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```

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Version 3.0, 18 August 2009

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1.2 automake 1.11.1 :1.2.e16

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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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1.3 binutils 2.21.1.1a

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1.4 bootenv 0.0.1

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-- John W. Linville
LVL7 Systems, Inc.

04/22/2003

From - Tue Apr 22 15:12:58 2003
X-Mozilla-Status: 0001
X-Mozilla-Status2: 00000000
Received: from nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de ([129.187.151.1]) by lv17ser4.lv17.com with SMTP (Microsoft Exchange Internet Mail Service Version 5.5.2650.21) id 20WHF7CF; Sat, 19 Apr 2003 10:57:27 -0400
Received: from metrowerks.com (ernie.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de [129.187.151.192]) by nobody.lpr.e-technik.tu-muenchen.de (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTP id h3JErII07056 for <linville@lv17.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@lv17.com>
Subject: Re: bootenv binary
References: <3EA0785D.7050603@lv17.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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1.9 fakeroot 1.20

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1.10 gawk 4.0.0 :r1

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```
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Version 2, June 1991

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1.11 gcc 4.5.3

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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1.12 gmp 5.0.2 :r0

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1.14 kernel 2.6.36.4

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1.15 libghthash 0.5.5

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1.17 libxml2 2.9.2

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1.18 m4 1.4.16

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.20 Minihttpd 1.19

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1.21 mpc 0.9

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1. [1]Mark Andrews <mark_andrews@isc.org> Leitch atomic clock controller
2. [2]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial line and PCI-bus devices
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11. [12]Steve Clift <clift@ml.csiro.au> OMEGA clock driver
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18. [19]Dave Hart <davehart@davehart.com> General maintenance, Windows port interpolation rewrite.
19. [20]Glenn Hollinger <glenn@herald.usask.ca> GOES clock driver
20. [21]Mike Iglesias <iglesias@uci.edu> DEC Alpha port
21. [22]Jim Jagielski <jim@jagubox.gsfc.nasa.gov> A/UX port
22. [23]Jeff Johnson <jbj@chatham.usdesign.com> massive prototyping overhaul
23. [24]Hans Lambermont <Hans.Lambermont@nl.origin-it.com> or [25]<H.Lambermont@chello.nl> ntpswep
24. [26]Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
25. [27]Frank Kardel [28]<kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC>

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 45. [49]Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
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1.30 uClibc 0.9.32.1

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X-Original-To: mps@bridge.intra

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Received: from localhost (localhost [127.0.0.1])

by localhost (Postfix) with ESMTP id B8C814E4F

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

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

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

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X-Flags: 0000

Delivered-To: GMX delivery to ps.m@gmx.net

Received: (qmail invoked by alias); 01 Mar 2006 19:23:46 -0000

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

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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: lJF3ZO9DeSEkJ2TcbHQhaXN1IGRvb0Ca
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

1.31 wide-dhcpv6 2.0080615E7

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1.32 winpcap 4.0.2

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1.33 wpa-supPLICANT 1.1 :1

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1.34 xz 5.0.3

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

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 all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

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

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

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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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.

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2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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

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

to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

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```
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```

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```
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1.35 zlib 1.2.5

1.35.1 Available under license :

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1.36 zlib 1.2.1.1

1.36.1 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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