.22.1 Available under license :

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## 1.24 mpfr 3.0.1

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3. [3]Viraj Bais <vbais@mailman1.intel.com> and [4]Clayton Kirkwood <kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com> port to WindowsNT 3.5
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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has

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From gsf@research.att.com Wed Mar 1 20:30:54 2006

Return-Path: <gsf@research.att.com>

X-Original-To: mps@bridge.intra

Delivered-To: mps@bridge.intra

Received: from localhost (localhost [127.0.0.1])

by localhost (Postfix) with ESMTP id B8C814E4F

for <mps@bridge.intra>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:53 +0100 (CET)

Received: from mail.bridge.intra ([127.0.0.1])

by localhost (lnx.bridge.intra [127.0.0.1]) (amavisd-new, port 10024)

with LMTP id 05987-03 for <mps@bridge.intra>;

Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:42 +0100 (CET)

Received: from pop.gmx.net (localhost [127.0.0.1])

by mail.bridge.intra (Postfix) with ESMTP id C8C73794D

for <mps@bridge.intra>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 20:30:38 +0100 (CET)

X-Flags: 0000

Delivered-To: GMX delivery to ps.m@gmx.net  
Received: (gmail invoked by alias); 01 Mar 2006 19:23:46 -0000  
Received: from mail-red.research.att.com (EHLO mail-white.research.att.com) [192.20.225.110]  
by mx0.gmx.net (mx085) with SMTP; 01 Mar 2006 20:23:46 +0100  
Received: from raptor.research.att.com (raptor.research.att.com [135.207.23.32])  
by mail-blue.research.att.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id B7929147CBB  
for <ps.m@gmx.net>; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)  
Received: (from gsf@localhost)  
by raptor.research.att.com (SGI-8.9.3p2/8.8.7) id OAA86112  
for ps.m@gmx.net; Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)  
Date: Wed, 1 Mar 2006 14:23:45 -0500 (EST)  
From: Glenn Fowler <gsf@research.att.com>  
Message-Id: <200603011923.OAA86112@raptor.research.att.com>  
Organization: AT&T Research  
X-Mailer: mailx (AT&T/BSD) 9.9 2005-04-21  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
References: <Pine.LNX.4.44.0603012011250.6386-100000@lnx.bridge.intra>  
To: mps@bridge.intra  
Subject: Re: testregex licensing question  
X-GMX-Antivirus: -1 (not scanned, may not use virus scanner)  
X-GMX-Antispam: 0 (Mail was not recognized as spam)  
X-GMX-UID: IJF3ZO9DeSEkJ2TcbHQhaXN1IGRvb0Ca  
X-Virus-Scanned: by amavisd-new at localhost  
Status: RO  
X-Status:  
X-Keywords:  
X-UID: 44736

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

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

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

> Hello Glenn!

> I would want to add testregex.c and the related \*.dat files to the uClibc  
> testsuite. uClibc is licensed under LGPL v2.1. I haven't found any  
> licensing related info on testregex.

> Is it allowed to use the code there, or should I accomodate the testsuite  
> to download the needed files from the original site each time it is ran?



> Thanks, Peter

> --

> Peter S. Mazinger <ps dot m at gmx dot net> ID: 0xA5F059F2

> Key fingerprint = 92A4 31E1 56BC 3D5A 2D08 BB6E C389 975E A5F0 59F2

## 1.34 wide-dhcpv6 2.0080615E7

### 1.34.1 Available under license :

\$KAME: COPYRIGHT,v 1.2 2004/07/29 19:02:18 jinmei Exp \$

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## 1.35 Winpcap 4.0.2

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## 1.37 xz 5.0.3

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has

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## 1.38 zlib 1.2.1.1

### 1.38.1 Available under license :

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

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## 1.39 zlib 1.2.5

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